

Metal Workers Stay Away!

Strike on in Spokane!



Industrial Worker

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JOHN LAW AIDS RUBES TO KEEP THE WAGES LOW

Garfield, Wash., August 9, 1910.

Fellow Worker Dixon:

The enemy has started by pinching Fellow Workers Benson and Patton at 1:15 p. m. Had a warrant, but did not read it to them, as he said, "you might as well come along with me."

Yours for industrial freedom,
J. F. HURD.

EXTRA!

News comes to hand by telephone from Organizer Jordan, at Garfield, that Justice H. D. Irwin has agreed to go to Colfax, the county seat, and have Fellow Workers Benson and Patton released. The boys are expected to be out by the time the paper is off the press. It is a complete victory in every particular, as only two farmers are still refusing to pay \$3.00. All others are glad to get I. W. W. men at \$3.00. (Perhaps next year it will be \$4.00 or \$5.00).

The justice practically admitted that it was a "kangaroo." Some I. W. W. members had hired out for \$3.00, but their new owner met a delegation of "rubes" and after talking with them decided not to pay the scale. Then the town marshal marshalled enough courage to go to the jungles and pinch Benson and Patton, haul down the red flag and smash things around the jungle. Both boys had paid, room rent a week in advance at a hotel, but did their own cooking "a la jungle." They were sentenced to 30 days at the Colfax county jail and their release today is the climax of the failure of the "law and order" to keep the wages down.

As a sample of the kindly nature of Garfield's rural citizens it may be related that a rube farmer (name Westicot), recently beat a young German lad brutally because he could not stand the beast of a boss and quit after working eight days.

PRESTON AND SMITH.

The W. F. of M. at the last convention passed a resolution to instruct the incoming executive board to do everything in their power to get Preston and Smith out of the Carson City penitentiary. The resolution states that Preston killed his assaulted in self-defense, while Smith was entirely the victim of a corrupt justice. Corporation money brought about the conviction of both.

STAY AWAY.

Notice to All Mine Workers:
All miners are requested to stay away from Irwin, Madison, Greensburg, Latrobe and other mining towns in Westmoreland county, where a strike has been in effect since April 1, 1910, the coal companies having refused to recognize the miners' organization or enter into a working agreement. Agents of the coal corporations are shipping men from various parts of the country to take the place of the strikers by misrepresenting the true condition of affairs.

TACOMA, WASH.

Editor Industrial Worker:
Just a few lines to let you know we are doing well in Tacoma. The members are going and coming, as usual, over 100. The capitalist big show is over and the butchers (soldiers) have all gone. The slaves are increasing in number. Work not plentiful. Unemployed in great numbers. The mill workers are in a deplorable condition; the longshoremen ditto. This letter is mainly the result of Fellow Worker Spicer resigning from the office of literature agent and assistant financial secretary and hall man. A resolution was made and carried to give a vote of thanks to Fellow Worker Spicer for good and satisfactory services rendered while in that capacity under very trying circumstances, and that the same be sent to the Worker for publication. Yours for industrial freedom.
JAMES WILSON,
Recording Secretary.

REAL RED REVOLUTIONARY SONG BOOKS.

A third very much improved edition of the I. W. W. Song Book is now ready for delivery. The book contains many additional songs. Some are classic songs of the workers' hopes and aspirations, while others are especially adapted to arouse the prowling terrier of the northwest. The Preamble, Hall Directory, I. W. W. literature and publications, etc., are also features of the song book. However, the price remains the same as the old one.
Order now.

SOME LIVE REBELS IN THE HARVEST. CAN YOU BEAT THEM?

Garfield, Wash., August 5, 1910.
Editor Industrial Worker:
We are sending one application for membership. We would like you to send credentials, cards and stamps and all that is necessary to

What the Worker Wants:—Freedom to Keep the Product of His Toil



"Free" to Work for Nothing

"Free" to Buy a Job

The pseudo-philosopher of the last century, the would-be "radical" (?) ceased worshipping a "god" and in its place set up various entities (or, in other words, new gods) for the worship of mankind. Among these was the conception called "Freedom." To them it was an ideal state to which each man could attain by himself. They were individualists and preached the doctrine of "each for himself."

The "Freedom" of the modern day worker is freedom to work for next to nothing—or starve; to "buy a job" from an employment shark—or go jobless; to send his wife and children to scab on his fellow workers—or not have wife and children. This is the "freedom" of the worker. But he is rapidly learning that desirable freedom is not to be obtained individually, but collectively; that ONE can do nothing to better his conditions, but acting with his fellow workers he may gain the "freedom" to enjoy larger wages, shorter hours and better living conditions generally. The only "freedom" for the worker is freedom from the employment shark and the filthy camps, and most of all "freedom" from the boss himself. This is only to be obtained by INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION.

CONCERNING TWO STRIKES IN SPOKANE

make members on the job. The undersigned will be responsible for same. Sold \$1.15 worth of literature in he jungle meeting this evening.
J. PATTON,
J. F. HURD,
ANDREW BENSON.

P. S.—Rush cards and stamps, also constitutions. We mean business. Yours for freedom.
(Later—New member just came to hall (Porter). Held meeting. Seven new members. Sold all literature.
Who said we were a bunch of dead ones?

MORE NEWS OF THE LIVE ONES.

Garfield, Wash., August 8, 1910.
Editor Industrial Worker:

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Garfield this afternoon by the Industrial Workers of the World. The meeting took place in the jungle, as advertised, at 3 p. m., with 200 men in attendance, including the council of the city and several business men and reporters. Meeting was called to order by A. Benson, acting chairman. Opened by reading of our preamble and singing of the Red Flag, the red flag being unfurled. After a few remarks by the chairman, Fellow Worker E. F. Doree addressed the audience, which seemed much interested, followed by J. Patton, who outlined industrial unionism and introduced our literature. Fellow Worker J. F. Hurd then read an article from the local sheet on capitalism and made a short talk. Several photographs were taken during the meeting. Rancher Kriebel attended the meeting and took out more I. W. W. men to work on his threshing outfit at \$3.00 per.

After a few remarks by the chairman the meeting was adjourned and a business meeting called to order and future tactics discussed, winding up for the day with a rattling good jungle feed.
"More news later." Yours for industrial freedom.

ANDREW BENSON,
J. PATTON,
J. F. HURD,
Press Committee.

PALOUSERS ARE DISGUSTED.

Garfield, Wash., August 3, 1910.
That the men who come from Spokane to work in the Palouse harvest fields have entered into an agreement not to work for less than \$3 a day is alleged by farmers.

There is a large delegation of men lying around in the brush near town holding out for \$3 a day, and the farmers are begging them to work at \$2.50 a day and board. They refuse to work for these wages.

CAN YOU BEAT IT?

From Secretary Dixon's weekly financial report, July 31st to August 6th, new members 16, due stamps sold 148, literature sold \$10.73. Industrial Workers are not included in literature sales.

The Spokane Cooks and Waiters are holding their own in good shape. The scabs continue to desert the scab houses and the latter are running on a basis of a heavy loss each day. Several of the Association houses would be glad to grant the strikers' terms, but are prevented by certain clubs held over them by the larger houses and other capitalist concerns. Last week an ordinance was introduced in the city council making it impossible to picket in any shape or manner. The union men of the city are fighting it tooth and toe-nail. It is a result of the effective work done by the cooks and waiters, who are causing the boss to lose money in that manner.

Fifty-seven houses have signed up to date, and several of the remaining scab houses are for sale of these notorious Club Cafe and Lattin's No. 2 being especially desirous of selling. The filthy conditions still exist in Davenport's and the other Association houses. The proprietor of the Rockaway, it is reported, says it would be far cheaper to close than to run with scab help.

The notorious Hillman of the Pedicord, the ex-scab strike breaker of the teamsters of Chicago, has been known to beat up his employees when they asked for wages. His crew of scab help recently quit him cold. Even a scab will turn.

Davenport's mansion on the south side is nearing completion and will furnish a first-class monument to the sweat and blood wrung from the misery of the cooks and waiters and waitresses who have produced the values that are incorporated in the beautiful home which he is building.

METAL WORKERS

The strikers are still out and the situation remains unchanged. Fifty men are involved. Long Jawn Sullivan, chief of police, at the command of the Spokane shop owners, has provided scab strike-breakers with big "gats" with which to shoot down the union men on strike. The scabs have been imported from Portland and other coast cities. In spite of this, however, the shops are tied up.

ANTI-PICKETING MOVEMENT

There is a move on foot, precipitated by the strikers of the cooks and waiters and the metal workers, to make the open or scab shop universal west of the Rockies. Committees from the coast cities are in conference with the bosses of Spokane

with that object in view. The union men will fight to the bitter end.

DAVENPORT, WASH.

Fellow Worker:
I arrived here last night. The harvest is just beginning here. There are not many men here, the wages are \$2.50 up, and the spirit of the men is good. I have not seen any I. W. W. men here, as this is on a branch line of the Northern Pacific; fare \$1.35. Farmers were after us as soon as we got off the train. We will raise all the hell possible to make them come through with the goods. If you see any live ones send them this way if they want to take on any of this long hay.
Yours for the whole cheese.
REESE AND FREEMAN.

OUR TRAVELING FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT.

New York, Aug. 2.
Fellow Worker: Am leaving for Paris tomorrow, and will probably arrive there as soon as this letter reaches you.
Would have sent you a little dope from here, but am leaving sooner than I expected. Will frame it up on my way over. Yours,
W. Z. FOSTER.

MILITIA NO LONGER TRUSTWORTHY.

Columbus, Ohio.—The Sixth regiment of the National Guard stationed in Columbus to preserve law and order during the Street Car Workers' strike, soon found it was not the workers who disturbed the peace.

A collection to aid the strikers was taken up and handed to the strike committee by Captain Webster. The amount reached the considerable sum of \$500.

The military office thinks it wise to make no objections and considers the money as a donation coming from individuals and not as a donation from the regiment.

RIPE FOR ORGANIZATION

At Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, the city is putting in a large amount of paving, the first in town. At least 300 men are sweating on the concrete mixers and streets. The job is an exceptionally hard one and the boss is looking down the men's collars all the time. One of the workers called our attention to the fact that the straw bosses have the attitude of deputy sheriffs guarding prisoners. Work ten hours per day, and they go home. Driven to the limit of endurance. As a result of this about twenty men struck and their places were filled by scabs from the Red Cross and Peerless agencies of Spokane, these notorious scab-recruiting swindlers always being on the job to take the worker's coin and then put one over on him. Fellow Workers Heslewood and Spicer held a meeting Wednesday and it was a howling success. A large bunch of Workers was disposed of and the men were much interested in the industrial idea.

REBEL NEWS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES

From the "Eropaganda" we glean the following: The Weekly Syndicalist paper, "La Accion Socialista," suffered also an attack from a band of college rowdies. The offices and printing plant were totally destroyed, battered and burned up.

The same fate befell the Hatters' and Carpenters' Union headquarters. When the students, the "Pride of Pampa Land," passed the internat of a Danmikaner Monastery, they were greeted by them and their pupils with cries like howling Derivishes shouting approval.

The "Pride" answered with hurrahs for God, religion, King Capital and country.

De Figuera Alcarta, president of the republic, praised these murderous incendiaries, among them officers and cadets of the military school, with the following words:

"Out of the bottom of my heart I thank you for this patriotic manifestation of the Argentine youth in conferring an honor upon the people of Buenos Ayres."

SOLIDARITY AMONGST LABOR SKINNERS ABROAD.

Budapest, Hungary.

One hundred blacksmiths in a machine shop are out on strike for several weeks. In order to force these men back to work, the Metal Association decreed that unless the men return to work by August 1st, they will enforce a lock-out affecting 30,000 metal workers.

Spurred on by the solidarity amongst the Metal Association bosses the Building Contractors combine ordered also a lockout, comprising the whole building industry and involving 70,000 workers, in case the striking blacksmiths refuse to return to work.

How well the bosses recognize that an injury to one of their kind becomes the concern of all.

SOCIALISTS FORGET THE CLASS STRUGGLE AFTER ELECTION.

Vienna, Austria.

When the Italian Socialist, Enrico Ferri, recently shook hands with the King of Italy, the Austrian Socialists suffered from a running nose. However, about the same time there happened a parallel case of equally traitorous conduct against socialist principles and the interests of the workers.

The socialist, Pernersdorfer, declared that as president pro tem in the Austrian house of deputies he no longer represented his "party," but the whole house.

"This not to be misunderstood hint will find only an all too willing ear, 'higher up.'"
—DER WECK RUF."

STRIKE IN EUROPE

Vienna, Austria, July 28.
Nine thousand street car employees, in mass meeting assembled, decided to withdraw from the Christian social party. The formation of a new union is the object.

WORKERS IN ARGENTINE

Extracts from letters received by "Liberatio": On May 12th the editors of "Protesta" and "Batalla" were arrested. (Sounds like New Castle and "Spokane.")

On the 16th the general strike was in full swing. All workers, including even the cab drivers and chauffeurs, took part. Only a few trams, under military protection, could be pressed into service. They ran without passengers.

In Calle, Mexico, 3070 (the seat of the F. O. R. A.) the students met with a strong opposition. Later on they succeeded in entering the hall under the protection of the police, and demolished everything in sight. Not even the Workers' library, the best and most complete in South America, escaped these modern vandals.

The book store of Battista Fucyo, the representative of the Ferrer Scuola Moderna, was burned.

The Teamsters' hall, due to the heroic defense put up by its members, was saved from destruction.

The treatment of the rebellious slaves, is beyond all description. The Inland "Bumprer" must have served as a model. The number of arrests reaches up into the thousands. Neither their families nor friends are permitted to bring anything to them in jail.

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All Wealth



Labor is Entitled
to All It Produces

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HARTWELL S. SHIPPEY.....Editor
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T. H. DIXON.....Treasurer

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General Headquarters—518 Cambridge Building, Chicago, Illinois.
Vincent St. John.....General Sec'y-Treas.
W. E. Trautmann.....General Organizer

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.
C. H. Axelson, Francis Miller, Charles Scurlock, J. J. Ettor, Geo. Speed.
Entered as second-class matter, May 21, 1910, at the Postoffice at Spokane, Wash., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

You ISM-ites. How about organizing your fellow workers?

The rube judge admits he kangarooed two I. W. W. boys. Why admit? Nobody would have known it if he hadn't told on himself.

The article on the French Syndicalists is well worth while to any wage-worker.

Which shall it be, chain-gangs or a strong union of the workers. It is up to you, workers.

Get wise to the boys in Garfield. Watch their smoke and help to fan the flame yourself.

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever." What is more beautiful to a hungry man than a square meal?

Gompers says that Moyer paid him a compliment when he stated that Sammy should be retired. Sam ought to know.

Copy of a letter sent to the "Spokesman-Review": "Enclosed find 23c as payment for running our harvest cut this morning. Do it again and you'll look like thirty cents."

The interests of capital and labor are identical. Sure! You want to work and he hires a slave-driver to see that you do work, and work hard.

It is to weep. When an organization such as the Western Federation of Miners shies at a little word like "boycott," it is time for one to ask, "How have the mighty fallen!"

Have commenced to "mug" the workers in the steel plants. Soon they will put a ball and chain on them in the shop as well as in the "pen." Well, what's the odds? It is a life of slavery in either institution.

Mayor Gaynor was shot because he was going to Europe for the summer and his assailant's family was starving. The assassin reasoned from cause to effect, but he adopted a most futile method for remedying the evil. Killing one master will not put the capitalist class out of commission.

There lately appeared in the capitalist papers a list of the "philanthropists" of the present day. They were called "conspicuous givers." By a seeming coincidence we note that they are also the conspicuous takers—of the products of labor.

Headlines of the rube papers say: "Wheat prices up, with grain heavy." And yet the poor farmer is being robbed by those pesky I. W. W.-ers. Do the work, you slaves, and be thankful that you have a boss and the grain is heavy. Who told you that you were human?

A papers in Chinese was picked up lately. On its front page in the midst of the hieroglyphics were the letters, I. W. W. On referring to it a Chinaman and inquiring what the paper represented, he said, with a bland and childlike smile, "Alle samee like labor paper. Much for working man." Savve?

The "Morning Liar" has in its columns an article concerning the doings of the I. W. W. boys in Garfield. And (with much gratitude we say it) our Harvest sticker is reproduced big as life and twice as natural. Many, many thanks, dear "Liar," for the free advertising. It must be a case of turning the other cheek.

Sullivan says he will decide what is permissible in picketing. Sullivan is the censor of right conduct. Sullivan is the final authority as to righteousness and virtue. Sullivan is, in fact, the omnipotent. Bow your heads, ye slaves, and worship at the shrine of the Spokane cop.

A certain cock-roach wandered into the hall recently, and benignly asked why we were not in "sympathy" with the politicians. He explained that he "did all he could in the political field" for the worker, but that he could not work with the I. W. W. because he was not a wage-worker. "Exactly," replied a member, "and we can't take part in the political game because WE ARE NOT POLITICIANS."

When you shorten the hours of labor you hit the boss where he lives. There is no way for him to get around it but hire more men to work the hours that you do not work. This gives work to many who might otherwise scab on the workers, and thus lessens the competition for jobs, the result being that the price of labor power goes up. Do you want higher wages? The best way to get higher wages is to SHORTEN THE HOURS OF LABOR.

Teedy Bunkovelt spent a day or so in investigating the conditions of the coal miners of Pennsylvania. He ought to know all about it now. In fact, he might give the miners pointers on the conditions under which they labor. Would suggest, however, that he take a post graduate course of ten or twenty years and pick up a few more points. Still, one day ought to be sufficient.

A new form of degradation has been foisted upon the world. An association known as the American Boy Scouts has appeared upon the horizon. The "Liar" says that the boys will get the benefit of a military training which will be of use to the nation a few years hence. Maybe, "Liar," maybe. And maybe the workers will be so well organized that a band of trained murderers will find themselves helpless if they run up against the strikers whom they are supposed to shoot down.

The Central Labor Council (A. F. of L.) met with a committee representing the farmers of Spokane county last Saturday. It was stated that the time had come for the farmers and the workers to get together to unite for honest county government. Why don't the farmers "unite" with the I. W. W. members who are striking for better wages in the harvest fields? And the A. F. of L. might "unite" with the Washington Water Power company and the various manufacturing associations.

The ancient Romans, when they captured a citizen of another country, made the captive, because of his very captivity, a convict: They were very frank about it. They wanted slaves to do their work for them; to toil and build; to labor on their vast systems of roads and works of the state. Also to act as farm laborers and sweat in the field, producing the grain that was necessary to the master and especially to the Roman army.

In modern day "civilization" we find the virile and proud conqueror replaced by a cowardly, thieving gang of parasites. No longer do they go boldly into the enemies' territory and by the strength of their good right arm capture their future slaves. Now they use sly and sneaking cunning. The spectacle of a collection of rubes, rural provincials, using the "law" to compel the workers to sweat in their harvest fields for a wage that the aforesaid rubes determines, with an alternative of a slave chain gang is a sight to make the old Roman gods weep with mortification. Better a thousand times is a master who is a master by virtue of his personal valor than one who is ruler because he is so thoroughly a coward and a mean, crawling sneak.

REGARDING EUNUCHS.

The press of the country is to a large extent the moulder of public opinion. It reflects and directs the ideas of the "peepul." In charge of the different sheets are men whose duty it is to censure and cull the mass of manuscript that is submitted to the paper; also to write comments on the articles written by other men. These censors, etc., are called editors. What is the chief qualification of the average editor? First, he must be a lick-spittle. The chief function of the paper is to cater to the OWNERS OF THE PAPER and to the advertisers and other economic interests. To do this the editor must act as butler for the boss and see that no undesirable news reaches the columns of the paper. He is paid to suppress news and publish mis-information. He is a mental prostitute, an intellectual eunuch. He is, as says London, a failure as a writer, a man who has had aspirations as an author, and failing in that is made an editor because of the qualifications that made impossible his success as a writer. In short, he must be spineless (mentally) and colorless, for he is a creature of restrictions and limitations. The course of his career is that of a groove which is determined by the financial interests of the owner. He dare not have an idea, for that might lose subscribers and therefore advertisers. In short, he is an inefficient who is elevated to the task of judging who of the contributors are strong. He is a mere nothing who is paid for being a mere nothing. Such is "literature."

PROSTITUTES AND THEIR PARASITES.

Through a psychological wave of hysterics on the part of the cock-roach the police of Spokane have (at least "on paper") ceased to wax fat off the earnings of what they call prostitutes. That is, the women who are compelled to sell their bodies to men who are denied wives are not to be hounded by Sullivan and his gang of "mags" and compelled to pay tribute to the delectable outfit IN THE FORM OF FINES. No longer is the police station to be used as a collection agency for these parasites who live on (or off) the misery of unfortunate women. They will now collect through the cop on beat and "keep it dark, Flossie." But in answer to the maudlin and hysterical burst of virtue of the petty cock-roach it might be in order to call to their attention that if it is "wrong" now, it has been "wrong" in the past—and those lovers of "virtue" might start their "reform" (?) by paying back to the women who were robbed all the money that the gang of hold-ups in brass buttons stole from them. And further, if they have a sense of humor as well as of "virtue," they might have the police force pinched and charged with living off the earnings of "fallen" women. But of course it is different. They wear brass buttons.

AN ADDRESS TO OUR FRIENDS.

This is a little heart-to-heart talk with those who are "in sympathy" with the worker and his union. It would give us great pleasure to fall on their shoulders and weep great gobs of joy over the "friendly interest" that is extended to Industrial Union—ISM; but working for the Industrial UNION engages most of our time and we must, therefore, forego the weeps. It is a source of great delight to a speaker when a near-human steps from the crowd at the close of a street meeting and, with honeyed words of praise on his lips, assures said speaker that he, the near-human, is "in sympathy" with the Industrial Workers of the World. And it warms the cockles of the editor's heart to receive a letter breathing assurances of "approval" and "interest." It is such a dear delight that a speaker or an editor is almost tempted to ask such an individual to leave a little souvenir, a memento of the delights of the moment, a little reminder of the tender memory. Sometimes it is suggested that such reminder take the form of an application for membership or perhaps a sub for the INDUSTRIAL WORKER.

So we will suggest that all "friends" and "sympathizers" who wish to keep green the memory of their "interest" slyly slip something material to the secretary or the sub-taker, for material things are hard to forget. We hear of "deathless memories," but memories usually kick the bucket, as do other immaterial things. If you have interest, show it. If you believe in Industrial Union—ISM, join an Industrial UNION. "I like the ISM, but I love the UNION."

French Unionism a Militant Power

(Continued from last week.)

Its scope was thus defined by M. Meaurio, president of the municipal council of Paris, in the report which led the council to set up the first exchange.

"Without abandoning the platform of liberty of contract, it is your right, nay, your duty, to provide the workers means for contending with capital on an equal and legal basis. With common halls freely and permanently at their disposal, the workers will be able to discuss more maturely and more exactly the many questions which concern their trade and affect their wages; they will have for their aid and enlightenment every faculty for obtaining information and carrying on correspondence, the data provided by statistics, an economic, industrial and commercial library, and information as to the course of production in each industry, not only in France, but throughout the world."

Revolutionary Centers.

With a central meeting hall and an annual subvention of 20,000 francs provided by the municipality, the Paris Labor Exchange at once became an important factor in the union movement. Other cities soon followed the example set by Paris; by 1892 the exchanges numbered fourteen; by 1895 thirty-four, and by 1898 fifty-one. By the latter year they had secured the affiliation of over 70 per cent of French unionists. The activities of the exchanges, meanwhile, had not remained confined within the narrow limits set by M. Meaurio's trustful and somewhat academic imagination. Their educational and statistical functions soon became of minor importance. The functions of mutual insurance retained more reality—aiding the members to find employment. Giving them relief when out of work or disabled by accident, and particularly providing the viaticum or traveling fund to enable workers to seek a position elsewhere. Each exchange became the headquarters of an active campaign for unionizing the unorganized workers of the locality. But it was as a center of revolutionary propaganda that the labor exchanges developed most significance. Especially after the forming of the Federation des Bourses du Travail in 1892; and with the growing influence of the Broussists and Allemanists in their ranks, they devoted themselves to spreading the gospel of the class struggle, the general strike, and abstention from parliamentary action. Finally, in 1895, the year when the Guesdists Federation passed out of existence, there developed, largely under Blanquist inspiration, still a third organization, the Confederation General du Travail or the C. G. T. as it has come to be familiarly known. Committed to much the same doctrinal and practical program as the Federation des Bourses du Travail, the new organization found it difficult for some years to get a footing. It was only after 1900, when death had removed the leading spirit in the rival body, Fernand Pellouier, that it elbowed a place in the sun. Finally, after many abortive attempts to amalgamate the two organizations, the Congress of Montpellier, in 1902, arranged the incorporation of the Federation in the C. G. T. on favorable terms.

One Union, One Label, One Enemy!

The Confederation General du Travail, which thus became the undisputed control organization of French unionism, consists of two autonomous sections. In each the unit is the local trade or industrial union. The battle between craft and industrial unionism, it may be mentioned incidentally, has resulted in France, so far at least as the federal organization is concerned, in the triumph of the industrial type. Since the Congress of Amiens, in October, 1906, while the trade federations at present existing have not been eliminated, only industrial federations are being admitted. Locally, the unions of all trades are grouped in the Bourse du Travail, or labor exchange, and these organizations, again, unite to form the Federation des Bourses du Travail, one of the main sections of the central body. The Bourses du Travail at present number 135 and comprises 2,500 unions. Their task, as has been noted above, is to provide mutual aid to the members and to serve as a center for propaganda. Of their success in the latter effort, M. Emile Pouget, associate secretary of the C. G. T. and one of the leading spirits in the movement, writes:

"It is the activity of the bourses of the south which is responsible for the penetration of syndicalism among the agricultural workers and the formation of numerous unions of peasant vine growers; in central France it is the bourse of Bourges which has organized the wood cutters; in the west, it is the bourse at Brest which has stirred up Brittany, hitherto untouched by the labor movement. Again, when a strike breaks out, the bourses are the centers where the rebelling workers gather, and if some united action is being organized, manifesting the solidarity of the whole working class of the country . . . it is from them that the quickening summons radiates forth; what is more, they play an important part in the anti-militarism campaign; they keep open house for the soldiers, provide rest and comforts for them, and counteract the harmful influences of the barracks."

Form of Organization.

Professionally, the unions are grouped in national federations, which, again, unite to form the second division of the C. G. T., the section of the Industrial and Trade Federations. There are at present over sixty federations included in the section of which the building trades, printing, metal working, textile and—a recent acquisition—the mining groups—are the strongest.

Exclusive of the miners' union they comprise about 2,500 locals. In discussing the structure of these national federations, Pouget notes that while a few of the oldest are organized on a strongly centralized basis, the normal type is a federal union based on autonomous locals and administered by a federal committee from each

affiliated union. This representative, always subject to recall by his local, remains, by correspondence, in permanent contact with the organization which has given him his mandate.

The centralization which in other countries kills the workers' initiative and shackles the autonomy of the local union, is repugnant to the French working class. And it is spirit of autonomy and federalism—which will be the essential characteristics of the economic societies of the future—that gives to the French labor movement its profoundly revolutionary aspect.

The federal union of these two sections forms the confederation itself. The administration is in the hand of three permanent commissions, a commission on strikes, a financial or auditing commission, and a commission in charge of the official journal, the Voix du Peuple, a general committee, and a modestly named "bureau" composed of seven members—two secretaries from the federation section, one from the bourse section, one from each of the three permanent commissions, and the treasurer. It is this bureau which really controls the situation, though professedly acting merely as the mouthpiece of the workers in the unions.

(To be continued.)

FAN THE FLAME.

Industrial Worker:

The "erstwhile" corpse of "Pullman Revolutionary Feeling," laid to rest in 1894, is beginning to show signs of resurrection. Continued agitation and occasional hostile demonstrations by the masters—behold the causes!—Local No. 500 is slowly but surely increasing in strength and activity. More members are being welcomed in at each meeting. A Polish local has been launched, which promises steady growth and revolutionary tactics.

An old adage says: "Cast your bread upon the waters and it will return to you." According to that we've got a pile of literature coming across the wet. But the returns are coming in all right, and quite right, too, for some reward is surely due for the patient efforts and unshaken determination of the five or six fellow workers who kept alive the vital spark of Local No. 500 through the days when the I. W. W. was shaken by civil strife and dissension.

But the battle is not yet won. There are many obstacles still to be overcome. The workers on the whole are such a loving bunch. Remarks about the brotherhood of labor and capital, identity of interests, and reward due to "directive ability"—these still constitute the bugbears of revolutionary infancy. As for raising wages—what's the use, lucratically? The trust will only raise prices to correspond. Another bug-bear.

However, when a practical opportunity comes to raise these same wages—theories are forgotten and the noblest theorists of them all forget pet ideas and wade into the strife with the rest. So after all, actual war is the only healthy occupation for the slaves—war with the masters. During a small strike in Pullman we had more men in our hall on one night than at all the meetings for a year previous. Nothing like action to wake up the workers and bring out their best qualities.

With regards from L. U. 500, I. W. W., I remain, yours for the revolution,
WM. D. BORGER, Secretary.

A CALL FOR AID.

General Headquarters, Industrial Workers of the World, 518 Cambridge Building, Chicago, Ill.

To all Members and Friends of Revolutionary Industrial Unionism:

Fellow Workers—A crisis has been reached in the life of the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers.

At the present writing Local Union No. 157 has one hundred members involved in the strike of the slasher tenders of New Bedford.

These members are but a handful of active, aggressive industrialists in that branch of the textile industry. Local No. 157 must be able to support them in the struggle. If not, all the progress made for industrial unionism will be lost in that section of the country, and in that industry.

Through lack of support they will be forced to leave that section just when they are needed most to help build up a solid industrial organization. The failure of the organization to support them at this time means that it will discredit industrial unionism all over that section.

Local No. 157 has bankrupted its treasury in the struggle in its jurisdiction in the last year, and in responding to calls for financial aid from other parts of the country. These fights can not be avoided if the I. W. W. is to live true to its principle that "An injury to one is an injury to all."

Now the members of Local No. 157 must have financial support and they must have it at once. There is no time to lose.

Send all donations to William Yates, 1017 Acushnet avenue, New Bedford, Mass. Be up and doing in your part to help the fellow workers of New Bedford preserve their organization in this struggle and they will be with you when you are in your next fight with the boss.

Appoint committees to visit locals and bodies and collect funds. Get the news into the papers of your locality.

A complete statement of the receipts and expenditures will be made.

Industrial Workers of the World.
VINCENT ST. JOHN,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

FREE SUB. BLANKS.

To stimulate the "sub-getting" habit we will send sub blanks for *The Industrial Worker* to anyone who has the nerve besides being "clear" to tackle a fellow worker on the job for a subscription. *We dare you to do it.*

ADDRESS TO THE UTOPIANS

The economic power to take and hold the means of production and operate them will not fall into the lap of the workers (quietly resigned until "evolution evolves" the trusts out of existence). O no! This power must be fought for by the workers themselves. A persistent, determined, never-ceasing struggle to create and perfect an economic fighting machine, commensurate with the technical advance of the whole race, is inevitable.

Too easily do the workers dream themselves into the belief that some day the "Social Revolution" will descend like a goddess upon the earth to heal all wounds and stop the flow of all tears. The sun that today is going down will not shine upon free men at sunrise tomorrow.

By their own efforts the workers must educate themselves to be self-reliant, to become men with minds of their own; they must train themselves to become equal to his great task of managing and operating the machinery of production for their own use.

It's about time that we cease ascribing to seemingly unforeseen events such as wars, political revolutions too much significance. Even some socialists go so far as to expect the advent of the new era as the outcome of a universal butcher tournament amongst the nations, or a sort of Armageddon.

We must get used to basing all our future plans upon tangible factors that can be reckoned with and not upon shadows, reflexes and other uncontrollable factors beyond our reach.

The individual progressive education of the workers, the arousing, cultivating and strengthening of a consciousness in their own power and might, deliberate activity, a developing of the capacity to carry on production, these are truly certain and dependable factors that can be counted upon in our calculations.

True, we do not deny that unforeseen events might play a big role in the struggle for the emancipation of the working class, but it is equally true that these can only be made use of if the workers are consciously directing these forces.

The only effective means to that end are the unions. In the unions the economic aspects of supply and demand of the products in their branch, the technical changes, etc. In the unions the workers' practical knowledge receives an impetus. In short, the union affords the workers a greater insight in the economic factors of their particular branch in the machinery of production and in the connecting links of production in general. The furthering of this knowledge is part of the mission of labor papers in the old country. It ought to be the same here in America. (A few years ago, just before the big strike in Schenectady, N. Y., the I. W. W. boys there got busy along these lines and it helped them in their fight with the General Electric Co. If it would not have been pulled off at a different time and won.) The Industrial Worker asks for articles by men "who know" along these lines.

The technical knowledge of the workers must not be underrated, for its importance for the workers will have to be the "heads and directors" of the production for use. Those necessary qualifications will not come over night as a result of some hokus pokus at the blabbering box nor by consulting a great scientific "reflector and his shadow"; nor as manipulated by dreamers resting on a lounge.

Who, with the rack of their shadow shades, Glimmer like the gossamer outlines of a half forgotten dream.

The workers must by their own self-activity and self-direction acquire this knowledge. And it is just in the unions where they have the opportunity to educate themselves in all the branches of future production.

Don't run away with the notion that the future production will be managed from above by an inspired bureau of men, prescribing each worker what work to perform and decreeing the remuneration for his work. Such a social "directing machine" that regulates, judges and manipulates will, and can never, exist. On the contrary, the workers will carry on production by means of strongly organized unions. Consequently, it is the unions in which we recognize the most potent economic foundation of the future society. Out of them the future social structure will be formed. The unions will be united in the same manner as today

capitalist interests are in the form of trusts, combines and Morganized systems. Through large associations and mutual agreements do the bosses arrange production in their own sweet way. The future will see the unions coming together on a mutual basis of common interest and carry on the world's work by voluntary agreements. It goes without saying that the economic associations of the workers will be much more complex, adjusting themselves to the ever-changing needs of society, based upon the technical advance made from time to time.

Of course, we can't give a full and detailed plan of the whole structure; it must be sufficient to mark the tendency of production carried on by the unions. We dare go no further if he want to avoid landing in Utopia.

Only the unions, the men on the job, are able to determine how to compensate each worker for his efforts. The unions—the members on the job know from daily observation and actual figuring, the work turned out by the workers. So even the important question of how much work there is to be turned out and the compensation or distribution of the products lies in the province of the union. And it is a simple matter of experience—the proportionate values of products under unequal modes of production within the same social sphere. Furthermore, the unions have the important mission of initiating a sort of economic balance between the workers in the diverse lines of occupations. It falls under the sense that all workers do not work under the same conditions, hence an equilibrium must be maintained, and who else is more qualified and capable of doing it than the "men on the job," through the unions?

It is the unions that have to solve great problems in the nation of workers. They have to carry on production, fix the compensation for its members for services rendered, and maintain the economic balance with the producers in various lines of endeavor. The unions will lay the foundations of the new society and will determine its economic life. As a matter of fact, they have already anticipated the outlines of the structural associations of the morrow.

OTTO JUSTH.

A LETTER AND ITS ANSWER.

Labor Party of Arizona, Irvine Block, 35 East Washington St., Phoenix, Ariz., July 26, 1910.

General Executive Board, Industrial Workers of the World, Vincent St. John, Gen. Sec'y. Brothers and Fellow Workers—The crucial test will be made in Arizona whereby the workers will be tried out. The recent conference held by the workers here, while limited in scope, geographically and numerically, demonstrated the clearness of class-conscious political action.

Every shade of working class aspiration as depicted in the principles of the A. F. of L., W. F. of M. and I. W. W. was presented, and although the last named was not represented officially there were those present in goodly number schooled in the principles advocated by the I. W. W.

So likewise was every political party represented, democrat, republican, socialist, prohibitionist and suffragette, and out of all these generally discordant and warring elements the "Labor Party of Arizona" was unanimously created to contest on the political field the right of the workers to have representation in the constitutional convention that will draft an organic law for the new state of Arizona.

The justification of the workers in creating this political party is obvious. By so doing the identity of the different affiliated labor organizations will for the time be lost, the identity of the working class never.

The labor party in soliciting the aid of the I. W. W. is but asking the recognition of working class solidarity; the fundamental principle of the I. W. W.

Political expression of the workers through their economic organization is here given. Direct action on the political field is put into force.

Fraternally yours,
(Signed) KENNETH CLAYTON,
Territorial Secretary, Exec. Committee.

I. W. W. Headquarters, Chicago, Ill., August 4th, 1910.

Mr. Kenneth Clayton, Sec'y Executive Committee, Labor Party of Arizona, Phoenix, Arizona.

Fellow Worker—Your communication of July 26th, addressed to the general executive board of this organization, is at hand. The manifesto and literature which you enclosed are also noted.

I note that in your recent conference held there were present members of the W. F. of M., I. W. W. and the A. F. of L. It is a source of regret to me that there exist members of the I. W. W. who have so poor a conception of working class needs as to waste any of their time in

a conglomeration of all shades of politicians. It is likewise a source of regret to me that the experiences of the past by the membership of the W. F. of M. have borne so little fruit as to leave in the ranks of that organization men who are willing to become a party to a political Mulligan.

Nothing more is to be expected of the average membership of the A. F. of L. Even at that, it is a source of regret to me that any member of the working class is so poorly posted on the needs of the hour as to waste any time on a proposition such as is represented by the labor party of Arizona.

I can conceive of no element that would fuse politicians of the democratic, republican, socialist, prohibitionist and suffragette parties into an harmonious political organization, except it be an overwhelming delusion that the chances are good for a place at the political pie counter of the master class.

It is a mystery to me how the identity of the working class interests is going to be preserved by an organization whose manifesto specifically states that it expects to rally to its standard the farmer, small clerk and the professional man, as well as the "common" toiler.

I am unaware of any interest that the working class has in whether Mr. Hitchcock or Taft have demonstrated their ability to run the post-office or the national government or not.

I am unaware of any interest that the working class has of the tariff, revision upward or downward.

I am unaware of where any of the senators that your literature denominates as the "ablest and finest" men in the republican party have anything in common with the working class.

I am unable to discover where the mines owned in part by Senator LaFollette pay any higher wages or give any better working conditions than the mines owned by Senator Guggenheim.

I fail to recognize any obvious justification for the workers creating a labor party in Arizona, but I do recognize the obvious necessity of the workers there devoting their entire time and energy towards organization and revolutionary organization inside of the industries in that territory. And when they do that, they will be able to write their own laws, and until they do that it will make no difference how many or what kind of laws are written in the statute books of the master class.

It is fully within the rights of any member of the I. W. W. as an individual to take part in your activities, so long as they do not represent themselves as appearing for the organization. But the I. W. W. as an organization does not and cannot waste any time on futile activities to capture political jobs or write useless constitutions that past experience has proven in every instance to be of no value to the working class, unless they have an organization of their own on class lines powerful enough to protect them.

Direct action on the political field can never be a force, it can never be anything else but a farce, and the political expression of the working class will at all times be on strictly class lines, with no place for professional non-wage workers, business men, small or big, or able politicians of any division of the ruling class.

Hoping that I have made the position of the organization clear to you and trusting that the near future will see the working class of Arizona sufficiently wise to their class interests so that they will not allow themselves to be sidetracked on any labor party movement, I am

Yours for industrial freedom,
(Signed) VINCENT ST. JOHN,
General Sec'y-Treas.

Spokane joint locals unanimously and officially endorse the answer of General Secretary Vincent St. John.

NEWS FROM DENVER.

Editor Industrial Worker:

The 18th annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners has met, resolved, then adjourned and passed into history. The convention was opened by addresses of welcome by noted labor fakirs of Denver, which in turn was answered by Charles H. Moyer, thanking them for the interest shown. The radical members were in the small minority, only four of them having the courage to stick to the last, stately, ex-Board Member Joe Hutchinson, Sam Kilburn, Local 17, Wallace, Idaho; Delegate Cowan, Local 51, Mojave, Cal., and H. C. Evans, Local 174, Kennett, Cal.

The machinists of Butte have entered a protest against granting a charter to the W. F. of M., as they are unwilling to give up their jurisdiction, and that is where the shoe pinches, and as the constitution of the W. F. of M. calls for ALL men working in and around the mines, mills and smelters, there is likely to be a lively squabble for jurisdictional rights. In the meantime the committee has been instructed to continue in their efforts to have said charter granted the W. F. of M., and in event of failure an attempt will be made to get the U. M. W. A. to withdraw from the A. F. of L. and to form a new union to be composed of metal miners, coal miners and steel workers (presumably the A. A. of I. S. & T. W. The lockout which has been on in the Black Hills for the past year is still in effect and is no nearer a settlement than in the beginning. In connection with this there was a resolution passed boycotting that great friend of labor, William Randolph Hearst. But after much debate was modified to read that Hearst was an enemy to organized labor, as Moyer was afraid of seeing the inside of a jail again. Jos. F. Hutchinson defended the word boycott and said in part: "We might as well be on the inside looking out as be on the outside stepping sideways, trying to 'find a meal ticket.'" Wm. D. Hayward also came in for his share of censure, being accused of trying to influence the delegates in favor of the I. W. W.

Moyer claims that he is going to reform the A. F. of L. If he can succeed in doing that he is certainly accomplishing wonders. In conclusion will say that the radical element have been completely crushed and there is only one place left for them and that is in the I. W. W.

Yours for the I. W. W.
AUGUST WALQUIST.

MINE WORKERS IN ILLINOIS

Mr. H. S. Shippey, Spokane, Wash.

Fellow Worker: I am forwarding your request for dope on the Illinois situation to one of the members of the United Mine Workers, who is well posted on affairs. I believe he will furnish you with the points that you need. If he does, you can depend upon the same as being accurate. If for any reason he does not, however, I will furnish you with a few points here. I am enclosing you herewith a clipping from the Chicago Tribune of July 24th, which contains the terms of the compromise. Fellow Worker Heslewood has a copy of the agreement that the men are trying to enforce. You can get that from him and compare the two. When you do so you will see that the only difference between the agreement and the compromise is, first, that the mine operators agree to pay the shot firers providing it does not increase the cost of mining coal 1-2 cents per ton. You will also note the conditions under which they agree to pay the shot firers.

These conditions virtually make it possible for them to force the men to pay the shot firers through some alleged interference with the shot firers or violation of technical terms of the agreement. The main bone of contention in the present strike in Illinois is on this point: Some three years ago the U. M. W., at an expense of a good many thousand dollars, lobbied a bill through the legislature, which provided for the employment of shot firers in the coal mines of Illinois, and it also provided that the mine operators would pay the shot firers.

In spite of the fact that this has been a law for some years the men have always had the wages of the shot firers deducted from their pay, and up until this year they have expressly agreed that this be done. In their strike with the mine operators, it is over this point that the main fight is being made.

Second, taking the power of settlement out of the hands of the district or state organization and placing it in the hands of the national organization; that is, allowing the mine operators to appeal to the entire organization before any district can order its men out on strike.

The situation as far as I am able to get in touch with it in this locality is as follows: At the present time there are 26,000 members of the Illinois district at work for operators that have signed up. This number of men represents about one-third of the membership of the organization in this state. They have signed up in the block coal district of Southern Illinois, the district where the coal veins are very large and coal can be produced with less expense than anywhere else in the state. They are working overtime in that district and are practically supplying the Illinois market from those mines with the little that they ship in from Indiana.

There has always been a fight between the element in control in Illinois district and the Lewis element. In fact, they represent two different owning interests in the coal mining industry, the Illinois and the Ohio and Indiana interests. Up until the present time Lewis has been the representative of the Ohio and Indiana interests alone, but from developments it looks as if he has made some kind of a dicker with the Illinois operators whereby he has cut the Walker-McDonald-Germer outfit out of the good graces of the Illinois operators.

The fight that is being made is not because Lewis is reactionary or to protect the interests of the coal miners in this state; it is simply, as I say, a personal fight for position and power between these two elements.

The compromise agreement is a little bit worse than the one adopted by the Illinois district, and to that extent, of course, the Walker bunch is right. However, there is no question in my mind but what Lewis will win out.

The vote taken, I believe, has resulted in a defeat of the compromise agreement, but the vote was not taken according to the rules of the rules of the U. M. W. That is, it was not a secret ballot, and the state officials, according to Lewis, have stuffed the returns by voting the entire membership of the organization. So Lewis has ordered another ballot and is going to call a special convention to see that the agreement goes through. The chances that he will succeed are very good. At any rate, it marks the beginning of a fight inside of the United Mine Workers that is liable to furnish an opportunity for the revolutionary element to get out of the clutches of the mine operators and their tools, whether they be Lewis, Walker or anyone else.

With best wishes, I remain, Yours for industrial freedom.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

Articles of a personal nature are virtually charges if they concern members, and should not be sent for publication, but should be preferred as charges to the proper local union.

If contributors have no pen handy, use a pencil. But use a pen if possible. I saves much labor at this end of the line in deciphering a blurred manuscript.

J. M. Foss reports a good job at the power plant at Sandpoint, Ida.; \$2.75 and up, pay twice a month.

SPOKANE ADVERTISEMENTS

FIRST CLASS GOODS AT LOW PRICES.

The S. & S. Clothing Co.
MEN'S OUTFITTERS
CLOTHING, HATS, SHOES AND FURNISHINGS.
339 FRONT AVE., NEAR WASHINGTON
SPOKANE, WASHINGTON.

Rooms 25c, 30c, \$1.00.
Hotel Seattle
Wm. Voss, Proprietor.
NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS
515 FRONT AVENUE
SPOKANE WASHINGTON

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

O. K. Loan Office
WE WANT YOUR TRADE
By Giving You a Square Deal We Will Keep It.
When in need of anything in the line of Clothing, Shoes, Hats, Jewelry, Etc., come to see us. No trouble showing you the goods.
Jewelry, Revolvers and All Kinds of Musical Instruments Bought from Chicago and New York Loan Offices.
PHONE MAIN 3361
220 North Stevens St., Spokane, Wash.

Stevens Street Restaurant
305 STEVENS STREET
BEST 15c MEAL IN THE CITY
Our Coffee Can't Be Beat.

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

The Three Star Restaurant
GIVE US A TRIAL
213 STEVENS STREET, REAR
Just the place for you.
GOOD MEALS AT MODERATE PRICES

New Building—Newly Furnished—Absolutely First Class—One Block from Great Northern Depot—Centrally Located.

Como Annex
317 FRONT AVENUE, SPOKANE, WASH.
Ben Thompson, Proprietor.
Rates Reasonable. Phone Main 6720.
Phone in every room. 150 rooms.
Every convenience of a modern hotel.

PREAMBLE OF I. W. W. CONSTITUTION.

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system.

We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover, the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These conditions can be changed and the interests of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wages for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system."

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the every-day struggle with capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

Knowing, therefore, that such an organization is absolutely necessary for our emancipation we unite under the following constitution.

"IF SILVER SAYS SO, IT'S SO"

Big Clearance Sale

NOW ON

All Summer Goods at Less Than Factory Cost

Watch the Windows—They Talk

OSCAR SILVER

"The Workingman's Store"

The Big Double Store Corner Front and Bernard Streets
SPOKANE, WASHINGTON

NEWS FROM THE MAN ON THE JOB



FLIM-FLAMMING THE WORKERS.

Kansas City, July 28.
Two hundred railroad workers who worked for the Chicago Great Western railroad were suddenly discharged. The company told them to go to Kansas City and wait there for their pay. Up to date no money in sight. The men are destitute. Judge Latshaw distributed a few meal tickets at the cost of Jackson county. The judge will have the case investigated by a grand jury—investigation! Ha! Ha! The men need the coin. As usual, "nix will come raus," or perhaps abuse for the men.
—Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung.

DAVENPORT, WASH.

Fellow Worker:
Find enclosed clipping from the Davenport Tribune, Davenport, Wash., which you might use.
There are twenty farmers in town this morning looking for men, but the men are not here to be had. There are some I. W. W.'s here, and we will make them go some before they get men for less than \$3.00 per day for box driving. Send all men looking for the long hay this way. Yours for the goods,
G. W. REESE.

SELMA, CAL.

Peach picking, \$1.50 and board; \$2.00, board self. Grape picking will soon be on. We want to organize valley. I. W. W. men can get work. Good job agitators needed. Can do good work for the I. W. W. Report at 1608 T street, Fresno, Cal. Use direct action on the scissor-bills. Railroad will furnish free pass (provided you ride the rods). Yours for the I. W. W.
F. H. LITTLE.

BRISTOL, IDAHO.

Fellow Worker:
We landed in this burg last Friday and stopped off for the harvest. Crops are not very good. Plenty of men. Wages \$2.50 and board; sleep in house; good bed. We are working what seems to be pretty reasonable hours ("reasonable" for the farmers.) Sentiment for the I. W. W. pretty strong among the harvest hands. Mostly floaters; only a few scissor-bills. Yours for the I. W. W.
JOHN HANKIN and WILLIAM LOVE.

A LAND OF PLENTY (?)

Fellow Worker:
For my part I don't understand how any man can work here. I've been in the last three months all over California, and I think that wages are about the lowest I ever saw. There is no organization whatever, the slaves telling you the employment agencies are their unions. Every town, like Santa Rosa, Sacramento, Eureka, Santa Cruz, you have no agitator whatever. Once in a while you may find a Still Wilson anti-Jap socialist. Usually we only find employment sharks and ignorance. In the fruit country, in San Jose, the scissor-bills and homeseekers are working for \$1.75 per day, without board; scabbed out the Japanese that way in one county. There are a good many courades amongst them. Yours for the revolution.
HENRY PATSCH, Member Local 173, San Francisco.

A FEW JOBS IN DULUTH, MINN.

Fellow Worker Editor:
Here are a few job conditions:
E. F. Dupond de Nemours Powder company at Willpen, seven miles from Hibbing, wages \$2.25 a day, 10 hours' work, concrete work; board 75 cents a day, fair; no hospital fee. U. L. Smith, foreman, works you like h—l.
Great Northern railroad cut the section hands 15 cents a day after the glorious Fourth of July from \$1.65 to \$1.50. No wonder Jim Hill is talking so much about the fine prosperity. How about you, section men?
Foster, Adamhorst & Co., Mellin, Wis., piling bark \$2.50 a cord. General work in the wood \$30 to \$35 a month; work 10 to 11 hours a day. Board fairly good. They had orders in almost all sharks' offices. No hospital fee.

I. W. W. HALL DIRECTORY.

Spokane, Wash.—616 Front avenue.
Seattle, Wash.—211 Occidental avenue.
Loggers, Seattle—Room 3, 218 Second avenue, South.
Tacoma, Wash.—723 Commerce street.
Bellingham, Wash.—Stanbra Hall, 1315 Railroad avenue.
Portland, Oregon—63 1-2 North Second St.
Transportation Workers, 538 Delay street.
Minneapolis, Minn.—104 Washington Ave. S.
Missoula, Mont.—626 Woody street.
Los Angeles, Cal.—128 North Main street.
San Diego, Cal.—834 Fourth street.
Fresno, Cal.—1408 Tulare street.
Oakland, Cal.—569 Seventh street.
Vancouver, B. C.—232 Pender street.
Duluth, Minn.—17 Fifth avenue West.
Superior, Wis.—1717 Fifth street.

Great Northern Railroad company at Kelly Lake roundhouse. Work 12 hours a day, washing engines; wages \$50 a month; board \$1.00 a day (on the bum, sleeping quarters filthy). Have to board at the boarding house.
Duluth-Iron Range Railroad company at Gilbert, extra gang; wages \$2.00 a day, 10 hours; hospital fee 75c; board \$4.00 a week, bum; sleep in box cars. Payday 15th each month.
W. T. N.

A CAMP DELEGATE.

Madras, Ore., July 30, 1910.
Editor Industrial Worker:
Fellow Worker John Paner Sloan and I arrived at Madras two weeks ago. Went to work at Porter & Clarkson's camp, No. 1. Wages \$2.30 per day; hospital fee \$1.00; board \$3.25. We have hiked 100 miles over these two new railroads, working at different camps, and we find this the best for working conditions we have stopped at. Grub is bum. Sleep in tents; tents not bad. Commissaries 50 per cent higher than prices in Madras. I. W. W. men can work here. Many men are shipped here from Portland and some from Spokane, unloading at Shaniko, 45 miles from here, which is the nearest railroad station. You can hike from there or pay \$4.50 stage fare. Company wagons charge you same rate if you don't stay 30 days. Automobile charges \$7.50. Madras has about 600 population and is the first town we struck on the 100-mile hike.
Paner delivered a spirited street address to the rubes, recently, and I sold a good lot of I. W. W. literature. With all due respect, will say that the socialists gave us much substantial assistance by helping draw a crowd, buying literature and urging others to buy. Paner has returned to Portland. Dry farming country, this, and very windy. They raise more dust than grain. Harvest wages \$2.00 per day. Lots of grade work for 50 miles south of here, but I don't feel like getting any further away from civilization. Men in this camp are mostly Austrians. If I could speak their lingo or had Austrian literature, I think I could get some members among them. There are a few American and Swede scissor-bills here, too, the most ignorant and contented I ever met, and they don't know enough to ache when they are hurt.
Yours for industrial freedom,
M. B. BUTLER, Camp Delegate and Member 93.

THE HEARTRENDING WAIL OF THE SCISSORBILL.
It is amusing to hear the wail that is going up from the scissorbill of the San Joaquin valley. The packing houses and jobbers are holding them down to bedrock. Four cents per pound is all they will pay for dried peaches. The I. W. W. is organizing the wage slaves and intend to force the bosses to pay bigger wages and work shorter hours. We held a street meeting Saturday night, the first time that this sleepy burg ever heard of I. W. W. and direct action, and today they are standing on their hind legs and pawing the air with their front paws and cursing the agitators who are trying to stir up trouble. They may try to stop us from speaking on the streets, but the only way they can do that is to put us in jail.
This is a very frile valley. They raise fruit, grapes, hogs and children, the first three to sell, the children for slaves, so we must educate them to the "I. W. W. ideas" while they are young. Will write you from time to time and let you know what is doing. Yours for direct action.
F. H. LITTLE, Local No. 66, Fresno, Cal. SELMA, CAL.

I. W. W. ON JOB IN STRIKE.
Strike on in George N. Jung mining camp, 17 miles from Mesa Arizo. Shafts known as "Black Queen" and "Mammoth." The Comstock, which was after the men, ran the shaft to 50 feet. They were to get \$4.00 and \$3.50 up to that time. When they got only \$3.50 they struck and the miners went out with them, and as it is a good time to organize I am here to do the best I can. I hope to report progress in a few days. Hoping that the slaves may soon awaken, I remain, yours for the I. W. W.
H. R. BERNSDORF, 333 W. Harrison St., Phoenix, Ariz.

MORE FAKE "LABOR ORGANIZATIONS."
Well, L. U. 45 is doing fairly well, considering the opposition we have here from the fake organizations. The loggers have no regular pay day in the logging camps, and we have an organization here by the name of the United Brotherhood of America, which has got any A. F. of L. skinned a mile. We have been trying to get one of the constitutions of the U. B. of A., but without success. I am sending you a copy of their preamble, which we managed to secure. It will give you an idea of what kind of an outfit it is, and the scissor-bills' join it and they don't know what they have joined even when they have joined it. They will not let you see the constitution or preamble until you join.
With best wishes, I remain, yours for the I. W. W.
THOS. H. BAIRD, Secretary Local 45, Vancouver, B. C.

SAN JOAQUIN SCISSORBILLS UP AGAINST "IT" AND "US."
Selma, Cal., August 4, 1910.
The capitalistic tool of exploitation that calls itself rancher is sure between the devil and the deep sea. The packers up on top seem to be squeezing them down, and the workers on bedrock are squeezing up. The packers are contracting to pay the farmers one-half on delivery of the fruit and the other one-half when they sell it. What about it if the packers can't sell? I don't know as yet. "They have some of our last year's fruit yet and are holding our boxes and we have to go and buy some more. Seems like they are in with the lumber people," said one old boosier to me the other day.
"We have a union, but it don't accomplish nothing. We bought some stock in the Studenbaker company, but we don't get our wagons

any cheaper." There were plenty of packing houses for the taking, but that is against the "law-w-w," so they built a farmer's union packing plant, got a packer to run it for them and sell their goods on commission through his eastern agent, and soon he had \$8,500 coming, so it was dug up. To absolutely discredit the F. U. the ex-packer manager was putting up rotten fruit, which some of the women, I am told, refused to handle. I took two dozen chickens to the store last week and when I asked for my money I couldn't get a cent. The storekeeper told me I'd better get some clothes for the kids. "Fancy a homeless, prowling terrier buying clothes for kids."
Such is the wail of the "hayseed." The scissorbill is continuously telling us how much work his seven-year-old boy can do and how soon he will be able to take our place, and a lot more slush. What we tell them is a different story. "If you hoosiers don't know enough to control the fruit market that's no concern of ours. We are after the control of the labor market, and to hell with your grapes and peaches."
Yours for direct action.
W. H. METCALFE, No. 66.

(This fellow worker sends a drawing for a cartoon, which will be run in the Worker next week. It expresses his idea of our rural friends and California and elsewhere.)—Editor.
ANOTHER "DIRECT ACTION" STRIKE.
Rockford, Wash., August 7, 1910.
Editor Industrial Worker:
I am working for an Indian, who pays me \$75 per month the year round and board and room for myself and wife. Most of the machines in this vicinity are paying only \$2.00 and \$2.25 for long days. One of the slave drivers, who owns a thresher, wanted me to help him out until he could get cheap slaves, so I started to work last Friday morning. He was paying the rest of the men only \$2.25 per day. I am not much of a talker, but I did the best I could, being the only I. W. W. in the crew. At noon the same day not a man went to work. The boss asked me what was the matter. I told him that they wanted \$2.50 per day, as they would go where they could get it. He said: "All right, boys, \$2.50 from now on." The next morning he told me that he could not get men in town for \$2.50. So after breakfast I told the boys and all went on a stampege again. I told the boss there would be no use wasting good steam blowing the whistle unless he paid \$3.00 per day. He then told the boys he guessed he would have to pay them \$3.00 all right or quit threshing. But at noon on Saturday he told me he guessed he would try and get along without me. This morning he told the man I am working for that I had done him dirt and that he never wanted me around his place any more. Whereupon he was informed that during three years of work at this place no fault had been found with me. Yours for industrial freedom.
P. J. VAN MOULKEN, Davenport, Wash., August 5, 1910.

Editor Industrial Worker:
Please watch the employment sharks that they don't send any men here, as we are sticking out for \$3.00 for all help around the headers, and we are going to get it, too. If anyone comes here, see to it that they are live ones.
There is a general scarcity of help all along the line. It would be a good thing to send some one to Reardon, ten miles nearer Spokane. I have met a live member by the name of Weber; he just arrived.
Hoping that you will do your duty at your end of the line (we will do ours), I remain, Yours for the industrial revolution.
L. E. FREEMAN.

HE'S A LIVE ONE. ARE YOU?
Editor Industrial Worker:
Walquist is mailing you this write-up of the W. F. of M. convention. I was too disgusted with the miners' bunch to write about it. He is also mailing some clippings regarding our street meetings. We recently had a slight argument with the police and beat them to it. Walquist writes about another of our street meetings, which was rather lively. Covington Hall is becoming active again. Walquist is putting in some good ticks. Howe of San Diego is in town. We have given up headquarters, as the landlord boosted the rent from \$25 to \$45 in one jump. We are keeping up street agitation and will open up in better shape when our members blow back into town. Regards to the bunch. Am busy now organizing the cleaners, pressers and dyers on the quiet. You'll hear from Denver soon if my plans materialize.
Yours for industrial freedom.
WALTER C. SMITH.

HARVESTING IN THE DAKOTAS.
I am harvesting in Yankton City, near Lesterville, S. D. Wages \$2.50 a day of 10 1-2 hours. Five meals a day, that are fair. All cockroach farmers around here and none employ more than one or two men. The southern part of this state (South Dakota) is the only place where there is any harvesting. The crops are all burned out from the want of rain in the north of South Dakota and North Dakota. Men are plentiful and a great many won't get a day's work.
THOMAS BROWN, Local 18, Lesterville, S. D.

HARVEST NOTICE.
All Locals that know of men going to the harvest fields in the vicinity of Spokane, such as Palouse, Big Bend, etc., should instruct such members to call at I. W. W. Hall, 616 Front avenue. All members in the harvest should correspond with the editor of The Industrial Worker, giving exact details of conditions.
HARVEST COMMITTEE, Spokane, Wash.

Labor is discovered to be the great, the grand conqueror, enriching and building up nations more sure than the proudest battles.—Channing.
What is there that is illustrious that is not also attended by labor.—Cicero.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS.
I have just returned from a little trip to Los Angeles, Fresno, Oakland, Sacramento and San Francisco.
In Los Angeles, the movement has slowed down. It was explained to me that most of the members were away working, but personally I think that a great many members of locals in Los Angeles are in Los Angeles right now. When I talked to the crowds of idle men on the streets, caused by the Brewers' and the Metal Workers' strike (A. F. of L.) and when I went down to the employment offices and saw six or eight of them crowded with men 50 or 75 around each employment office all waiting for a chance to buy a job and be shipped to possible work, when I saw these conditions, I say there is no excuse for the I. W. W. being asleep. They ought to hold meetings every night, they ought to get busy and organize these victims of the capitalistic system.
I next went to Fresno, where the same condition prevailed. The I. W. W. men are not allowed to speak on the streets in Fresno, the grape city, and very little organization work is going on. The fellow workers in that city have not got the great chance to do things that the workers of other places have. The Fresno local try to organize, it was explained to me, principally the fruit pickers and ranch workers, and as the winter months are the season when the work is going on there is very little doing in the summer. Fresno is only a small town, about 25,000 population, and the local there has a membership of about 50, I was told. Taking all into consideration, Fresno has done more than Los Angeles for the size of the town.
Sacramento was my next stop, and although I tried vainly to find some I. W. W. men I failed. Sacramento is quite an industrial city, being a railroad center and having the Southern Pacific shops as well as some other industries. This should be a good place for a local union and when those organizers are put to work the

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one for northern California should stop off at Sacramento and organize a strong local there. There seemed to me to be a good chance to do so. Many workmen are about the streets at night.
Going to Oakland I found a real live local, Local No. 174. It is small, but growing like "sixty." It has been recently recognized and has a membership of only 50 or 60, but is increasing all the time. They hold street meetings about three times a week, getting new members every meeting. The local is in good financial condition, so the secretary informed me.
Not being in San Francisco very long, I didn't have time to hunt up the headquarters, but I am told they are a live bunch there, although not very strong.
Locals at Oakland and San Diego appear to me to be the liveliest in the state. Now, in regard to that proposition to establish organizers' circuits, the organizer should, of course, stop off at the towns where we are not organized and do some good business there. I think that a regular organizer in this territory would be a great aid in building up the movement.
"MAC."

NOTICE.
We have a number of display cards, advertising the Industrial Worker. Upon application we will send them free of charge to any local union. Ditto job cards.
Recently received \$11.25 from Geo. H. Johnson of Fairbanks, Alaska. It was all for subs. Good work. Go thou and do likewise.

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