

Cook's and Waiters! Stay Away From Spokane. Strike On!



Industrial Worker

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COOKS AND WAITERS ON STRIKE IN SPOKANE

For once we have a word of praise for a strike of the trades unions. The cooks, waiters and waitresses are out in Spokane and we must give them credit for the way they go about it. It is a fine example of the true instinct of the worker when it goes into action so swiftly that the "leaders" are unable to hamper it.

At 11:55 a. m. on the day of the strike the restaurant and hotel employees presented a contract to the bosses in every eating place in the city and asked that it be signed at once. Many places gave up immediately, signed the contract and their business was resumed. But where the boss would not then and there agree to the demands of the strikers, the men and women walked out sharp on the noon hour, thus giving no notice and tying up the establishments at the busiest hour of the day. The demands are more money, a six-day week and a bettering of the horrible working conditions under which the workers have slaved.

Jimmie Durkin, who was already paying \$1 more than the demands called for and whose employees already had a six-day week, signed the union contract at once, and was followed by about twenty-eight other restaurants at the time of the demand. Since then some nine other establishments have fallen in line and granted the conditions asked.

The trouble all started over the Restaurant Employers' Association breaking the agreement with the trades unions by establishing a "free employment office" instead of procuring their help from the union, as per agreement. This, however, was only the last straw, for the endurance of the employees had been strained to the breaking point by the filthy working conditions, to be found especially in the larger and finer restaurants. Moreover the masters are the most luxurious there are the workers the most miserable.

In an interview with a prominent member of the waiters' union the following came to light:

"There are about 1,000 men and women out, including cooks, waiters and waitresses. There was only one man that remained at work to scab. There were no women scabs and are none to date. Only two cooks went back to work after being out ten days.

"It is just like this," said the interviewed man. "We were being gradually weeded out of existence by the Employers' Association. You see, the association is supposed to exist for the purpose of regulating the restaurant prices and fighting the wholesale houses, but it failed in both these objects and the only function left it is the one it was really formed for—to fight organized labor."

"How it is that you did not go through the usual proceedings of the A. F. of L.?"

"The A. F. of L. had no time to say or do anything," he replied, quickly. "The conditions were so bad that the spontaneous idea of the restaurant workers was to strike. We held a mass meeting and decided to strike the next day—and we did. There were 400 present at the mass meeting, but every worker with one exception walked out the next day at noon."

"Then the strike was not called by the executive board?"

"Hardly," he laughed. "We had no time for red tape or regular proceedings. You see, we realized that we have been too easy with the employers. They have promised to put clean dressing rooms in place of the stinking, filthy ovens which are in use now. They have promised many things, but have not lived up to their promises. Last year we went at it in the regular way and found ourselves up against it, with the bosses given several weeks' notice of our intentions. So this time something had to be done—and we did it. It had got to a point where we had nothing to lose and a whole lot to gain."

"Wouldn't you call that 'direct action'?"

"Well, it was certainly direct," he grinned. "We were pushed too d—n hard and the worm turned."

"Are the bakers on strike with you?"

"No," grimly. "They are going through the red tape of the organization. I suppose that by the time the strike is won they will be ready to take some action—maybe."

"Are they not equally interested with you in getting decent working conditions?"

"Sure they are, but they belong to another trade."

"If their hair was of a different color would that have an effect on their action when a struggle with the boss is on?"

"Well, I see what you mean, but the leaders won't let them break the red tape."

"Then why not throw out the leaders and organize industrially?"

"Lots easier said than done," he replied. "The rank and file have the right instinct, but they are not good politicians and you know that politics plays a large part in the convention. But we are waking up."

a most remarkable rebel spirit and were even surpassing the men in their enthusiasm. No wonder, for they were not allowed to sit down, even if there was no one in the restaurant. They were even denied the privilege of eating the "come-backs," the leavings from other people's plates.

Davenport's is the worst place in town for the kitchen help, but all association houses are far below the standard of decency, according to the story of the strikers. Four of the houses that have signed up are members of the association. The unions are offering and giving assistance to the members that need it and are amply able to care for all.

The I. W. W. is doing all in its power to assist the strikers, especially in the line of advertising the strike and keeping strikebreakers out of the city. This is appreciated by the strikers, and I. W. W. men have been addressing them in the waiters' hall.

The following recently appeared in a daily paper under the caption, "Police Disperse I. W. W.'s":

"Last night the police were called upon to disperse a gathering of I. W. W.'s that had surrounded James Kennedy, an alleged scab who had taken the place of one of the striking dishwashers at the Jim and John restaurant on front avenue. The men were trying to dissuade him from further continuing on the job when the police approached and dispersed the crowd. The sympathies of the I. W. W.'s are with the strikers."

It may be remarked that a defendant of Kennedy fell—accidentally, of course—through the large plate glass in the front of the restaurant.

An I. W. W. man who is also a member of the Waiters' union, is leading a burro around the town. The donkey's blanket bears on one side the placard, "I'm only a donkey, but I'll not work but six days a week," and on the other side, "I'm only a donkey, but I know enough not to scab."

The one remarkable thing of this strike is that the strikers who are members of the trades unions are winning BECAUSE THEY HAVE FOR THE TIME THROWN AWAY THE TACTICS AND RED TAPE OF THEIR ORGANIZATION. They have refused to be hampered by the advice of leaders and officials, but have followed their instinct of DIRECT ACTION. If they only keep it up, and are not talked into a surrender by the good capitalistic leaders, they have fine chances of winning out. If they were organized industrially, and had the support of ALL the workers that are concerned in the industry, such as the bakers, the teamsters who deliver union goods in a union wagon to the scab houses, etc., it would be a foregone conclusion that the bosses would crawl.

Yet the rank and file seem to be waking up, and we see good reason to think that it is only a question of a short time before the workers are going to refuse to be divided along the lines of craft or complexion, or ordered to strike or cease striking at the command of a high salaried "leader." They are beginning to see that they must take the management of their affairs into their own hands. They are also commencing to understand that their intelligence and judgment is higher and better than that of anyone else in relation to the interests of the working class. They are commencing to see that, organized into crafts, they are giving themselves a hopeless handicap at the very



WHEN WILL THEY GRAB THE SPIKED CLUB?

start. Let us hope that they will in the near future come to see that INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM is the ONLY form of unionism that will gain anything for the workers.

Later news comes that the Restaurant Owners' Association is importing girls from the Coast cities and from the farms and small towns. Many of them, however, refuse to go to work and scab when they find that a strike is on. All I. W. W. members and Locals throughout the Coast country and elsewhere should take pains to spread the news of the hotel and restaurant workers' strike in Spokane, and warn any prospective scabs not to show up in this city.

The cooks and waiters are wise to the fact that they do not want a contract that expires at a different time than that of the bakers. Some time, it is to be hoped, they will understand that no contract for any time is of any value to the worker. And their whole attitude is that of progress and increasing understanding. Let us be grateful for small favors.

Another example of DIRECT ACTION has come to our notice. This time it is the engravers. The firm that makes the engravings for the Industrial Worker and the only other firm in the city were involved.

The journeymen engravers claim that both firms refused to sign certain agreements, while Mr. McDermid, of the McDermid-Sainave Co., says that they did not refuse to sign but asked for time. At any rate, the fourteen employees of that firm did not show up one morning, and after being out for four hours got the agreement signed and returned to work. The other firm, profiting by the experience, signed without a strike being called.

All of which shows that, while the tradesmen are still grasping at shadows (contracts) in the good old trades union way, they are at least learning that it is not necessary nor wise to say "By your leave" or "Please prepare yourself, for I'm going to fight you," before they act.

Prospects Bright

Loggers Union of Seattle Up and Doing. Organizer James P. Thompson returned to Spokane this week from a two weeks agitation trip to Seattle and Tacoma. His reports are encouraging and hopeful. The meetings in Seattle were well attended. The workers displayed more than the ordinary interest that is usually accorded to speaker.

Industrial Unionism, its aim and tactics is what appeals to them at this time and the workers manifested their approval by joining the Union.

A new and much larger hall, right in the heart of the slave district has been rented by the I. W. W. Locals of Seattle.

The Loggers Union, Local No. 432, Seattle, is growing in membership right along. Requests for organizers are received by them from the Sound country. Organize Industrially is the watchword of the men on the coast.

The Shingle Weavers in several towns are not only believing in industrial unionism, but will probably form locals of the I. W. W. until such time that the National Union, of which they are members at the present time, will join the I. W. W. as a body.

At the rate the Lumber Workers are organizing into the I. W. W. in the saw mills, shingle

mills and logging camps, the required number of workers in that industry will soon warrant a call for a convention to form a National Industrial Union of Lumber Workers.

The persistent determination and unlimited energy of the loggers will be responsible for a powerful Union of Lumber Workers in the near future, a union that will force the lumber trust into making concessions to the needs and wants of the Unions membership.

Concerning Prince Rupert, B. C.

Editorial Industrial Worker: Some of your readers may be interested in a few words regarding conditions in Prince Rupert, B. C.

The papers here are passing out the usual spiel about the tremendous amount of work to be done in the city, but that work is like the worker's heaven—in the unknown future.

An election was held on the 19th inst. for a mayor and city council, but owing to the property qualification required there is but one man who can lay any claim to being a working man. The others are without exception business men or politicians. But they are all telling in public how much they love the workers and what they will do for them, though that love has not appeared in their past actions. The dope they hand out is catching lots of suckers, but there are quite a number of workers who see the game and refuse to vote.

The candidates say "We need a pay roll here to keep the city going ahead," and they propose to bond the city to make improvements, and thus get workers here to do the work, and of course spend their wages so the business men who are here will not go bump, but that money cannot be realized for two months yet. The real estate men in Prince Rupert must keep inflating their boom or it will fall flat on them, and it has gone as far as it can on speculation; it must now have some solid basis and the only thing possible is a bunch of workers to graft on.

The wages are apparently good, \$3.00 per day for common labor in the town and 50 cents less per day on the railroad, but board and room costs \$8 to \$10 per week, and if a man works outside he is lucky to get work more than four days in the week on account of rain.

There is an organization of the Brotherhood of Carpenters here which pursues the usual A. F. of L. lack of tactics. Its officers and influential members are all owners of city lots which they are holding for speculation, and they don't want anything done which will hurt business and depreciate property. Their method is to spend their money for prayer rugs and their time kneeling on them, as witness their frantic efforts to pick out the particular bunch of grafters which shall ride their necks in the new city council.

There are lots of idle men in Prince Rupert now and the employment sharks of Vancouver are shipping more in by every boat.

C. E. PAYNE.

WARNING!
BEWARE OF POLITICIANS!
The General Office of the I. W. W. reports that since the fourth annual convention politicians have done their level best in disrupting some of the locals. In a very few instances they have succeeded in their nefarious work. A word to the wise is sufficient.

WORKERS STAY AWAY FROM THE FROZEN NORTH

Nome, Alaska, May 16, 1910.—Industrial Worker, Spokane: General effort reduce wage scale, paid for ten years. Seward Peninsula wild goose mining company leading attempt. Miners resisting and refuse accept reduced scale of Nome Council.

INDUSTRIAL WORKER, Nome, Alaska.

The above, together with the following letter, will give all Alaska-bound slaves some idea of the conditions in the frozen north:

Nome, Alaska, March 21, 1910.

Dear Sirs and Brothers: As the transportation companies will, as usual, endeavor to lure the workers here by the dissemination of untrue reports as to conditions in this part of Alaska, Local No. 240, W. F. of M., takes this opportunity of warning all workers against being deluded by such false reports and asks the co-operation to this end of all organized workmen.

As far as actual conditions are concerned matters were never worse in the history of this camp. All the rich mines are practically worked out, and although extensive prospecting is all the time being carried on, no new discoveries of value have been made. On the other hand there are hundreds here out of work, some of whom have been idle for over twelve months, and some have worked for several months last summer and have not been paid a cent. Wages have been reduced all along the line. The reported new strikes in the Iditarod and Squirrel River countries have proved to be the worst kind of fizzle, and anyone rushing to these camps will be sure to suffer nothing but hardship for his pains. The majority at present employed are working on "bed-rock," which means that they are promised their wages after the grocer, banker and coal man get their share. It is safe to say that not one-fourth of those at present working will ever be paid their wages.

There are enough men at present here to do all the summer work that may be turned up and any one coming here, apart altogether from the hardships that they are sure to work upon the men already here, will run up against the toughest kind of a proposition.

Year after year the Nome Miners' Union has sent out similar warnings which have been disregarded, with the result that hundreds came here who were obliged to undergo all kinds of suffering and privation on account of the lack of work. Many in fact were sent outside at government expense, but many were compelled to remain here and endure all kinds of misery in this arctic climate during the winter.

Everything herein stated is absolutely true and any and all who may have been inclined to invest their hard-earned money in a steamboat ticket to these parts would be far better advised to stay where they are and not allow themselves to be the victims of the imaginative press agents of the transportation companies. Our urgent advice is to STAY AWAY.

COMMITTEE LOCAL 240, W. F. M.

AN INJURY TO ONE AN INJURY TO ALL.
National Industrial Union of Textile Workers, No. 157, I. W. W.

Fellow Workers: Local 147 is heavily involved in a strike against taking more work with a cut in wages. Attempts are being made to disrupt us, but we are standing firm and showing a spirit of solidarity.

Financial assistance is needed at once. Act immediately and send all money to William Yates, Tarkin Hill Road, R. F. D. 2, New Bedford, Mass.

The above appears at the head of lists for the collection of funds sent broadcast over the country. Every workman should contribute his mite. Don't delay. He who gives quick gives double.

So far the Spokane boys have subscribed over \$100. The amount has been forwarded. More will follow. Thus manifests itself the Spirit of the West.

(Notice to Strike Committee—We want news from the field of battle.)

Watch the yellow label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires.

Notice

The Industrial Worker with this issue resumes publication in Spokane. Address all communications to

THE INDUSTRIAL WORKER

BOX 2129 — — — SPOKANE, WASH.

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

INDUSTRIAL WORKER



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CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS.

Application made for entry as Second-Class matter at the Postoffice at Spokane, Wash., under the act of March 3, 1879.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

General Headquarters—518 Cambridge Building, Chicago, Illinois.

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W. E. Trautmann.....General Organizer

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

T. J. Cole, J. J. Ettor, E. G. Flynn, Francis Miller, George Speed.

Back again to old Spokane.

For how long, O Chief!

Still hard to curry below the knees.

Just watch our smoke!

And make some yourselves.

Logical consequences are the scarecrows of fools and the beacons of wise men.—Huxley.

How about that harvest? Line up at the point of production, you ramblers, and go after the goods.

Remember, ye terriers, that the good old harvest time is drawing nigh. Get the bunch lined up and go after the goods. We ought to own the country of the Palouse this summer.

Poet Brazier has unearthed a plot on the part of the bosses to compel the prowling-terriers to subsist on alfalfa served three times a day and between meals. Not much worse than the "Chew-a-bit-a-hay" breakfast foods.

There is one live problem—that of the equalization of intelligence. Society can solve this question. . . . I know of no other problem that society can solve until this one is solved.—Lester F. Ward.

Professor Ward knows that an equalization of intelligence (and by this word he does not mean "brain power," but knowledge) is the great factor in CONSCIOUS action taken to improve conditions, but he stops there.

The workers are beginning to realize that education is only possible through organization, and that education, in turn, is necessary to organization.

We have all heard the old saying, "Knowledge is power," and its counterpart, "Ignorance is weakness." The idea of the sacredness of contracts, interests in common between the workers and the bosses, "duty" (whatever that is) owed by the employee to his employer, a "fair day's work for a fair day's wages"—all of these slimy and utterly false conceptions; this IGNORANCE constitutes the weakness of the working class, and the thorough understanding of them is one of the strongest sources of power of the master class.

GET WISE, you workers. It is only a matter of intelligence and understanding, and you have them on your hip.

EDUCATE TO ORGANIZE AND ORGANIZE TO EDUCATE!

TO THOSE WHO ARE IN "SYMPATHY" WITH THE WORKING CLASS.

"So, I say to you, go ahead and preach and earn your pay, but for goodness sake leave the working class alone. You belong in the enemies' camp. You have nothing in common with the working class. Your hands are soft with the work that others have performed for you. Your stomachs are round with the plenitude of eating. And your minds are filled with doctrines that are buttresses of the established order. . . . The working class HAS done without you. Believe me, the working class will continue to do without you. And furthermore, the working class can do better without you than with you."—From "The Iron Heel," by Jack London.

Probably the most wearisome condition with which the workers have to contend is the persistent attempts of their would-be benefactors—benefactors who, hypnotizing themselves into the belief that they are "sacrificing" for their fellow man, are in reality saving THEMSELVES from getting busy with a number two. We are tired of the unctuous, sleek, self-satisfied, smirking, bourgeois-minded "savior." Our ears are bored by the yawps and squawks of the petty, lucre-minded cockroach who can no longer feed on the crumbs that once fell from the corporation table, and who, THEREFORE, adopts the profession of "working class savior" to keep the wrinkles out of his own belly. Their ignorance is offensive and their protestations are weariness itself.

Let us get done with them, workers; if they won't take a gentle hint use a club or your boot to assist their mental workings. WE, THE WORKERS, AND WE ALONE, ARE THE ONES WHO ARE CAPABLE OF RUNNING OUR OWN BUSINESS.

O, you slaves!
Are you slaves because you are inefficient?
Are you slaves because you are fated by natural selection to be the under dog?
Or is it because you are MEN who are above the slimy, sordid nature of the trader?
Because you refuse to prostitute your ideas and ideals to the vicious level of money-grubbing, and prefer the physical pro-

stitution of the muscle to the more horrible sale of the mind? Are you "laughing at life and jeering at death," or are you obsessed with the idea of your "failure"?

No, it can't be!
Surely you recognize the fact that in the stench of the capitalist system, while it is had to be a workman, it is even more despicable to be a creature whose sun rises and sets with his success or failure in buncoing his fellow man out of a bit of filthy lucre!

Let us be INDIVIDUALISTS, but individualists who are intelligent enough to see that our individualism is best served by co-operation, UNIONISM, an alliance with those whose interests are in harmony with ours.

Individually let us try to squeeze from the sponge of life the last remaining bit of happiness, and let us understand that this can best be done by belonging to AND WORKING IN the revolution.

A WORD TO THE WORKERS.

This is the first issue of the paper following its return to the scene of battle. The return of the paper to the management of the Spokane Locals, the election of new editors, is perhaps an excuse for a short statement of the future policy of the paper.

First and foremost, the paper must be ALIVE. It must fan the flame of rebellion in the ranks of the workers—rebellion against the boss at every point where his interests and that of the workers conflict—and that is everywhere.

The paper is concerned not at all with satisfying any but the rebellious slave, and to do this it is imperative that it be filled with "live copy." To the extent of their ability, the editor and his assistant will see that the paper is a fighting rebel sheet. The paper, however, is not their paper. It is the organ of the militant workers, and it is up to the latter to do everything in their power to assist in making the paper all that can be desired.

The fundamental function of The Industrial Worker is not so much to expound a philosophy as to keep the workers acquainted with the progress of the movement. It is the news of action and of conditions in all localities that we want. There are many scholarly gentlemen who are capable of sitting in an arm chair and composing a philosophical treatise on the sociological significance of the rise of the proletariat and similar glittering generalities. But no one but the MAN ON THE JOB can give a true account of the facts about that job.

Furthermore, the utility of the paper has no limit but the size of its circulation, the strength of its subscription list. Here again it is the MAN ON THE JOB that is in a position to get the sub of another man on the job.

So workers, rebels, it is in a large degree up to YOU. If you hear of a piece of news that interests you as a worker, fire it in to The Industrial Worker. If you have an idea of a cartoon or an article, or any other suggestion, shoot it to YOUR paper. Don't think we are swamped with copy. And don't be afraid of your poor English if you have a piece of news to convey. That is what we are hired for—to take care of those things. And one more suggestion—if you wish to register a kick, slip in a sub along with the kick and be assured that your kick will be looked into.

With the assistance of the membership-at-large we will get out a paper of which you can be proud; and, again with your assistance, we will try to get the paper into the hands of a large and ever-increasing proportion of the workers.

If we all pull together there is no reason why the paper, in the near future, should not more than pay for itself. This would have the effect of allowing us to reduce our prices on bundle orders, and make the paper just so much better—perhaps, and we will hope probably, increasing the paper to eight pages. One thing is sure, any possible surplus will be used in bettering the paper. So don't be shy about boosting the organ that expresses your ideas and position.

As to the stand of The Industrial Worker in regard to the political parties, it is, of course, the stand of the I. W. W.—that of indifference. In other words, for us they do not exist. We are not interested. But we cannot put it too strong that the political tendency is our deadliest enemy. If it were not for the fact that the workers by their actual contact with the REAL things of life have developed an instinct for REALISM, we might consider the political idea the most dangerous, as well as the deadliest enemy we have. It is a sly enemy that often conceals itself in our very method of thinking unbeknownst to us. Let us avoid it.

Our attitude toward other labor organizations will be discussed in another article.

This number has been hampered by the extra work involved in moving. It may be a day or two late in places outside of Spokane. It will be on time in the future if human effort can accomplish it.

And now, Fellow Workers, let us get busy. Too long have we loafed and talked. Industrialism does not mean industrial loafing in a reading room. If the workers, or any part of them in your locality are "wise," ORGANIZE THEM. If not, put your efforts to getting subs for the I. W. W. papers, and thus getting educational matter in to the hands of the not-wised-up working stiff.

Lastly, remember that the revolution has no place for a weak-kneed, thin-blooded idler. If we, the working class, are to be the lords of the earth, we must preserve the fighting spirit and the spirit of hate toward our swinish, money-grubbing masters. Let us INDIVIDUALLY prove that we are fit to fight collectively for the emancipation of the wage slave and the supremacy of INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM.

HARTWELL S. SHIPPEY.

In the recent superior court trial, a witness was asked, "Have you a feeling of contempt for the police?" Strictly speaking, an intelligent workman can answer neither "Yes" nor "No" without giving a false impression. So we will go to some pains to answer the question to the satisfaction of the persecuting attorney.

In chemistry all things are pure. "Dirt," so-called, is simply matter out of place. A policeman is dirt to the workers—matter out of place. We have no contempt for a snake or a cur dog. They could not help being snakes and cur dogs. They are the result of the same natural law that made man. And natural law made the policeman. We may question the good taste of nature in combining the qualities of a mongrel and a snake with the physical structure of the human, and we may feel that nature has imposed upon the working class in so doing. But "Nature is no respecter of persons," and we will have to put up with our afflictions until we can do away with them.

No, we may not despise the policeman—while we are philosophizing. We are only human, however, and should a snake bite us or a brutal, thug club and sweat us, we might be so moved as to forget our philosophy and for the moment have real feelings. And we hate to confess it, but our feelings under such circumstances would probably not be best described by the words "Love" or "Respect." Though we regret it, of course, even a workman may be so physically tortured that his primal instincts will for the moment cause him to feel somewhat "put out" with the treatment accorded him by the guardians of the piece.

In our "high-brow" moments we may simply recognize the fact that a policeman is merely a tool of the boss, and is used to do the dirty work of clubbing the workers into submission. But we humbly admit that, being as yet only human, we sometimes forget our reasoning and feel an actual antipathy for the blue-coated mercenaries.

TWO FORMS OF ORGANIZATION

The workers of the world, where they are organized according to one of two plans. These two plans are known as the trades union and the industrial union plans. What is the difference between the two and what have they in common? We will discuss the latter first.

The Industrialist wants more of the good things of life. So does the Trades Unionist. The Industrialist wants more food and of a better quality. So does the Trades Unionist.

The Industrialist wants more clothing and of better stuff, and a better house and the security in the possession of that house. So does the Trades Unionist.

The Industrialist wants more wages and shorter hours, better working conditions and more independence. All these things are desired by the Trades Unionist.

Both want more leisure, a better education for their children, and generally all the things that tend to make life worth living. And both seem to recognize the necessity of organization for offense against the boss. Furthermore, both are "wise" to the fact that the organization must be at the point of production, which is the point of power, and not at a ballot box. Both organizations are composed of workers, producers, and the INSTINCT OF THE RANK AND FILE in either organization is pretty true to the interests of the workers.

Where, then, are the differences between these two bodies of workers?

The difference lies solely in the FORM OF ORGANIZATION. As before remarked, the instincts of the great body of the workers is true to their interests. BUT ONE OF THESE ORGANIZATIONS IS SO ORGANIZED THAT THE INSTINCTS OF THE WORKERS ARE BETRAYED. This organization is the Trades Union, a union WHICH BY ITS VERY FORM prevents the workers from following their instinct of mutual aid and mutual protection. Their very form of organization is essentially not unionism but SEPARATION. For instance, the present cooks and waiters strike in Spokane. The good union bakers are furnishing good union bread and pastry to the scab houses, thus aiding the boss to run his scab house. And had the "leaders" (may the devil save the mark) had their way, the bosses would have had several weeks notice of the intended strike instead of the five minutes that they got, the rank and file for once were so desperate that their instinct was compelled to assert itself, and the result was DIRECT ACTION. And let it be remembered that to assert the good sense of their instinct it was necessary to break the rules and red tape of their own organization. They did not have to break the contract with the boss, for the boss had already broken it, as he always will when he finds it to his advantage. And why shouldn't he? And why shouldn't the worker get wise to his interests as well as the boss?

The Industrialist recognizes the fact that the workers have nothing in common with the boss—not even a contract. He knows that whatever is to the interest of the boss must be an injury to the worker. He knows that ALL workers have interests in common, and therefore ALL workers should organize into one union for the benefit of all.

The Industrialist knows that nothing but INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM will buy the workers anything worth while.

NOTICE!

The Locals of Spokane, in a joint business meeting, passed a motion to elect a committee to confer with all locals of the I. W. W. for the purpose of preparing a plan of campaign for the coming harvest.

This committee will undoubtedly communicate with the locals, but anybody with an idea along that line should give us the benefit of it.

The harvest is the one place where concerted action and a united front will prove immediately effective, as the grain or fruit MUST be gathered in a certain short time or be a total loss to the owner. A little of the right kind of organization and we have them where the wool is short.

Then again any spreading of industrial union ideas in the harvest is sure to wield a powerful influence, as workers gather in the harvest from all over the world and scatter in the same way, taking the dope with them and spreading it as they go.

In the coming harvest it is up to us to make them sit up and take notice. We should leave the Palouse at the end of the harvest with a deep respect (not to mention other emotions) planted deep in the heart of the Palousers.

Come on, you rebels, do the comet act through the rural districts this year and leave your trail of industrial unionism a blazing path of accomplishment.

GET BUSY, YOU SLAVES!
WE WANT THE GOODS!

OUT AGAIN.

Fellow Worker A. V. Roe, member of Local Spokane, after being released from the county jail on the 10th of April, was rearrested on the 15th for alleged disturbance of the peace. "Thirty days on the rock pile and \$100 fine; that's the limit," said the judge. On the 20th of May a committee went to the city hall and succeeded in having Judge Mann sign Roe's release at once. The fine was also remitted. "Nough sed."

Organization means system.
System means organization.
Let us have system,
That we may have organization.

WORKERS GET ONTO YOUR JOB

The "Spokane Press" of May 12th, under the caption of "The Problem of Tomorrow," printed a leading editorial which furnishes us incentive for renewed and concerted action.

The hunting season for ranch hands is near at hand, so the same old gag, the back-to-the-land howl, is pressed into service again, for Fellow Worker Hayseed will soon be in need of a large supply of farm laborers.

The latest census reports are used by the "Press" in an endeavor to demonstrate that the country will go to the dogs unless young America remains on the farm and newly arrived immigrants settle in the country. The editorial winds up by stating that: "The trend is clearly toward the cities, and increasingly so, and the cure of it is going to be the mightiest proposition that the next generation or so will have to tackle."

As far as the slaves are concerned, they are more or less "on the hog" already, although we hear very much about the under dog nowadays. Cost of living is steadily on the increase, and demands for better conditions on the part of the workers are met with a snarl and fought against with all means that the masters have at their command. To explain why the country lads are forced to leave the farm to seek fame and fortune in large cities; why the newcomers to the shore of the United States of America are compelled to hunt employment in districts already thickly populated, is not our purpose at this time.

The "Press" wants to leave the solving of this great problem to future generations. Not by a long shot—if we, the workers, are alive, up and doing.

THIS IS A PROBLEM OF TODAY and not of tomorrow. Tomorrow never comes, don't yer know!

That cityward migration of the workers has its effects upon the worker alone. He is the one who suffers, be it while slaving in one of those private penitentiaries called factories, or at home (?) in a filthy, modern (?) improved tenement. Yes, and the workers in mill, mine, forest and construction camp fare not one whit better. There is a life barren of the joys that even a tenement house, poor as it may be, affords.

We agree with the "Press" that the solution of this problem confronting us today is going to be a mighty big proposition. Are we going to tackle this job or wait for Jesus Christus to perform some miracles? The days of manna pouring down from heaven are over. We, the workers, are concerned; we alone have a material interest in a change of affairs—to wit, abolish a labor-skinning class.

Members of the I. W. W. everywhere, let's be alive to the situation confronting us today. Agitate and organize.

The Industrial Worker has resumed publication in Spokane, Washington. We will endeavor to make it a first-class medium for propaganda. The "Industrial Worker" will not attempt the impossible task of pleasing all of its readers all of the time, but you can rest assured that no efforts will be neglected to please a lot of them most of the time.

Do you want The Worker's voice to be heard in mine, lumber camp, mill, and on the road? If so, co-operate with us. The Worker will print the real revolutionary dope. It's up to you to give some the widest possible circulation. How? Chase after and procure new subscribers. Sell single copies whenever this method proves to be more expedient. Let no opportunity slip by. Keep your eye peeled for chance occasions. At any rate, do something in your own sweet way; but for your own sake hustle, hustle, hustle.

As soon as we receive a sufficient number of new paid-up subscriptions during the next few months, bundle rates will be reduced.

A word to the slave who is still on the outside of the Union: Fellow Worker, when you are approached with an invitation to subscribe to The Industrial Worker don't offer any or all of those cheap excuses if you possess the coin (\$1.00 pays for a year's sub. Don't be a fool, a capitalist tool, and serve your enemy. This earth by right belongs to toilers and not to spoliars of liberty.

OTTO JUSTH.

WON—AND LOST.

In Spokane, Wash., the people have regained the right of free speech and free press after a struggle lasting almost five months. As it ever is when a liberty is gained or regained, the victory was bought with human suffering.

The members of the Industrial Workers of the World, a labor union, were denied the right to speak in halls and on the streets because they said things which a lumber company, a water-power company and other big interests did not like. Their meeting halls were raided by the police, their speakers clubbed and arrested, their papers were stolen by the police as soon as they came off the press. Hundreds cheerfully went to filthy jails to suffer and sicken. The prisoners went on a hunger strike for nine days, and bent their backs on the rock pile. And at last they have won. The prisoners have been freed, and a new city ordinance provides that peaceable meetings and speakings may not be disturbed.

But the right of free press, regained in the northwest, is lost in the east. At New Castle, Pa., editors of labor papers face jail because they wrote against the steel trust.

There will be another struggle there, with victory somewhere in the future. But of course the price must be paid in blood-sweat. For the god of progress always demands an offering of heroes.—Sacramento Star, April 8, 1910.

PROCEEDINGS OF FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE I. W. W.

THIRD DAY'S SESSION.

Convention called to order by Chairman Yates at 9:30. Roll call of delegates showed all present except the following: Hammond No. 85, Perry No. 297, E. G. Flynn, W. E. Trautmann and T. J. Cole.

Minutes of previous session read. On motion the minutes of the previous day's session were corrected to show that the credentials committee's additional report in the matter of the seat of G. E. B. Member Geo. Speed had been ruled out of order, instead of the way it reads in the minutes.

On motion Executive Board Member Ettor was elected as secretary for the convention. Communication and Resolutions.

Letter of instruction from No. 419 to its delegate was read. As the instructions also carried some requests in the constitution, it was on motion referred to the Constitution Committee.

Res. No. 13. From local 385 Seattle, Wash. re official bulletin. On motion the resolution was referred to the committee on Press and Literature.

Res. No. 14. From local 245, San Pedro, Calif., re. voted of Locals 20, 157 and 423 on last election for general officers. On motion referred to Grievance Committee.

Res. No. 15. From local No. 86, Omaha, Neb., re. action of organizer J. H. Walsh. On motion referred to the Grievance Committee.

Res. No. 15 A. From same local on the same matter, took the same course.

Res. No. 16 and 16A. From James Wilson appealing from the action of Local No. 222 in expelling him from the local. On motion referred to the Grievance Committee.

Res. No. 16 B. From local No. 222 Charges and record of the trial of James Wilson. Referred to the Grievance Committee.

Res. No. 17. Report of G. E. B. Member Thos. Whitehead read, and on motion referred to the Committee on Officers Reports.

Reports of Committees. Report of Auditing Committee on credentials of delegates from Local 85 elected in place of former delegate read. On motion the report of the committee was adopted and the delegate A. L. Schiermeyer seated.

Ways and Means Committee reported on resolution No. 4 and 6. On Resolution No. 4, balance due on loan of Allen and Halper, the committee reported that the debt be paid in installments of \$500 per month, whenever funds permitted. Report of the committee on Resolution No. 6 was laid over until the reading of the report of the resolution committee on the same matter.

Resolution Committee reported on resolution from Local 419, re. international affiliation as follows: "That the incoming G. E. B. communicate with all the European Labor Federations and also with Carl Legien, Secretary of the International Secretariat, making formal application for affiliation to the International Trades Union Secretariat. That the application of the A. F. of L. for affiliation to the I. W. W. be contested on the ground that the A. F. of L. is not an organization of labor based on the class struggle."

Report of Committee on Constitution (continued)

Delegates Duddy and Nef explained position of local unions in Portland, Oregon. Delegates Scurlock spoke in favor of the report. Speed also supported the report. Axelsson explained reasons why the clause was originally adopted.

After some discussion it was put to a vivi vivi vote. The chair in doubt, roll call was taken which resulted as follows:

No.	Yes	No
1. O. J. Sautter		
12. O. J. Sautter		
18. O. J. Sautter		
49. Pete Brown		
63. O. J. Sautter		
64. C. H. Axelsson	3	
85. A. L. Schiermeyer		1
92. Portland		
Joe Duddy		2
93. W. T. Nef		1
132. Peter Gombert	1	
137. C. H. Axelsson	1	
141. W. T. Nef		1
173. O. J. Sautter		1
175. Chas Scurlock	1	
222. Chas. Brown	4	
223. Peter Gombert	1	
382. Chas. Scurlock	1	
296. Andy Gallick	8 1-3	
222. Chas Brown	4	
223. Andy Gallick	8-12	
382. Chas Scurlock	1	
419. O. J. Sautter	1	
432. Chas. Scurlock	8	
434. Peter Gombert	6	
437. O. J. Sautter	1	
500. Wm. Rice	1	
J. J. Ettor	1	
F. Miller	1	
Geo. Speed	1	
Totals	55 1-2	17

Motion from locals from Portland to cut out the words General Organizer from Article II, Section 1. Committee reports to leave the article stand as at present. Nef opposed to report of Committee and argued that McKees Rocks Local No. 296 had asked for a reduction of tax. G. E. B. Member Ettor corrected the delegate stating that the statement had no foundation in fact, and that Local 296 had never taken any official action in the matter of reducing the per capita tax. Delegate Duddy also opposed report of Committee. G. E. B. Member Speed spoke in support of report of the committee. Delegate Koettgen supported the position of the committee. Delegate Sautter opposed the report of the committee and urged that for his part and that of his constituency the general office should be nothing else but a mere distributing agency. C. H.

Axelsson argued that although he was opposed to centralization he nevertheless favored retaining the office of General Organizer. Delegate Schiermeyer argued in favor of report and that the expense was not sufficient to cause the change. Delegate Pete Brown supported the report of the committee.

Chairman Yates asked Ettor to take the chair and spoke in support of the committee.

Roll call was asked for by delegates Ettor Scurlock and Gombert. The roll was called and resulted in the following vote: Yes 62, No 19. The report of the committee was adopted.

Delegate Scurlock wished his reason for voting "No" to be recorded in the minutes because he wanted the position of No. 419 endorsed.

(Roll call on above question not preserved.) Constitution Committee, through the Chairman of the Committee requested further time. On motion the convention stood adjourned until 2:00 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Session called to order by Chairman Yates. Roll Call.

Resolution No. 18. Letter to Speed from H. E. Foster relative to organizing harvest workers referred Organization Committee.

Res. No. 19. Supplementary report of Gen. Organizer Wm. E. Trautmann was rendered, making recommendations relative to organization work. Referred to Committee on Officer's Reports.

Report of Resolution Committee on "Solidarity" persecution, was adopted and ordered printed in "Solidarity."

Report of Grievance Committee on conduct of Walsh in Omaha, recommending as follows:

"After looking up the charges made by the Omaha Local No. 86 against our National Organizer J. H. Walsh we find that according to them, it was the lack of proper (organization) precaution of the Omaha Local in letting one man rule them and that the finances were kept loose. Motion to draw up a resolution recommending the withdrawal of National Organizer's credentials on the ground that we, the I. W. W., do not organize any restaurants and that the organizer's record in question shows that from time to time he organized restaurants and lodging houses for the purpose of raising money for the organization and failed and therefore disrupted the respective local after building them up, and is therefore detrimental to the organization.

(Signed) William Yates, Chairman, W. T. Nef, Secretary, Wm. Rice, Secretary.

Speed spoke in opposition to the report and argued that more drastic measures should be taken. Amended by Sautter—that Walsh shall be expelled from membership in the I. W. W. and whatever wages, etc. may be due him from the General Organization be not paid, and his name and actions be published.

Several delegates spoke on the matter. The question was brought up as to whether Walsh held credentials from the 1909-10 General Executive Board. In answer, G. E. B. Member Ettor replied that in his knowledge Walsh had no credentials from the G. E. B. and he also explained all matters in connection with previous charges against Walsh, brought by the Spokane Executive Committee.

Delegate Scurlock mentioned that at present Walsh is making an effort to organize a band to tour the country. After lengthy discussion the amendment was put and carried without dissent.

Delegate Axelsson reported for the Committee on Constitution. "First, that the preamble remain as at present. Concurred. Second, that Section 2, Article I, be left as it is and that amendments of Portland locals be not concurred. Motion made and seconded that the report be adopted.

Roll call was asked by delegates and resulted as follows to concur committee's report:

No.	Yes	No
Nat'l Union		
Wm. Yates	8 1-2	
E. Koettgen	8 1-2	
O. J. Sautter		1
O. J. Sautter		4
O. J. Sautter		1
Pete Brown	2	
O. J. Sautter		1
C. H. Axelsson	3	
Joe Duddy		2
W. T. Nef		1
Peter Gombert	1	
C. H. Axelsson	1	
W. T. Nef		1
O. J. Sautter		1
Chas. Scurlock	1	
Chas. Brown	4	
Peter Gombert	1	
Chas. Scurlock	1	
Chas. Scurlock	1	
Chas. Scurlock	1	
Chas. Scurlock	1	
Chas. Scurlock	1	
O. J. Sautter		1
Chas. Scurlock	8	
Peter Gombert	6	
O. J. Sautter		1
Wm. Rice	1	
J. J. Ettor	1	
Francis Miller	1	
Geo. Speed	1	
Totals	58 1-2	14

The committee having no further report for the present reports that it will continue in its labors.

Delegate Sautter asked that his vote cast in the morning session for Local 173 for the resolution of No. 419 be changed, he having cast said vote "No" against resolution of No. 419, while instructions from Local 173 were to vote for the resolution of No. 419.

Motion made by Schiermeyer and seconded by several delegates that convention elect a vice chairman. Several delegates spoke for and against. On motion being put it was carried.

G. E. B. Member Speed was nominated and elected by a commission.

Amendment offered by Delegate Scurlock of Seattle local relative to living expenses of organizers was referred to Committee of Constitution.

New Business

Delegate Nef brought to the attention of the convention the trip of St. John to the West, and asked as to whether same was necessary. St. John answered that he went West in reply to telegram from the Central Executive Committee of Spokane. Nef also asked as to whether St. John needed the help of J. P. Thompson, Otto Justh, B. H. Williams and others in the office in the late part of 1908 and early part of 1909. General Secretary replied that the amounts drawn by Justh were for work done to January 1909; that Thompson was put to work on the books when the system of keeping the local accounts was changed; that Williams worked on the Bulletin while it was being published, and that at no time were there six men working in the general office.

Delegate Sautter inquired as to the status of the ownership of "Solidarity." Fellow Worker Ettor explained at some length that the paper was now owned by the Pittsburgh District Council.

Delegate Miller raised the point that the present constitution does not place any limit on the number of votes one delegate can cast.

On motion the Constitution Committee was instructed to bring in a report covering the point.

What is Liberty?

BY ROBIN DUNBAR.

Liberty is constantly in need of definition or it will be perverted to mean slavery. Right now when the word is spoken it is with reference to business interests entirely. One is free to find a job, to run a store, a shop, or publish a newspaper. The right to make money is what people mean by liberty. And the right to spend it goes along as part of the privilege. Taking the word in this limited sense, it embraces the right of the workers to organize, to form unions, to increase their wages and shorten their hours. The trusts claim the right to concentrate in a matter of liberty. The newspapers insist that the right to print all the news that's fit to print comes under the same heading. Without being unduly biased—not straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel—their claims may be admitted. But they have not come into these rights without many struggles, without fights. The laws, the courts, the powers of the state and even of the pulpit have been used to prevent business from organizing, either as corporations or as trusts. The right to make a living, to make more than a living, has not been easily and peacefully acquired. However, the trusts have got into position where they can maintain their rights. They have been able to ride rough-shod over all obstacles set in the way of their development. They have even gone so far as not only to defy opposition, but to turn it to their own purposes. They now own the masters of politics from the chief executive down to the humblest constable. A tilt with a trust is now merely a sham battle. No trust of any importance fears encroachments on its liberties. Ceasing to be aggressive, the trusts have turned aggressive. Feeling their might, they are using it to invade the rights of others. They have turned the battle into a rout. They have the government by the hip. They throw it down as often as they please. When it serves them better to pick up the fallen foe and use it as a guard to fresh assaults, they sagely avail themselves of the protection. Government has come to serve selfish purposes. Religion long ago ceased to be an effective shield. The evolutionists riddled that defense so thoroughly that one who relies on it any more confesses by his act his impotency.

Government, however remains a super-serviceable weapon, especially in America. The names of the founders of the Republic have replaced the holy trinity on which invaders call. The trusts get behind legislative enactments, which they procure by threats, bullying and bribery; behind judge-made laws, which they obtain by naming the courts; behind executive orders, which they exact in return for financial assistance, and they march on over "the people." They force the powers that be to utter the "open sesame" which admits them to the robbers' loot. Once admitted to the cave of rents, interest and profits, they resist eviction with all the force of squatters.

Land was free in an early day; money could be freely issued by mutual banks; and manufacturing was open to the humblest. Schemers used the state to gain for themselves title to the land; they monopolized banking; they built up trusts. No longer is an American free to make his living. He has let his worship of free government run away with his common sense. He has hemmed himself in on all sides. He has no escape left. He suffers aggression undemonstratingly or is forced into submission in spite of all protests.

To speak freely against the aggressors is now construed as the abuse of free speech. To write against them one must have an organ of his own, unsupported by an enslaved populace, and in danger of suppression by the masters. To whisper of liberty is to be accused of anarchy.

Anarchy also needs definition. Commonly spoken it denotes the belief in murder, assassination and dynamite as a means to the abolition of the government. In reality it means effective resistance against invasion. Anarchy is not liberty—it is the mother of liberty. And liberty is the mother of order.

Clearing house certificates constitute free money. They were issued without governmental sanction—and they preserved property and business. They helped maintain order. Purely anarchical so far as laws were concerned, they demonstrated that anarchy in banking is sometimes justifiable. Monopoly is the parent of disorganization. The state fosters, creates and maintains the monopoly in money.

Free land built up the western states. When land became unfree, another blow at liberty was struck. The state again sided with the owners rather than with the users. Starting out with the birthright of freedom, America sold it for a mess of pottage. To hasten the development of the country, it consented to retard the growth of its subjects. For the convenience of quick locomotion, it disposed of the power of its citizens to move at all.

To encourage industry the American submitted to taxes and tariffs, which with the power over land and money already handed over to the monopolists, enabled them to rivet with steel the bonds of slavery. Now we see the result of this folly. We have during the fat years some of the comforts of civilization; during the lean years we have not even these to compensate us for our loss of liberty.

The American must reseek his freedom. He must regain his liberty. He must shake off the chains of his slavery. He must cease paying rents, interest and profits to usurers. He must protest by the rent strike against the usurpation of the landlord; he must refuse to pay interest on loans; he must absorb profits in wages through the general strike.

Pioneers are free—because they are subject to none of these exactions. When we shake off the chains of our subjection, we will not need to fight for a free press, or for free speech. These are the accompaniments of liberty—not the precursors.

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Business meetings of Locals 434, 222, 223 and 132 are held on the last Wednesday of each month. Joint meeting of all Locals every Monday evening at 7:30 p. m.

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The Song Book contains, amongst other songs written to the tune of popular airs, "The Red Flag," "The Marseillaise of the 20th Century" (tune, "Maryland.") Fellow Worker Richard Brazier, the gifted prowling-terrier author of Spokane, was sentenced during the Free Speech Fight to serve five months in the county jail for writing these songs. In addition he was told that steps will be taken for his deportation to "Merry England." This is a guaranty that the songs are hitting the bulls-eye. See for yourself.

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NEWS FROM THE MAN ON THE JOB

Last Monday morning a Fellow Worker was strolling along the railroad tracks, admiring the scenery, when the fast mail from the west pulled in. As the train passed him he reached out his hand and grabbed a rod rambler hot from the rods of a Pullman. When the cinders had been brushed away it proved to be Fellow Worker Roe, the One-Armed Wonder. "Ah, the window was open and the cinders blew in," he growled. Come to find out that he was fresh from Wenatchee, where he had gone the Saturday before. He had stopped for one day, organized a Local which had rented a hall and taken in something like thirty-five members, and was off for this place to howl for a speaker. Nothing slow about Roe. Fellow Workers Roe and Foss will tour the country this summer as literature agents. They are live wires, and all rebels should give them a boost whenever possible.

REPORT OF FELLOW WORKER ROE.
I arrived in Wenatchee on the rods of No. 3 Sunday morning, May 15, at 2:50 a. m. I had come from Spokane to Wenatchee to see what excuses the wage slaves of the "City of the Big Apple" had to offer for not having a local of the I. W. W. in the burg. I had brought along with me a bundle of Industrial Workers, which I gave away to any wage slave whom I could persuade to take one. And it was no cinch to even give the paper to some of the rubes, either. The average working stiff will usually take any old thing if he can get it for nothing. He is so busy looking for a master that of course he hasn't got time to read up on the subject that should interest him the most—that of getting more of what he produces—even if he is offered literature on the subject gratis. I succeeded in corraling a few working stiffs and "Comrades" long enough to hand them a few jolts on industrial unionism and as a result we, with a few Fellow Workers I had found, got together on the question of organizing a local of the I. W. W. in Wenatchee. There was all kinds of interest shown and the S. P. Local offered us a part of their hall for \$15.00 a month with the use of as many of their chairs as we needed. The offer was taken under consideration and will probably be accepted. A business meeting was held in Fellow Worker McArthur's cabin at 8 p. m. There was present at the meeting five men who were either already members of the I. W. W. or who pledged themselves to join at the first opportunity. A temporary chairman was elected and it was agreed to hold a propaganda and business meeting on Sunday afternoon at 2 p. m., May 22, for the purpose of organizing a local. Hand bills will be printed and distributed announcing the meeting. Arrangements have been made to have a few good speakers on hand to talk on industrial unionism. All workmen, whether members or not are requested to stop off at Wenatchee and help make the introduction of the I. W. W. in the city a success. We expect to start the local with at least thirty-five charter members, and the indications at present are that Wenatchee will have a real live local. I left Wenatchee on the rods of No. 3 at 2 this morning and will go back there next Friday night. ALBERT V. ROE, Local 222.

AND YOU PAY YOUR OWN BOARD.
The Hood River Apple Growers Union has furnished Fellow Worker C. W. Proudly of Wenatchee the following information:
Hood River, Ore., May 6, 1910.
Dear Sir: The following is approximately the scale of wages adopted for this season by the strawberry growers:
Strawberry pickers will receive 40c per crate; strawberry packers will receive 15c per crate. The average picker can earn from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per day, depending entirely on how steady they work. The season will last from four to six weeks.
Apple thinners will be paid approximately \$2.00 per day for men and \$1.50 per day for women. All workers must bring complete camping outfits. Fuel will be furnished free. Parties will be met at Hood River depot or steamboat landing and conveyed to place of work.
Later we will put you in direct communication with parties wanting your services.
Yours truly,
Hood River Apple Growers' Union.
Pay your own board on above job.

A WORKER'S EXPERIENCE.
Fellow Worker George Fenton, member of Local No. 382, Seattle, reports as follows:
Shipped out on May 2 to Oroville, Wash., from which place I had to take the stage to Riverside, a distance of 40 miles.
Was offered \$2.25 instead of \$2.50, as promised. I refused to work for less and went on a 140-mile hike to Wenatchee. The job is company work. Board rotten. In spite of charging \$5.25 per week for same; \$1.00 hospital fee. If I had gone to work there I would have had to pay \$2.00 for the stage ride. Sleep in tents. Blankets furnished. At Robinson's camp, 12 miles below Riverside, all men went out on strike for an increase of wages to \$2.50 per day. The Italians got the raise, while the so-called white men went to work for \$2.25. Ha, ha! Skinkers are shipped out here to work for \$40.00 per month, but are paid only \$35.00.
Had to lay over all night at Oroville since I was not allowed to sleep on company property. I. W. W. men can get work if they want it. As a result of this experience I am hustling for the organization of an I. W. W. local here. GEORGE FENTON.

TO OUR READERS.
Consider those who advertise in THE INDUSTRIAL WORKER. Those cockroaches furnish some of the money required to print our paper. When buying mention that you saw the ad in The Worker.

EN ROUTE—THE BOX-CAR SPECIAL.
Albert V. Roe and John M. Foss will tour the West on behalf of the Industrial Workers of the World. Their purpose is to hold meetings, sell literature and take subs for The Industrial Worker.
Their road, as you may well imagine, will not be strewn with roses, but members of the I. W. W. can greatly encourage these Fellow Workers by lending them every possible aid in their work. Both workers are fully able and capable to carry on missionary work; if assisted, they are willing to stick to it and give the best that is in them toward spreading the propaganda for industrial unionism.
Go to it, boys. Help them out at meetings, put them wise to a thing or two. In other words, do all you can and you'll help them as well as yourself.

FROM CORDOVA.
LABOR EXCHANGE
Dear Friend: Just a few lines to let you know how conditions are on the labor market here. There is simply nothing doing, and not likely to be for at least a month yet, and perhaps longer. I am informed that there is about 500 or 600 men up on the front not employed and running in debt for board. There is quite a number here from Seattle that would like to have their fare back again and some that have the fare have gone back. I am not writing this through any personal feeling, as I have been up here a number of years. I don't mean to say that there will not be any work later on, but it is too early by five or six weeks for men to rush up here. JAMES WILSON, Late of Seattle and Vancouver, B. C.

POSTAL RECEIVED FROM A. V. ROE.
Wenatchee, Wash., May 15.
Fellow Workers: Arrived 2:50 a. m. Everything fine and dandy here. Have arranged with Fellow Workers here and am coming here next week to hold some street meetings and organize a local. Prospects seem good. Please arrange things for me to that effect.

FROM FRESNO, CAL.
Local Union No. 66 of Fresno, Cal., has removed headquarters to 1408 Tulare street. We are doing very well—have the whole country stirred up. Police are using every method possible to stop our progress. Received the information yesterday that the Santa Fe railroad claimed to have lost \$10,000 by our agitation last month. Have been to the police about it several times. We are allowed to speak on the streets now but the police are always interfering. Your for the I. W. W.
W. F. LITTLE, 1408 Tulare St., Fresno, Cal.

FROM VANCOUVER, B. C.
Race Track.
Henderson boss. Wages, \$2.70 for nine hours. Pay every week. Grub rotten. I. W. W. members can no longer secure work there. Sleep in a stable. Hires from employment shark. Bad slave driver.
Remarks: I made the boys strike for nine hours. We used to work ten before. We won, and for that reason I got fired.
F. FONTAINE, Member Local No. 322, Vancouver, B. C.

FROM GERMANUS, B. C.
V. L. Ma., Camp 5.
Wages \$2.50 to \$5.00 per day. Pay the 10th of every month. I. W. W. members can get work. Grub is rotten. Sleep in bunkhouse. Poll tax \$3.00. Hires from employment shark. STAY AWAY.
B. FRERE, LOGGER, Member Local No. 45, Vancouver, B. C.

FROM NORTH BEND, WASH.
North Forks Lumber Co.
Wages, \$2.25 per day. Pay twice a month. Grub good. Bunkhouse no good. Hospital fee and poll tax \$3.00. Hires from employment shark. No job for I. W. W. men.
GEORGE HENRY BELL, Member Local No. 432, Seattle, Wash.

FROM MCKENNA, WASH.
Salsick Lumber Co.
Wages, \$2.00. Pay every 10th of the month. Grub on the bum. Sleep at hotel or bunkhouse. Hospital fee and poll tax got to be paid. Ship from employment shark.
G. HENRY BELL.

STEAMER WHATCOM.
Runs between Seattle and Port Crescent, Wash. Wages, \$40.00 per month. Forecastle lousy, no mattresses or springs; no ventilation, air very foul. Grub fair. Work would kill a mule in a month. You have to work 21 hours out of every 24. Captain is a slave driver. No one will stay on job. They have to get a new crew every trip. If you want to live to tell about it, stay away from the Whatcom.
F. NELSON, Member Local No. 382.

All members of the I. W. W., especially those employed in the camps, should send in reports to this labor exchange column, so that the membership may be kept posted on the conditions existing in said camps or places of employment. What we want is good, reliable information. In sending in reports do not exaggerate the faults or poor conditions existing at such places of employment. We know that as a rule the conditions under which we are forced to labor are bad enough, but the thing is not to make them appear any worse than they are. We want information that can be relied upon. When the boss hires men from the employment sharks state the name of such employment agency and the city where the men are shipped from. Job cards on which to make out the reports can be had for the asking, either from the secretary of your local union or by writing to this paper. In going out to camp do not fail to take one or more of these along and to make the same out and mail to the paper before leaving.
Local Union No. 66 of Fresno, Cal., has removed headquarters to 1408 Tulare street.

EMPLOYMENT SHARKS AND MEN

There are about a hundred of these reptiles in Minneapolis who fleece the workers out of their last two dollars. They are very busy in getting suckers willing to ship out to some job about twenty miles from no place, or to some job where nobody will stay or can stay on account of the contemptible conditions which the workers have to work in. Duluth seems to be one of the main points where they want to ship men. I suppose it is on account of the seamen's strike, and in order that they might overflow the labor market to get enough strikebreakers (scabs) to break the strike and force the seamen back to the same old rotten conditions and worse slavery. The employment sharks also send men out to Montana and Dakota to the railroad camps—free fare, \$2.00 for office fee, have to have a suit case. When you go and buy a job from the employment shark he sends you first to the boss or a company official, who hires you if suitable and sends you back to the employment hog or shark to get your last two dollars. The employment shark looks also at your hands before he sends you to the boss to see that you have got enough callouses on them (next time tell him to show his hand.) Don't you think the shark and the boss divide? Why does the shark send you to the boss and the boss send you back to the shark to collect your money? Get next to yourself and get wise; quit buying jobs and join the I. W. W. to put the shark and the boss out of business. Do it now! Now is the time!

This morning four Polanders came down to the I. W. W. hall and said they had been hired by the Mutual Employment Agency for a job out at the fair grounds here, but when they got out to the job the slave driver said they had enough men and sent them over to the timekeeper, who signed their slips for them. When they came back to the shark's office he told them to get out and refused to give them their money back, so they came up to the hall and told the organizer about it. F. W. Edwards went to the "cheese" of police and to the "Lie Sense" commissioner, both of whom said they could not do anything about it. So Edwards went down to the shark's office. When we got there the shark refused to give the money back and said he would have us arrested, but it would not work. So he said he would throw us out and started to get a club, but Edwards stopped him and a fight ensued. Edwards used a little direct action on the shark, who, after he had got his needings, said he would swear out a warrant. But when his bluff was called in front of the sergeant of police by Edwards he got weak kneed and was glad to give the men their money back. We got five members through it, which goes to prove that the employment sharks are among the best organizers the I. W. W. have. Yours for industrial freedom.
A. F. TURNER, Local No. 64, Minneapolis, Minn.

TO I. W. W. MEMBERS.
Whenever you come in contact with Workers who read Polish, Spanish and Japanese, draw their attention to the papers printed in these languages as advertised in The Industrial Worker.
Induce them to subscribe, or at least to send for a sample copy.
SOLIDAROSCH, THE "INDUSTRIAL UNION" and **THE PROLETARIAN** are exponents of industrial unionism issued by I. W. W. Locals. The above named journals are the real dope. We must reach those workers who do not speak English in order to make unity of action possible. 'Nough said.

WORKINGMEN OF SEATTLE, ATTENTION!
HEADQUARTERS OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.
A new headquarters has been secured by Locals No. 178 and No. 382 of Seattle, Wash., located at 211 Occidental avenue. The entire second floor, 44x110, is occupied by the locals. The hall is well lighted, having windows in the front and rear as well as three large skylights. Preparations are being made to fix up this location so as to make it a comfortable place for workingmen to assemble. Lectures will be held whenever speakers are available. Free reading room open from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Entrance in the rear.

ATTENTION.
Minneapolis, Minn.—Open air meetings will be held as often as weather permits. Mass meetings every Sunday evening at 104 Wash. Ave. S. All slaves invited.

WANTED—TRADE JOURNALS AND LABOR PAPERS FROM EUROPE.
The Industrial Worker is anxious to exchange with every labor union journal in the United States and Europe. Publishers of same seeing this notice are invited to put us on the exchange and receive The Industrial Worker in return. Subscribers can help us greatly in enlarging our list of labor exchanges by sending us the names and addresses or, better, sample copies of any labor papers they know of. These should be sent to The Industrial Worker, Box 2129, Spokane, Wash.

PAMPHLETS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES
"Why Strikes Are Lost," by W. E. Trautmann, in Lithuanian. Price, 10 cents a copy; 25 per cent off on orders of 100 or more.
In Italian—"Report of the I. W. W. to Paris International Congress. Same price as above. Address Vincent St. John, 518 Cambridge building, Chicago, Ill.
Standing bundle orders for Industrial Workers will have to be paid for in advance. Extra bundles ordered from time to time will be sent subject to being paid for as soon as possible.
Address all communications, subs, resolutions and articles for publication to Editor Industrial Worker, Box 2129, Spokane, Wash.

JOLTS
By H. G. Jerome
Industrial Unionism is the salvation of the exploited in this great Northwest. Any one that thinks that he has more than one skin to lose may come here and have it taken off without much pain, loss of sleep or bother, by the philanthropic employment agen on one side and the bosses on the other.

If any body imagines that by being an American citizen he will be immune from the operation, he will quickly wake up and find out that he has been indulging in dreams.

In the strenuous east, people work more or less steadily. It is purely philanthropic on the workers part to enable the shoemaker to make a penny, for the workers here may be accused of many a thing, but not of stinginess.

The worker changes his job to enable the good employment agent to earn a few dollars so that the employment agent may help his friend, the foreman to add a little to his bank account, every little bit helps, you know. He refuses to marry to spite Roosevelt and the rest of the good men that look after the affairs of the workers, but if he did, he could easily manage it this way; for he carries his bed with him all the time, two can sleep under a friendly tree or barn as well as one, and as far as hand outs are concerned, two can rustle easier than one.

And if he gets stubborn and does not feel like quitting a job, the foreman will kindly remind him that he worked too hard and too long altogether to keep in good health, and walking is good, and besides the foreman's friend sent some more fellows that are out of work and he surely would not be in the way and deprive them of a job, for he got enough to pay his road, poll, school, and poor tax as well as the price for a new pair of overalls, a few mulligans and the price to pay the employment agent for another job if he feels like he needs some more exercise to keep in good health.

Besides, you know he is free and he does not care to tie himself to any union, for that would be elimination of his freedom to hunt a job that would finally suit him. He often hears that men are wanted in Cordova, and in Fairbanks, Alaska, and other places that are good to make money without much work, and he goes there—to find out to his sorrow that he was played for a sucker and there was many another that bit to the extent of a few hard-earned dollars; with no jobs in sight, no money to sleep or eat on, and winter coming on—no money to go back, so there you are! Freedom is sweet!

Methinks the bosses own the jobs in the east as well as in the west; and the workers disorganized here and there as well; or, worse yet, organized into unions of different crafts, with different contracts expiring at different times, in the same, or different localities, but all, as a rule, in the same industry and in the same company or trust.

In the east, as well as in the west, the workers would do well by sticking to the same jobs if possible, organize in the same industries, in the same union; shorten the hours, have the power of dictating the terms of the sale of their labor power, force the boss to come to their union after the help, put the employment agent on the bum, knock out the philanthropic foreman, elect your own foreman, put the unemployed to work, raise the wages, quit carrying the blankets on their back, sleeping under the apple or any other tree, and fight for their rights instead of roaming from one place to another.

The place where you work is the place to kick. The boss knows it, but you don't. It is time that you did, though, for nobody likes a yelping dog, neither does the boss give a tinker's d—n how much you blow off gas on the outside. He neither hears, knows, nor gives a d—n so long as you have left the premises by your lonesome. Right organization is power; the right time for a strike, a strike half won. All strike together, all win. Part strike, part work, is no strike at all, but failure and vexation of the soul.

The boss is organized here, there, and everywhere. When he leaves for parts unknown he leaves people to take care of his place. But when you leave there is nobody to take care of your business, for no matter whether you work in a place or not it is your affair as well as those that are left on the inside; for their gain is yours as well, and their loss is yours; for an injury to one part of the workers is an injury to all of the workers. Therefore, your slogan should be: "An injury to one toiler is the injury of all the toilers."

The Silk Workers
The silk workers of Hoboken, N. J., are trying to stir things up a bit. They are holding mass meetings to discuss low wages, long hours and miserable conditions generally. The ribbon weavers, broad silk weavers, warpers, in fact, all the silk workers of Hoboken, are in the movement. We would appreciate further information regarding them.

J. W. Bluett writes from Butte, Mont. Reports mines running full blast, but many slaves out of a job. Says he is working in a hot-box—the richest hill on earth.

Bellingham Local, I. W. W., meets every Wednesday night at Stanbra Hall, 1315 Railroad avenue. All wage workers invited.

Local Union 13 of San Diego, Cal., has moved its reading room to Fourth street. We are now over a coffee club and an employment shark. Watch us grow.—Benson Jaynes, Financial Secretary, Local Union 13.

Will C. P. Jenson and Gunner Hellberg send their address to Frank Reed, Box 745, Missoula, Montana.

Spokane Advertisements
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To Help Us Grow
Four Sub Cards For Three Dollars
If you are interested in spreading the propaganda of Industrial Unionism; if you wish to see The Industrial Worker grow; purchase four yearly subscription cards for three dollars. If you are not a subscriber, sell three of the cards at a dollar apiece, and you will have your own subscription free. If you are already a subscriber, sell the four cards, which will net you one dollar, or 25 per cent commission.

We Must Have the Subs Lend Us a Hand

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

Will Fellow Worker Duggan, who was in the Free Speech Fight, communicate with the editor and with G. E. Tompkins, Box 72, Chico, California.