

# INDUSTRIAL WORKER

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## On To Spokane March First

### "O LIBERTY, CAN MAN RESIGN THEE, ONCE HAVING FELT THY GENEROUS FLAME"

In 1792, during the midst of the great French Revolution, when France, torn by internal dissensions and threatened by an armed Europe, massed on her borders, was paralyzed and bewildered by the efforts of her lawyer statesmen to mix oil and water; to make a Constitution that would reconcile the interests of two opposing classes, Barbaroux, a Bourgeois representative from Marseilles to the National Assembly in Paris, realizing the gravity of the situation, and the necessity for radical action issued a call that has written his name upon history's pages.

He demanded of his constituents that they furnish him six hundred men, "who know how to die." They quickly responded, and then began one of the most famous marches of history—THE MARCH OF THE MARSEILLAISE.

These patriots, in answer to the urgent appeal from the struggling capitalist class, marched six hundred miles from Marseilles to Paris, singing "The Marseillaise," the strains of which still echo round the world. They arrived in the nick of time and the direct action tactics used by them during the succeeding months had an electrical effect. With the issue clearly defined and the blinding legal formalities swept aside, the great Bourgeois Revolution sped on to its natural conclusion, and the famous "March of the Marseillaise" was a success.

The scene has shifted, from the Paris of 1792 to the Spokane of 1910, and once again great social classes are in death holds. This time it is the capitalist class and working class, that are struggling for mastery. These two classes once strongly organized against the landed aristocracy, during the French Revolution, are now diametrically opposed to each other through their opposing economic interests, and the battle between them is one in which no quarter can be given.

The Capitalist class is the ruling class by virtue of its ownership of the social means of production, and justifies and realizes the slavery of the propertyless working class, through the instrumentality of its laws, customs, and false teachings... The effect of this is to chloroform the workers and make them unable to distinguish the great class war being waged between them and their masters, and they remain passively indifferent while their scanty birthright is being filched from them by their insatiable masters.

In Spokane, under the guise of LAW—which the workers have been taught to respect and obey as being sacred—the organized Capitalists are trying to steal from the unorganized workers, basic rights that the working class has won by long centuries of struggles.

The fundamental principles of Free Speech, Free Press, and Free Assemblage are at stake. Already in this benighted city these three so-called "rights" are merely dreams of the future or recollections of the past, and yet the robbed workers stand idly by, hypnotized into inaction by the platitudes of their masters and see themselves stripped of their rights. Even the rights to organize—the very breath of life to the working class—is being denied the workers in Spokane. With the aid of every species of trickery, intimidation, and violence the Police have forced the I. W. W. to take up their headquarters beyond the city limit. And this solely because they are not "organized" as their masters would have them.

The issue has long since ceased to be a local one; the liberties of the whole American working class are in jeopardy, and the battle for their preservation must be fought and won in Spokane or a general conflict will be precipitated in every American city and the struggling labor movement set back for years.

In the face of this grave danger and the lethargic condition of the Spokane working class, who in common with the vast majority of the American working class, are largely stupefied by the economics, ethics, and morals taught them by their masters, even as were the befuddled French statesmen just before the call for "Six Hundred Men Who Know How to Die." It behooves the class-conscious workers, who perceive the peril of this situation, to adopt radical measures if we would preserve our rights. Patrick Henry said that ten thousand organized and determined men could overthrow the mighty power of England in America. One thousand determined

men and women can permanently win the rights of Free Speech, Free Press, Free Assemblage, and Free Organization in America, by coming to Spokane to fight for them.

During the legendary period of Rome, so the fable goes, a vast chasm opened in the heart of the city and it grew wider and deeper despite all efforts to fill it. Fearing that it would engulf their city the Romans hastened to the oracle for advice and were told: "Cast Rome's most valuable treasure in to the chasm and it will immediately disappear." Hastening to their homes the citizens gathered together their valuables and hurrying to the brink of the rapidly widening chasm they threw them in. But their efforts were unavailing, the pit still grew, and they became panic stricken. Finally one of Rome's best soldiers, a young man, fully accoutred for war, rode

The Capitalist class celebrates July 4th as the anniversary of a great event in its struggle for Freedom, and the working class with a titanic pencil is going to write a date in Spokane that will be long remembered in "the short and simple annals of the poor" as one of their earliest and greatest victories. This will be the date upon which Free Speech, Free Press, Free Assemblage and the right to organize are re-established in Spokane.

Working men and women, shall the Revolutionary workers of America accept defeat from the notorious Pan Tan political ring of Spokane which is backed by the Washington Water Power Co., the Weyerhaeuser lumber syndicate, and the Associated Employment Agencies, when our fellow workers in Europe are whipping their tyrannical National Governments to a standstill?



The I. W. W. Will Fight to Uphold the Rights of the Working Class.

up to the brink of the ever widening pit and threw himself in, and Rome was saved. The command of the oracle had been obeyed, Rome had cast its most valuable treasure into the pit.

The symbolism of this is directly applicable to the situation in Spokane. There is a chasm opening here that threatens to engulf the liberties of the whole working class of America, and as of old, the cry goes forth that nothing but the sacrifice of their greatest treasure will save the workers from ruin. The richest, the greatest, treasures on earth are the revolutionary members of the working class, and these, by precipitating themselves into the Spokane situation, will cause it to disappear. All America has its eyes on Spokane, and if we win here, the coyote capitalists will sink into their dens and leave us in undisputed possession of the right of Free Assemblage upon the streets of every American city. But if we lose, they will attack us from every side, even as their four-footed name-sake attacked the wounded buffalo.

Revolutionary men and women of the great working class, we need you in Spokane. Not only is the I. W. W. fighting for its life, but the whole revolutionary movement itself is in danger. We cannot afford to lose, we must win. Come to Spokane by the thousands; duplicate the famous MARCH OF THE MARSEILLAISE. Once and for all time win the right of Free Assemblage on the streets for the working class. Come here in such numbers that no city will ever again venture to try to kill the progressive labor movement. Spokane is already weakening, one more vigorous onslaught and the victory is ours. No more do the cowardly city officials dare to club and sweat our men and women, they fear to arouse a public sentiment that is rapidly changing in favor of us. With a vast army of Free Speech fighters mustering for the first of March, these worthies are quaking in their shoes, and the appearance of that army in Spokane spells victory for the working class of America.

In labor history the name of Spokane already signifies a great battle even as does Homestead, Pullman, Coeur d'Alene, Gripple Creek, Goldfield, McKees Rocks, etc. Let us make the word Spokane stand for a victory of the workers or else a stench in the nostrils of the whole world.

It is but a few months ago since the French Syndicalists forced the powerful French government to its knees and made it grant their demands. The Spanish and Italian workers are also teaching their masters wholesome lessons and winning victory after victory. A few years ago in Milan Free Speech and Free Assembly were almost undreamed of. In order to attend a revolutionary meeting one had to hold a card in the organization conducting it, but the Italian workers chafing at this restriction, declared war on the obnoxious regulation and fung their doors open to the public, which immediately thronged their halls. The authorities arrested the speakers as fast as they mounted the platform; but after four days of this the jails of Milan were crowded to their limit, and still there were hundreds of prospective speakers in sight. The authorities gave up in despair and their ordinance died a natural death. However, as usual, they exercised a strong censorship over the speakers and when one ventured to criticize the King or government he was arrested for "lese Majeste" and sent to the penitentiary for from ten to fifteen years. Flushed with victory the Italian workers declared war on this law also and filled the jails with men charged with "lese majeste" for making disparaging remarks about the King. The Italian Government took a hand in the matter and poured thousands of troops into Milan to check the disorders but it was of no avail. The whole working class of Italy rallied to the support of their struggling brothers in Milan and the King's very throne tottered. "Lese Majeste" was sent to join its fellow, restricted assemblage, in the museum of antiquities. And this occurred in moth-eaten, down-trodden, Pope-ridden, illiterate Italy, peopled with the despised dagoes.

While the European working class makes such vast strides towards Industrial Freedom shall the American working class, without protest, see itself stripped of Free Speech, Free Press, Free Assemblage, and the right to organize? That is what has occurred in Spokane and what will occur in every American city unless we re-establish these rights here. The fight in Spokane is one to the finish, there can be no compromise; the issue is clear, we shall either speak on the street, or we shall not. Which of these two conditions shall prevail depends on the support given us in this fight by the working class.

The first round of the fight is now over and we are awaiting the sound of the gong on March 1st to commence the second round. Already we have made a great impression on the organized ranks of our enemy. Spokane has been hurt by the notoriety it is getting, and not alone that, but we have sent the tax rates soaring by the cost of this fight and public sentiment is rapidly changing in favor of us. Our men are scattered through the country adjacent to Spokane recuperating from the last bout and will pour into Spokane on March the 1st. We have adopted new tactics and no more will we live on bread and water at a cost of two cents a day per man; but we will all go on the chain gang and get three square meals a day at a cost of seventy-five cents per day per man. We will give Spokane the honor and expense of a chain gang a mile long; This will cost the taxpayers at least \$1,000.00 a day. How long will they stand such an enormous expense? Don't think that we will build the new Monroe street bridge, we understand how to work too well to make any monuments to Free Speech.

Come and see the chain gang breaking rocks of the size of a bucket at \$4.00 per rock. We are going to give the Spokane authorities a dose of union tactics such as they have never dreamed of before, and a sojourn on the Spokane rock pile after March the first will be a liberal education in effective organization work.

In this fight we need the assistance of every class-conscious worker, from Nova Scotia to California, from Alaska to Florida. Like Macbeth "Be bloody bold and resolute, and laugh to scorn the power of Man (n)." Organize yourself into bands and come to Spokane by the thousands. Let your motto be, "Where Liberty is not, there is my country." On to Spokane!

In this fight the I. W. W. is keeping a roll of honor consisting of the names of those who have taken an active part in this fight. Come and get your name placed upon it and have one of the highly prized jail stamps put in your book regardless of what organization you are a member of.

If you cannot come in person send your substitute in the shape of all the financial assistance you can possibly extend. The fight is a costly one for the I. W. W. and we need money for a hundred and one different purposes; to pay legal expenses; to care for our sick; to support the families of our members who are in jail, etc.

Send all contributions to Fred W. Heslewood, Box 895, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, and send yourself in care of Chief Sullivan, Spokane, Wash.

"March on! March on! All hearts resolved  
On Liberty or death!"

#### AN EDUCATION IN ITSELF.

The I. W. W. motto in Spokane is, "Find out what the boss wants you to do, and then—do the opposite," so I went to work, and here began the most educational experience I ever had.

When talking to Pugh in Sullivan's office he jokingly remarked "Why, Foster, you haven't any kick coming; this is money in your pocket." This is literally true and though at the times the confinement was irksome in the extreme, I consider my experience while in the Spokane jail as almost invaluable. Through it I have learned a few of the possibilities of organization and "direct action," and more especially of the marvelous effectiveness of the passive resistance strike, in addition to learning many new wrinkles about the law, police, etc.

#### Use "Passive Resistance" Methods.

The effects of the organization upon the work done on the rock pile was remarkable, and the possibilities of the passive resistance strike, even as evidenced by the chained prisoners, was a revelation to me. We simply went through the motions of working. We accomplished almost nothing. For instance, two men chained together pounded for four days upon one rock, when it was accidentally broken. To break that small rock (about the size of a wash bucket) cost the city of Spokane about \$4.00 in food alone, at the rate of fifty cents per day per man, besides the other expenses for guards, etc. This is only a sample of how we worked, and by no means exceptional one.—Ex.





# I. W. W. VICTORY AT HAMMOND

A union of car builders was organized in East Hammond, Ind., immediately after my return to Chicago from Pittsburg district. Organization grew rapidly. Company discharged all active members, but the men decided to build up the organization and bide their time.

On Jan. 14 the riveters found that discrimination in the "pay envelope" had reached a dangerous aspect. Petty saloon keepers, backed up by Chicago breweries, served as employment agents, secretly colluding with the straw bosses in their practices.

Committee waited on the general manager Jan. 14, asking for a conference. They were virtually kicked out of the office. Strike in the erection department followed at once.

"Make it an industrial union strike" became the slogan. Circulars were printed on Jan. 15 in five languages, in which all workers were appealed to make a fight of it.

On the morning of Jan. 16 the workers of all departments quit, with the exception of the A. F. of L. electricians and machinists. The machinists sent a committee to the company, asking for an increase in wages, as compensation for the pledge that they would not go on strike. But forcible persuasion prompted the machinists to quit also.

So Jan. 17 finds the plant completely paralyzed. In the evening was held a big meeting of American and German workers. A. F. of L. fakirs and company tools butted in, but amid applause and enthusiasm they were worsted by the I. W. W. speakers and exposed as company tools.

Jan. 18 Hammond newspapers have it that the I. W. W. is a "socialistic" organization; that all union workers are opposed to the strike. Labor fakirs appear in East Hammond (their names will be given in the next report) urging the workers to revivify the organization and accept the signed statement which the A. F. of L. sharks claimed they had procured. Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago A. F. of L., appeared in the hall of the strikers, claiming that a certain Frankel of Chicago, a well-known socialist, and engaged as organizer for the A. F. of L., would come to take care of the strike. He was turned down and left the hall. He admitted that the "socialistic prostitutes, bought for

an organizers \$5 a day job," could not deliver the goods.

Jan. 19 the workers of each department formulated their demands. There was no break in the ranks.

On Jan. 20 the chief of police swore in special police, recruiting them from the "redlight" districts of West Hammond. Three A. F. of L. members, whose names will be given in my next report, joined the special police, and were the first to start riot and violence against the workers.

Jan. 21 and 2, co-... with the plant tied up. The general manager of plant refuses to confer with representatives of the strikers.

Jan. 23, big mass meeting. The company sends 150 of their agents among the men with promises of immediate increases if they would desert the strike. No break in the ranks.

Jan. 24, the workers are clubbed and kicked by police; arrests are made; company houses invaded by the Hessians and men taken out to the lockup.

Jan. 25 the company again refuses to deal with a committee of the workers. In the evening a letter of protest is mailed to the mayor of the town, and retaliation against the Hessians is proclaimed if outrages against the workers continue.

Jan. 25, the State commissioner of labor, through a union man "too," issues a declaration that the I. W. W. is an organization that preaches the overthrow of capitalism. In the morning of the same day about twenty workers are clubbed, women are abused and insulted by the special police, the most brutal of them being a member of the "United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners." The sheriff of the county is appealed to to send deputy sheriffs. He is unable to find any one willing to serve among Hammond citizens. He swears in sixty deputies in Hobart, Ind., but fifty of them, honorable workers, throw down their rifles when they ascertain that they are to use them against workers.

Jan. 26 women organize for resistance because one of their sex had been clubbed, kicked and rolled about the street by a drunken special policeman, a former "West Hammond" habitue of the redlight district.

Jan. 27, about 300 women drive back the police and prevent the strike breakers from entering the plant; twelve of them are arrested, but released the same night. At 10 o'clock p. m. the company sends emissary for conditions of settlement.

Jan. 28, in the morning, all officers of the I. W. W. are arrested for loitering, and locked up in a filthy jail. At 10 o'clock the company sends word that all terms proposed by the strikers would be accepted except immediate increase in wages. The strikers insist on conference with the employers. In the evening the mayor of the city asks for a committee and urges termination of the conflict, as the company would be willing to settle all affairs with committees of the workers at any time.

Jan. 29 the committee met the general manager of the company. Slight misunderstanding on one point. Mayor of the city agrees to accompany committee and a basis of settlement is arrived at. Terms of settlement will be given next week.

Organization is compact and 1,584 members will be solidified within a few weeks.

A committee of the Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation has done great service in this fight, forgetting all sectional questions or differences. This should be creditably mentioned.

More about this next week.

The Gary (Ind.) and South Chicago (Ill.) steel workers are waking up, but twenty-one A. F. of L. organizers are busy giving names of the I. W. W. supporters to the steel trust for "IMMEDIATE DISCHARGE."

That's how they are "organizing the dime war against the billion dollar combination."

W. E. TRAUTMANN,  
General Organizer.

# FLYNN-FILIGNO TRIAL NOW ON

The trial of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn-Jones and C. L. Filigno in the Superior Court is now well under way. The defendants are charged with the heinous offense of conspiring to exercise their constitutional rights of free speech. From the progress made date it would seem as though the trial will occupy at least two days' time. The attorneys for the State are Pugh, Blair and Kizer; those for the defense are Symmes and Moore. The battle was opened on Feb. 9th by a motion for a change of venue by Mr. Moore, who wished the case transferred to an adjoining county because of the great prejudice existing in Spokane against the I. W. W., due to the constant misrepresentations upon the part of the Spokesman-Review and Chronicle. In answer to this the prosecution presented 125 affidavits to the effect that no such prejudice exists in Spokane. Among these was one by the notorious Rev. W. J. Hindley, a prominent local Bible pounder, whose case will be discussed elsewhere in this paper. The motion was denied by Judge Kennan, who stated that the defense had not shown proof that such prejudice exists.

Then began the selection of the jury and of the thirty-four veniremen required to furnish a jury of twelve men, all but two or three admitted that they are prejudiced against the I. W. W. The attorneys for the defense subjected the prospective jurors to a searching examination, and finally accepted the jury after twenty-two men had been rejected for one cause or another. Several content enemies of organized labor were in the panel, and the regular challenge failed to dislodge them, a preemptory one was used. After two days of laborious examination of veniremen the jury was finally selected. It consists of nine farmers and business men, a school teacher a scab carpenter and a stonemason, the latter being a colored man.

Friday morning the taking of testimony began, and the greater part of the day was consumed in reading from back numbers of the Industrial Worker. Many of the articles were rich in coloring, and they were thoroughly enjoyed by the I. W. W. members present. During the balance of the day Capt. Burns was on the stand, and after drawing liberally on his imaginative faculties, he launched forth on a history of many things that didn't occur in the free speech fight. Capt. Burns stated that 90 per cent. of the street speakers were foreigners who couldn't say anything in English except "Fellow-Workers." When held to this statement he became very much confused and embarrassed and he had to admit that 375 men had been jailed for simply saying "Fellow-Workers." Symmes gave him an unmerciful cross-examination and in order to save him from an utter collapse Kennan adjourned court a half hour earlier than usual.

On Monday morning Capt. Burns resumed the stand, and Symmes gave him a fierce grilling, forcing him to make many humiliating admissions. Among other things he admitted that Gurley Flynn was submitted to a strong examination by six men in the office of the police without having been given an opportunity to consult with her attorney or friends. He also admitted that they attempted to bribe her by offering to set her free if she would quit the so-called "conspiracy," and that she unconditionally refused to do this. He stated that he didn't know that Mr. Moore was her attorney at that time. He also stated that the police held a warrant for her arrest from Nov. 2nd until Nov. 30th, the date of her arrest, but on direct examination he withdrew this statement.

He also testified to the fact that Gurley Flynn had asked to be transferred from the city jail to the county jail in a hack. He also stated that when the I. W. W. hall was raided by a squad of officers under his charge that he took several papers to be held as evidence. He failed to state, however, if on the same occasion the chairs were broken, and the cigars stolen for the same purpose. Mr. Jones, local manager of the Western Union Telegraph Co., followed Capt. Burns in the witness chair, but his testimony was limited to a formal identification of telegrams calling for men, which were alleged to have been sent by C. L. Filigno and others in the "conspiracy."

Chief Sullivan was the next witness, and in his usual conceited and incompetent way gave a sketch of the I. W. W. troubles. According to him 417 men were arrested, most of them for simply saying "Fellow-Workers." Most of his testimony was pointless, and he was allowed to escape from the witness chair with a very mild cross-examination. During the time Sullivan was on the stand Prosecuting Attorney Pugh received a severe and merited rebuke from Judge Kennan, which he took with very ill grace. He insisted on explaining some of his previous remarks, though forbidden by the court to do so, and he was preemptorily ordered by the court to sit down. This came as a blow to the important Mr. Pugh, as heretofore, in Spokane courts, when I. W. W. cases were being tried, and anyone received a legal slap in the face, it has always fallen to the lot of the attorneys for the defense.

Arthur Lee, who is distinguished as the private secretary to Mayor Pratt, was the next witness. This young man had little to say beyond that he had heard Gurley Flynn publicly encouraging men to go to jail. When questioned as to his ability to comprehend a public speaker belonging to such a foreign organization as the I. W. W. he claimed to be, he stated that he had no difficulty in understanding her; that she had a "beautiful" voice and spoke "beautiful" English.

Monday's afternoon session was closed by Pugh offering as evidence the much debated street speaking ordinances, but as Moore offered a strong objection to them he withdrew them hastily, even as a burned child withdraws his hand from the hot stove. He offered to argue their validity the next morning.

Tuesday morning Pugh again introduced the ordinances, and again Moore argued their invalidity, owing to their vague description of the boundaries of the district in which street speaking is prohibited. In the ordinance defining the fire limits of the city it is expressly stated that the north bank of the Spokane river shall be the northern boundary, but in the street speaking ordinance the northern boundary is simply referred to as the bank of the Spokane river.

At the particular point specified in the ordinance the Spokane river has four channels, and there are several islands, containing factories, etc., covering a distance of several blocks between the north and south banks, and it was argued that it is impossible to determine from the ordinance whether this territories in the prescribed district or not. Moore cited case after case to show that the highest courts in the land have time and again held that, in order to be valid, boundaries must be specifically stated. Moore made a brilliant argument in support of his theory, but in a dozen words Kennan stated that the objection to the introduction of the ordinance was overruled, as the boundary lines were stated clearly enough. It is, perhaps, sig-

nificant, that Pugh didn't consider it worth while to argue this most important point, but left it in the hands of his assistant, Blair, who made a very perfunctory argument. Pugh seemed to know beforehand what the ruling would be.

The two street-speaking ordinances were admitted, and when Symmes objected to introducing two ordinances covering the same subject there arose a great legal tangle in which Judge Kennan nastily made a ruling which may end the street-speaking controversy in Spokane. He ruled that the first blanket street-speaking ordinance was repealed by the second, which was passed to allow only regular religious organizations the use of the streets. As Judge Webster has recently held this latter ordinance unconstitutional it seems that Spokane has no street-speaking ordinance at all, but this will be a matter for later consideration.

A few more witnesses of no great importance were examined after this legal tangle had been smoothed out in some degree, and then Pugh introduced as evidence the famous telegrams calling for large numbers of men to come to Spokane, alleged to have been sent to various parts of the country by Filigno and others. Symmes strenuously objected that the sender had not been identified by signature, but his objection was overruled and the telegrams admitted as evidence, in the face of all the rules of evidence to the contrary.

After this Officer MacDonald took the stand, and then occurred one of the most humorous incidents in the trial. This man, who has an intellect on a level with that of a Jack-rabbit, continually referred to the members of the I. W. W. slurringly as "ignorant" foreigners. He was very verbose in telling of the men who led the street speakers out onto the street to break the law, and when asked for names of men who had committed this heinous crime, he pointed out the defendant Filigno, "and that foreigner sitting behind him," who came from Seattle to break the law. This latter unfortunate was Fellow-Worker Foster, who has the doubtful honor of having been born in Massachusetts. When pressed for his understanding of the term "foreigner," MacDonald stated that any man who don't belong in Spokane is a foreigner. He said some few of the street speakers were Jews, and when asked if he spoke Yiddish, he covered his face with an idiotic grin and asked Symmes several times to repeat the question. He could discover no meaning whatsoever in this question: "Did these Jews speak Yiddish?" This is the sort of material of which the Spokane police force is composed. Even Chief Sullivan and Capt. Burns, injured as they are to seeing their policemen making fools of themselves while on the stand, felt cheap at seeing one of their star detectives—God save the mark—a plain clothes man of thirteen years' standing, making such a fool of himself. MacDonald felt that he made an excellent witness, or at any rate he said so later on.

After entering as evidence several papers and letters, confiscated in Capt. Burns' raid on the I. W. W. hall, the State rested its case with the understanding that they could enter more evidence if they deemed it necessary.

Attorney Moore, in opening the case for the defense, moved a dismissal on the grounds of the unfair and unconstitutional character of the street-speaking ordinance, but the motion was denied by Kennan. Symmes then briefly outlined to the jury what the defense hoped to prove, and asked the court to adjourn so as to give the defense a chance to arrange their evidence. This was done and the fifth day in the trial had come to a close.

Gurley Flynn stands the monotony and the suspense of the trial very well, and gives no sign that she is tired. Filigno also betrays no impatience or anxiety.

Attorneys Symmes and Moore both look overworked, as the strain of the trial is undoubtedly a great one.

# THEORY VERSUS EXPERIENCE

Long years ago, when a little boy,  
I was taught in the sabbath school,  
To sing and pray in the good old way,  
And practice the golden rule.  
That God was father of all mankind,  
At home or across the sea;  
That we were brothers to all the others,  
Wherever they chanced to be.

That God commanded—thou shalt not kill,  
Or steal—and approved the plan,  
That a man be hung, be he old or young,  
Who murders a fellow man.  
But I was taken from sabbath school,  
Along with a host of others;  
Was armd, and sent, by the government,  
To murder our southern brothers.

The southern brethren, likewise taught,  
By equally pious mothers,  
Instead of running, were all out gunning,  
And hunting their Yankee brothers.  
Both sides had cannons, guns, bullets, shells,  
For tearing men's bodies in twain;  
And surgeons, yearning to prove their learning,  
By patching them up again.

Both sides sent chaplains in Jesus' name,  
Implying us not to rebel;  
And both served whisky to make the boys  
frisky,  
And fit them to raise the devil.  
These chaplains prayed to the self-same God,  
That He would the missiles guide,  
To kill the others, His sons, their brothers,  
Who stood on the other side.

A host went out; and a few returned;  
Some crippled; some strutting about,  
With stories thrilling of wholesale killing;  
You think they were hanged, no doubt.  
Well! Grant, the chief, was made President;  
The rest, it is understood,  
Are drawing pensions for good intentions,  
And killing the most we could.

But useful workmen are drove like slaves;  
And docked if they're late, or shirk;  
Till more is made than required for trade,  
Then, clubbed, if they beg for work.  
Kicked out to starve; if they steal a cent,  
They're jailed for a crook or tough;  
But the thrifty gent, is to Congress sent,  
Provided he steals enough.

We claim to worship the Prince of Peace,  
But trust in the sword and gun;  
We pay men pensions for wholesale murder;  
But hang them for killing one.  
So we conclude it's a crime to kill  
One brother, or steal a cent;  
But kill a half million, or steal a full billion,  
YOU'RE BOSS OF THE GOVERNMENT

J. E. NASH, Minneapolisla.

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AGITATORS EN ROUTE.  
Editor Industrial Worker:  
Fellow Worker—Kindly send bundle of Workers to me at Deer Lodge, Mont. Will hold meeting at that place about the 20th of the month. Will hold a meeting here Sunday night, February 13th, in the Miners' Union hall. We have only held street meetings in the past two cities, Billings and Livingston. The papers that we have been handling are nearly all back numbers and we have not been selling them but giving them away. We have distributed 1400 copies on this trip, also 4,500 copies of the Flynn statement, 100 copies of the January number International Socialist Review, 500 song cards, 500 booklets on Industrial Unionism and 450 post cards of the Flynn Court Room scene. These have been mailed to the Spokane jurors and judges. We will be in Anacoda for one or two meetings February 16 and 17, then come Deer Lodge and Missoula, from which place we will start for Spokane. Have not been able to get any subs the last several stops, but are doing the best in that direction and will very likely be able to send in another batch before the end of the trip.  
Yours in Revolt,  
J. J. STARK,  
Deer Lodge, Mont.

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, Vice 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, Seay and Spokane to defend our officers from the masters' wrath. We must be 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.

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A PRAYER FOR 1910.  
O' Almighty Dollar, Our Acknowledged Governor, Preserver and Benefactor, we desire to approach thee with that reverence which is thy due of superior excellence and the regard which shall ever be cherished of exalted greatness.  
Almighty Dollar, without thee in the world we can do nothing, but with thee we can do all hands upon us, Thou, Almighty Dollar, can't secure for us the tenderest of nurses, the most skillful physician; and when the last struggle of mortality is over and we are being borne to the grave, Thou, Almighty Dollar, can't secure for us a brass band, a military escort to accompany us thither, and last, but not least, erect a magnificent monument over our graves with a living epitaph to perpetuate our memory, and while here in the midst of the misfortunes and the temptations of life, we are perhaps accused of crime and brought before the magistrates. Thou, Almighty Dollar, can't secure for us a feed lawyer, a bribed judge, a packed jury, and we go scott free. Be with us we pray thee in all thy decimal parts, for thou art the only one altogether lovely and the chief among ten thousand.  
Oh, Almighty Dollar! when thou art with us in profusion, how gleefully the beefsteak sizzles on the gridiron, how exuberantly the anthracite glows upon the hearthstone. But when thou art not with us how cold and cheerless the fireless, how desolate the hearthstone. Let us, pray thee, not into the valley of penury. Let shower upon us an unlimited number of thy ministering angels, made in thine own image, even though they be silver quarters and dimes, and abide with us until at last we reach the golden shore and with crowns on our heads and harps in our hands, sing thy praises for evermore.  
O Almighty Dollars, in my pockets make thy resting place. I need thee every hour. Amen!  
J. JACKSON,  
Local No. 92.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS BELONGING TO SPOKANE LOCALS, OR OUTSIDE MEMBERS ARRIVING IN THE CITY.  
The Spokane Locals of the I. W. W. have established temporary headquarters and office at 505 Market Street, Hilliard, Wash. Any members desiring to pay dues may do so by calling at the above address, or addressing The Secretary I. W. W., at Box 2129, Spokane, Wash.  
Watch the yellow label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. When the number on this label corresponds to the number on the paper, your subscription has expired. Renewal should be made at least three weeks before the date of expiration, so as to insure receiving every issue of the paper. Hustle for Subs.

INFORMATION WANTED.  
Will the trapper and prospector who talked to the Secretary of the I. W. W. at Portland some time ago about land for the Swedes in the North, please send his address to Secretary I. W. W., 33 North Fourth Street, Portland, Or.

MOVED.  
To All Members of the I. W. W.:  
Locals Unions Nos. 178 and 322, have moved to new Headquarters at 1619 Westlake Boulevard, ROOMS 13, 14, 15, 16 NESTOR BUILDING.

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  
Ind. 3886 Main 1597  
1522 First Avenue SEATTLE, WASH.  
114 Washington St. SPOKANE, WASH.

The Workingmen's Store  
WILL DRESS YOU FROM HEAD TO FOOT  
Keep in mind that this store always sells only reliable goods; has one price for everybody; gives everybody a square deal.  
Special Department in connection for Buying and Selling A No. 1 Second-Hand Goods.  
THE OLD ESTABLISHED STORE  
114 Main Street

Danz's Haberdashery  
THE NEW WORKINGMAN'S STORE  
Clothing, Hats, Shoes, Furnishings, Etc.  
Every article guaranteed. Your money back if you want it.  
119 VESLER WAY Opp. Seattle Hotel

Phone Main 2776 Quick Repairing  
Fine Complete Line of Light and Heavy Ready-Made Shoes Always on Hand. For Quality Leave it to  
THE CANADIAN SHOEMAKER  
PHIL F. GIBEAU, Prop.  
STONES: "Jumbo Shoes" 115 Washington Street  
The Only Maker and Salesman of "Jumbo Shoes."  
SEATTLE, WASH.

Carrol & Wineberg  
The Original Workmen's Store, Established 1902.  
Clothing, Gents' Furnishings, Hats, Shoes, Rubbers, Oil Goods, Etc.  
221 FIRST AVE. SOUTH

**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. Loggers not as yet members of the organization are invited to visit our Free Reading Room. Business meetings held every Sunday at 1 p. m. The Secretary can be found at this address between the hours of 9 a. m. and 9 p. m. All mail should be addressed to the Acting Secretary.

WM. MCKENZIE,  
Room 3 Stetson Building,  
Seattle, Wash.  
Corner Second Avenue and Main Street,  
Spokane, Feb. 12, 1910.

**Editor Industrial Worker:**

Fellow Worker—I have just returned from Camp 5, Blackwell Lumber Co., and should like to let fellow workers know a few things about the place. The foreman (Dan Devine) is a nigger driver. He turned us out at 6 in the morning and kept us out until 7 o'clock at night. The grub was passable and the bunkhouses fairly good, with the exception of a few million crumbs which are boarding there. The hospital fee is one dollar a month. They will give you a free ride on the logging train from Mica Bay to the camp, but when you quit they charge you a dollar to ride down. They say their railroad is nearly paid for with the dollars taken from the poor suckers who patronize their pullman cars. The company gets their men from the notorious Carr's Employment Agency, but any one can get on without a ticket. I talked with two swamper who had paid Carr \$2.50 apiece for their job which paid \$2.25 per day. (Poor suckers, will they even get wise?) Camps 6 and 8 of the same company only work 10 hours a day and everyone speaks well of the foremen. Wages are \$2.25 per day and up. Any one who is wise will keep away from Camp 5.

CHARLES E. G. CARTER.

Local 434.

St. John, near Portland.

**Peninsula Lumber Co.**

Wages \$2.00 to \$2.50 per day. Board \$20 per month; grub is fair; hospital fee \$1.50 per month; discount 5 to 10 per cent if you want your money immediately; work ten hours per day. Men are being put on almost every day. The mill owners are going to build a Y. M. C. A. not far from the mill, where the slaves can get civilized to the bosses' interests.

Ione, Wash.

**Panhandle Lumber Co.**

Wages 25 cents per hour; pay every two weeks; grub is no good; I. W. W. men can secure work here; sleep in bunkhouse; hospital fee \$1.00 per month. Boss hires men from the employment shark. Good place to make a small road stake.

THOMAS RUTLEDGE,

Local 92, Portland.

Prosser, Wash.

Camp 9, U. S. R. S.

**Editor Industrial Worker:**

Fellow Worker—Here is a little news from the Yakima Valley that might be of interest to the workers of the Puget Sound country, especially the suckers who continue to give the employment shark two or three dollars for information whereby they may buy a job.

Uncle Sam is deepening and widening the Sunnyside Irrigation Canal from Wapato, east to Prosser. About twelve hundred men are employed. Muckers get \$2.00; drillers \$2.20 for eight hours work; board is \$5.25 per week; \$1.00 per month for the pill peddler; pay the 10th of every month; jobs are free for all when men are needed. Get an odd sucker from the employment shark occasionally.

North Coast Road working three or four camps near Prosser. Muckers get \$2.25; drillers \$2.50 per day of ten hours; board is \$5.25 per week; hospital fee \$1.00; grub is fair; sleep in tents in unsanitary bunks; pay at any time.

The grub in the Government camps is fair; sleep in tents; free mail service. Lots of men in this part of the country.

Yours for the I. W. W.,

JOHN MONTGOMERY,

L. U. 92, Portland, Ore.

**EXPOSURE OF SUPERIOR  
COURT JUDGE WEBSTER**

Since J. Stanley Webster, Superior Court Judge of Spokane County, Washington, has sprung up as the most willing and unscrupulous tool of the "big business interests" of that part of the country, in its attempt to suppress free speech and the growth of the Industrial Workers of the World, the past history of this individual, both in his professional and domestic life, proves him to be a crooked character of the first water, all of which accounts for the fact that the lumber trust of the northwest saw at once a man that it could use with much profit.

Why this man Webster stole quietly into the state of Washington, remaining under cover as a lawyer for nearly two years, then rapidly springing up into public life, has been, and perhaps is yet, a mystery to many of the people of that community. Also, where he came from they were at a loss to know.

Webster's record in Washington I am ignorant of. But his life history from birth to the time he sneaked out of the state of Kentucky about three years ago I know. For I spent several days among the citizens, among them judges, lawyers, preachers, business men, of his native town and the community in which he was active in a professional way—and I have the story of his life from their own lips.

**WEBSTER'S RECORD.**

In his native town, Cynthiana, after stating my mission, several "prominent" citizens asked me before I had time to explain: "What is Webster mixed up in something again?" Some even told me they had heard he was dead, while others said they had heard he had gone somewhere into the northwest and had taken a fictitious name.

During the week that I spent in Harrison and Fayette counties, interviewing friends and relatives of his, I met with few who had anything but condemnation for him. Even the three or four friends of his that I met there told me he is a "bright young man, but without principle." Lawyers, with whom he associated and whom assisted him in his early bar practice, he betrayed and are his enemies today. He was justified, indeed, in leaving the state. Loss of professional prestige and an utter absence of principle in his domestic life, due to crookedness and meanness at every turn, drove him out of the state under the scorn of the entire community. No wonder he has never returned to that part of the country, not even for a visit.

Webster was county attorney of Harrison county at one time. He was not elected by the people, but received the appointment by the chairman of the Democratic county committee, the candidate for circuit judge becoming ill and refusing the candidacy and the regular nominee for county attorney taking his place. He got the job through political manipulation and there was considerable stir about it at the time.

**TOLD CONFESSION TO NEWS-PAPER.**

It was while he was county attorney that he secured the confession of Curtis Jett, a well known criminal, and, from a host of circumstantial evidence sold it to the Courier-Journal of Louisville. The Jett case was an important one, as it was said to involve several prominent citizens in murders that had been committed for several years back. It seemed that Jett had been used as the tool to cover up the crimes of several "big bugs." He was then serving a life sentence for murder. Two others were charged against him.

Webster was to be the prosecutor. He had heard that Jett wanted to confess, so he took a stenographer with him, went to the state prison and there took down a complete confession. It did involve several "prominent" citizens and the newspapers knew it would. So, of course, it was a valuable "story." Big papers from all over that section wanted it. The state was stirred up. Only Webster had it in his possession. It was worth money. How much could he get for it? What paper will pay the most? These were the questions that were foremost in his mind at that time.

The Cincinnati Inquirer's representative at Lexington called up Webster at Cynthiana, wanted to know if he could get

the confession and after being told by Webster that he (Webster) didn't think so, suggested a financial valuation. This gave new color to the proposition. Webster told the correspondent to wait and he would take the first train to Lexington. Webster went to the correspondent's office and tried to sell the "story." He told the Inquirer correspondent that he had been offered \$800 already for it. It was all a question of dollars and cents with Webster.

At any rate, the Inquirer correspondent wired his paper for instructions, but they did not "come up." Webster returned to Cynthiana and two days from that date the complete confession appeared in the Courier-Journal. However, the conversation between the Inquirer correspondent and Webster was taken down and appeared in the Inquirer three or four days later.

It was a "shock" and the professional death blow to Webster. He collapsed entirely on the depot platform when he saw the "story" under big headlines. This was the straw that broke the camel's back. It drove him a week later to silently slip out of the state of Kentucky.

He used his office and took advantage of the terror of a murder to make a few paltry dollars. Even Jett himself said he was intimidated into giving the confession. However, Jett is serving his life sentence today.

These facts are a matter of common knowledge in both Harrison and Fayette counties. Webster's action in connection with the Jett murder case is the most important piece of crookedness during his official life in Harrison county, yet personal connections with members of the legal profession proves that he has been unscrupulous and without principle.

His domestic affairs also smack of the same unprincipled action. He brought charges of adultery against his wife with a then law partner, Bailey D. Berry of Lexington. His two chief witnesses were a habitual drunkard and a negro prostitute. The negro, who is living with a man who is not her husband at the present time, swore she saw Webster's wife and Mr. Berry in the act of adultery at 8 o'clock at night in one of the dark alleys in Cynthiana. The drunkard by the name of Kerns swore he saw them in a similar action under a covered bridge about six miles out from Cynthiana. Both testimonies were proved to be wholly unfounded, as Mr. Berry was not within a hundred miles of Cynthiana at that time. Kerns has since made the statement that his testimony was false and it is known, also, that the prostitute's testimony was also the work of Webster. Even Webster's own father did not testify in his favor.

He lost the case entirely. A large number of preachers, lawyers and business men of the community were brought in as witnesses and all testified to the good character of his wife and he was defeated. Her family, as is Mr. Berry and his family, is one of the best known and respected in that part of the country.

While Webster did not in the eyes of the law and the people of the community ruin the character of his then wife, he has made her life a sad one. The injustice done her by him preys upon her mind and it will remain with her until the end of her days. She is now a trained nurse in New York City, trying in that way to forget the sorrow and agony that Webster has caused her. After the trial she secured a divorce from him without difficulty. Mr. Berry is a prominent lawyer of Lexington, well liked and active in the affairs of the city.

In both his private and professional life Webster has been "crooked." He has stopped at nothing that would advance his interests, and in doing that he has lost the respect and confidence of all those he has had anything to do with in Kentucky. He is just the kind of a character, however, that the "big business interests" pick out as their tool. Manhood is foreign to his nature. It is not at all a mystery that when the lumber trust of the northwest was looking for a man who would do all in his power to suppress the constitutional rights of free speech and the growth of a labor organization they would select just such a man as Webster.

**TUERKE'S MISSION TO THE EAST.**

But I learned, also, that it is not alone the I. W. W. that was looking up the record of this individual. Carl W. Tuerke, Commissioner of Police and Streets, I met in Cynthiana, and heard him say he was looking up the record of Webster, also. He did not know why I was there, however. He interviewed several prominent citizens in that part of the country regarding Webster and he will go back to Spokane, if he has not already gone back with a complete record of Webster's career in Kentucky. From fragmentary phrases from the lips of Tuerke in conversation with a prominent man in Cynthiana in the hotel I stopped at I gathered that he (Tuerke) was also opposed to Webster. Whether it is political jealousy or whether the officials of Spokane have enough of the Spokane free speech fight and want to stop it in some way, I am unable to say.

However, I believe the latter view is the principal reason why Tuerke went to Kentucky to look up Webster's record. It seems, from what I could gather, that the free speech fight has cost the city in the neighborhood of \$50,000 and it is not over yet. Moreover, the city officials realize this and they want to prevent the increased activity which the I. W. W. is making plans for to begin the first of the month. Tuerke, from what I could learn represents the merchants and smaller business interests of Spokane and they are bringing pressure on some of the city officials, while the lumber trust and the Washington Water Power Company and the employment agencies are obstinate and are determined to suppress free speech in Spokane, thinking in that way they can prevent the growth of the I. W. W. among the lumber workers of the northwest and other laborers in that part of the country.

LOUIS DUCHEZ.

**LOCAL ACTIVE  
AT BELLINGHAM**

Industrial Unionism is to be a lively issue in Bellingham from now on. There are in this vicinity over one hundred lumber and shingle mills and the workers are totally disorganized. Prior to 1906, Bellingham and vicinity was a stronghold of the Shingle Weavers' Union, over 400 having their membership therein until now there are only few left in that craft union. The Shingle Weavers' Union has always been a progressive organization and that is one reason why they are nearly all the time involved in some strike. The strike of 1906 practically disorganized the weavers on account of craft tactics used at that time. Being impossible for the working class to stay out of work more than two weeks unless relief should come, the weavers began to look for work. Some of them went into logging camps while the millowner took the logger and put him in the shingle mill; some went in planing and sawmills and sawmill workers went in the weavers' places and so on. Some of the weavers who were class-conscious began to see the utter futility of such a strike and there began the agitation among the weavers for Industrial Unionism. It was pointed out to the pure and simple that we could not accomplish our end unless we were organized in one solid union regardless of our craft. It was shown them that union carpenters were using and buying shingles from the unfair firm; union machinists were making repairs to all shingle machines; union engineers running the mills; union railroad men hauling the unfair product. After seven weeks of such struggle the strike was called off. We had been whipped and the weavers were told to go to work in the mills where they could get a job. The local's funds were gone and the members disgusted with the organization.

The International officers began to tell the boys to go back in the organization and the weavers being of a fighting quality, some of them did go back in their union. But from that time the agitation for class-unionism has been very strong and at the last convention nearly an entire day was given to the discussion of Industrial Unionism.

Although the resolution was defeated, the principle remains with the majority of the rank and file.

Bellingham Local No. 337 has been organized lately and is bound to grow rapidly as soon as the mills open up. On February 6th we decided to subscribe to 40 copies of the Industrial Worker and at our last meeting a bundle of 200 copies have been ordered. Fellow Worker Wm. Clark has been chosen as organizer and with the financial aid we received from Local No. 8, he is to begin his work on the 20th.

It is up to the workers to study Industrial Unionism under which we will solidly ourselves and when we can stand shoulder to shoulder regardless of our occupation and win together one for all.

PRESS COMMITTEE NO. 337.

**Spokane Advertisements**

**Mechanics Cafe  
and Bakery**  
308 WASHINGTON ST. 2ET  
**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

**Spokane Advertisements**  
**BED ROOMS**  
ONE DOLLAR PER WEEK  
3118 EAST SPRAGUE

PHONE MAIN 2623  
If out of office call up Main 5645  
**DR. I. H. ROBB**  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON  
Has removed to  
OFFICE: 201-202 LINDELLE BLK  
Office Hours:  
9:10, 24, 6-8  
SPOKANE, WASH.

**Ressa Bros.**  
POOL PARLOR, CIGARS, TOBACCO  
Grocery Store in Connection  
416 Front Avenue

**Ideal Rooming House**  
221 1/2 Howard St.  
Neatly furnished rooms, 15c to \$1.00.  
NELS SWANSON, Prop.

**O. K. LOAN OFFICE**  
220 N. Stevens Street  
Tailor Made Suits, value \$15.00, at \$4.00 and up.  
Overcoats, value \$8.00, at 75c and up.  
Give us a trial. Strictly Second Hand.  
We've got the goods.

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

**ALBERT V. ROE**  
(Local 222, Spokane)  
Agent for the Industrial Worker and  
I. W. W. Song Books.  
To Fan the Flames of Discontent  
The Employment Shark Must Go.

**Miller's Cafe**  
The only 25-cent Meal House in Missoula,  
Mont.  
I. W. W. HEADQUARTERS  
132 WEST FRONT STREET.

**I. W. W. Song Books  
Now Ready**  
The Classic Songs of Revolution and the  
Songs of the Modern Blanket Stiff  
25 Songs in All  
Address:  
**B. HOLMES**  
Literature Agent I. W. W.  
REAR 412-420 FRONT AVE.  
Price—10 Cents Each  
\$5.00 per 100  
\$2.50 per 50  
Why Strikes are Lost—How to Win  
PRICE 5 CENTS  
Discount of 25% on orders of 100 or more

**Queen Coffee  
House**  
We Feed More Workingmen Than  
Any Place in Town  
OUR "COFFEE AND" IS  
KNOWN  
337 FRONT AVENUE.

**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. ::