

Metal Workers Stay Away!

Strike on in Spokane!



Industrial Worker

VOL. 2 No. 22

One Dollar a Year

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1910

Six Months 50c

Whole Number 74

CALIFORNIA WORKERS ARE FIGHTING BOSS

The striking Brewery and Iron Workers of Los Angeles are picketing their respective jobs in spite of an ordinance to the contrary and are going to jail by the scores. Crowds of 500 men and women block the streets, cheering whenever a picketer is arrested. Fifty-one arrests were made the first half-day and the jails are now crowded far beyond their normal capacity. It seems to be another Spokane. The strikers are orderly, but the "guardians of the peace" are, as usual, showing their brutal nature by clubbing the prisoners and otherwise abusing them. Each man is demanding a separate jury trial and the docket is now full up to December—If they are not kangarooed as were the workers of Spokane. It might be remembered that free speech is now the order in Spokane and that a free speech ordinance in Los Angeles was once put out of existence by wholesale breaking into jail.

Not only at Los Angeles, but also at Long Beach, are the picketers standing by their guns. Forty-three were arrested for picketing the Craig plant at that place. These men are metal workers.

A negro was clubbed to death by the police of Los Angeles, recently, but the case was hushed up.

A Stockton, Cal., the Contractors' Association has declared a lockout of all the building trades. The intention is to inaugurate the open shop and exterminate the unions. The union men say that they will retaliate by a general strike, and tie the city up. It is to be hoped that if they do, they will not leave some of their members on the job to insure that the property of the boss will not suffer; nor keep the city engineers and electricians working as they did in Philadelphia at the recent so-called "general strike."

AN I. W. W. STRIKE.

Men digging a sewer at the San Diego gas works went out on strike for a straight wage. The men are Mexicans, Greeks, Italians and Americans. The gas company paid the Americans \$2.25, nine hours, and the Mexicans, Greeks and Italians \$2.00, so the Mexicans called a strike. The Italians and a few Americans came out and a few Greeks. About sixty men are out on strike. All the Mexicans are I. W. W. and came out first. Fellow Worker Reese called the strike. The outcome looks good and we expect to win.

REESE, MARTINEZ, HOPKINS.

Local 13, I. W. W., San Diego, Cal.

Keep away from San Diego. It's on the bum.

You talk about slavery. This sunny south bears old hell for it. A fellow worker Mexican just in from the desert red hot country reports about the Spreckels' railroad that is being built from San Diego to Yuma, Arizona, that the slaves are working twelve hours for two dollars, and six bits for grub, one dollar for hospital fee (that fee comes out the first day, before you eat). Some good, loyal American boss started to beat a Mexican up for not rushing the job and he mixed it up with the boss, and the rest of the Americans joined the boss, and it was Mex on one side and Americano on the other, and there was some blood spilt.

STRIKE IN CALIFORNIA.

Information received by the police department indicates that union laborites are causing trouble among the miners employed at the South Portal, on the Los Angeles aqueduct.

Word came to Chief Galloway that armed guards are wanted at once at the South Portal as 115 miners have struck and that others are waiting for orders from the Western Federation of Miners, before walking out.

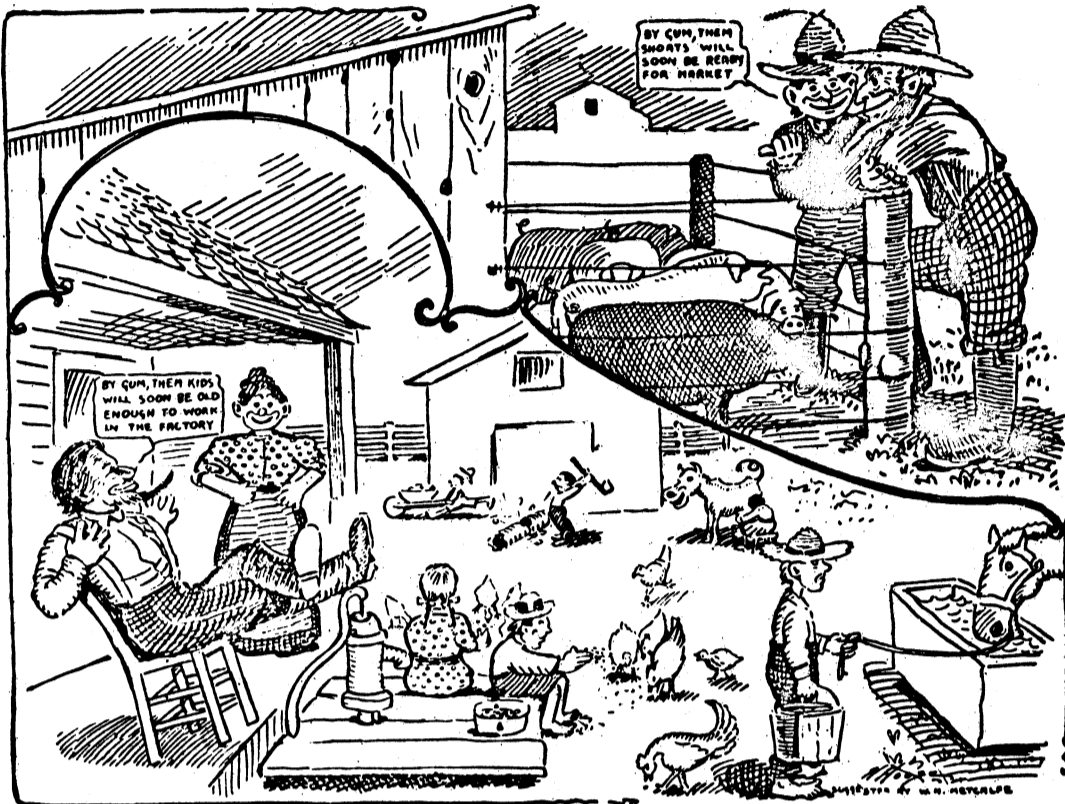
The aqueduct people promptly discharged fifteen paid agitators and following this 100 miners struck. The cause of the strike is not stated.

LOS ANGELES "TIMES."

By securing the passage of the anti-picketing law by the city officials of Los Angeles, organized capital has shifted the burden of its war to exterminate organized labor to the shoulders of the police without regard to that section of the constitution which gives to every citizen of the United States the right of free speech.—News Item.

Drop a line to this paper about the conditions or activities in your section of the country.

STAPLE PRODUCTS OF THE FARM



"The cry of children, swine and cattle Commingling in one death-rattle."

THREATEN LOCKOUT.

Kiel, Aug. 11.—The shipbuilding interests today notified the managers of the Germania, the Howalds and the Kolbe shipyards, all in or near this city, to lock out their workmen on Saturday next unless in the meantime the strikers in the yards of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company at Hamburg yield and return to work.

WORKERS AND THE BOSS' COURTS.

Editor Industrial Worker, Spokane: Fellow Worker: Just a few lines to let you know how the member of L. U. 322, Joe Weir, came out on the trumped up charge of intimidation at his trial in the kangaroo court (county) in Vancouver. Judge Grant shot off a lot of hot air about working men having the freedom to work for what wages they liked, without other men, who may be trying to better their conditions, having the right to interfere with them, and the judge also said that people went to court to get justice. He did not say anything about the people who were taken there by force.

The judge's verdict was (\$25.00) twenty-five dollars fine or fifteen days in Westminster jail. Needless to say, Weir decided to do the time sooner than pay the fine.

Though they had no real evidence of intimidation against Fellow Worker Weir, he was guilty in the eyes of the judge, because he was carrying a sign with the following words: "We are on strike for thirty-five cents an hour and eight hours a day," which is enough to send any I. W. W. member to jail in a kangaroo court. On the evidence of the scab, who, by the way, is a member of the Iron Molders' Union, by the name of Shaw, and who said he was satisfied with his job and did not want to quit, as he was getting \$2.50 for eight hours. Weir said to him, "Can you read? Quit your job and join the gang." Detective Jackson came up and arrested Weir, who also swore that Weir called Shaw a scab about a dozen times, but Shaw said at the court that all that was said to him was, "Can you read? Quit your job and join the gang." Of course another capitalist lackey named Detective MacDonald corroborated Detective Jackson's story.

There were only three English speaking men around with the Italian strikers that morning, Weir, Appleby and myself. We were away from Weir speaking to some other strike breakers at the time of the arrest. Weir's trial came off Thursday, July 28th, and he was arrested Just 21st.

With best wishes, I remain, yours for the I. W. W.

THOS. H. BAIRD.

Sec. L. U. 45, I. W. W., Vancouver, B. C.

PRINTERS GET A RAISE.

It is reported that a number of Spokane printing shops have granted the demand of the Typographical Union for a scale of \$27.00. The association houses offered \$25.50, but will undoubtedly be forced into line by the action of the independent houses.

Toil and pleasure, in their natures opposite, are yet linked together in a kind of necessary connection.—Joubert.

MEXICAN I. W. Ws. ON STRIKE AT SAN DIEGO

Forced to accept starvation wages by the company, they are now organized in the I. W. W. and on strike for better wages.

San Diego, Cal., Aug. 13, 1910. The first strike to be pulled off in this city for a number of months was inaugurated by the Mexican members of the local I. W. W. union. This strike is only the beginning to raise the wages of the Mexican laborers as a whole in San Diego.

The Mexicans have just organized a Spanish speaking public service workers' union of the I. W. W. and will, with the assistance of the English speaking local No. 13, carry on a campaign of agitation and education among the Mexicans of this locality, with a view of getting every one of them organized and raising the wages of all of them.

Until this time the Mexicans in this country have been receiving the lowest wages of any class of labor, they have been discriminated against in every way possible, their families are some of them in a starving condition and all live in the cheapest shacks they can get. Another class of Mexicans who are not married are shipped out on various jobs by employment sharks, and some work for less than a dollar a day, and rotten grub, mostly all of them either sleeping out of doors or in dirty quarters. In short, the Mexicans have been treated like dogs.

But now there is hope, for the I. W. W. is a factor to be reckoned with in the near future, inasmuch as it is proposed to get every Mexican here in the union and educate them on I. W. W. principles and tactics.

Now about the present strike of the Mexicans employed by the gas company. We had several I. W. W. men (Mexicans) on this job, which is digging trenches for gas pipes. They learned that a couple of Americans and several Italians on the same job were getting \$2.25 a day, while they were only getting \$2.00 for nine hours' work. Owing to the educational propaganda and agitation among the Mexicans all of them went out together, leaving only three other men working.

NOTICE.

This Announcement and Spread the News:

Special meeting Sunday evening, at 8 o'clock, in I. W. W. Headquarters, 616 Front Avenue. Subject: "Steel, the Stealers, and the Workers." Speaker, Franklin Jordan.

The purpose of this special meeting is to review the war of the workers upon the steel barons. Come and hear about it. Every wage worker welcome.

When the spokesman for the strikers demanded \$2.25 a day and no discrimination against our men, the foreman of the job told him that "he could get all the Mexicans he wanted for \$1.50 a day." This foreman has another guess coming though, as not one of them will work for less than \$2.25, and as the company depends on this class of labor, things look favorable for us.

Even if we should lose, conditions of wages can not be worse than they were before, and it will mean a great step toward compact organization and education.

We held a special strike meeting Sunday and decided to use "McKees Rocks tactics," as we want to make the strike "short and sweet."

Will let you know later how it turns out. Yours for the I. W. W., LOCAL UNION NO. 13, I. W. W.

ARE THE MINERS WAKING UP?

News comes that the United Mine Workers of Illinois are in open revolt against the leadership of the high moguls in their organization. The rank and file are charging President Tom Lewis with sending Pinkertons to mix with the members and influence them to accept the infamous compromise which Lewis and his gang made with the operators. They further charge that the mine workers had a large share in the calling of the convention which was called by Lewis for the purpose of forcing the compromise upon the workers. He is referred to as the "life-saver of the Illinois operators." The convention is now in session and the compromise is being bitterly fought by the intelligent workers, but indications are that Lewis will use every ruse to compel the miners to accept the dictates of the boss.

GOOD WORK ON THE CIRCUIT.

Organizer J. P. Thompson of Seattle has just returned from a road trip and reports good progress. He held good meetings at Everett and Blaine, organizing a local at the latter place, with 71 charter members, mostly all lumber workers. "More of the same."

FROM A COCKROACH PAPER.

On a morning of the first of the week when the Kriebel threshing outfit was stopping for a few moments in town before pulling into the fields the workmen got together and demanded an all-round raise of wages. It is claimed that those who had verbally contracted to work for \$2.50 suddenly discovered that the price should be three dollars, and they refused to budge until their employer had committed himself to the payment of such amount. Mr. Kriebel had already threshed one field and supposed that he had things running for the season. All during the week farmers have been enduring more or less inconvenience on account of a shortage of help. In the "jungle," adjoining town, there has been quite a number of men, but they formed a sort of an I. W. W. of their own and demanded higher than current wages. When one farmer accepted the conditions and told them to come and begin labor they immediately insisted upon even another raise.—Garfield Enterprise.

EMPLOYERS ORGANIZE TO KILL UNIONS

Every day brings new evidence to prove that the employers of the western states are organized to exterminate the union movement of this section of the country and enforce the open shop and bring labor to the knees of the boss. In Los Angeles there is a bitter fight on to exterminate the labor organizations, and an anti-picketing ordinance that virtually prohibits the strikers from talking about their union affairs. Many members of the striking unions have gone to jail in defiance of the ordinance.

In Portland, the effort to maintain the open shop is backed by the Citizens' Alliance and the Chamber of Commerce. The Los Angeles ordinance was shoved through the council at Portland with little ceremony. Now we see much evidence of the same thing in Spokane. The same ordinance is now before the Spokane council for adoption and no doubt will be jammed through in the same manner. The ordinance was introduced here by a committee from the employers of the metal workers of Portland, who came here to assist the Spokane employers in the metal workers' strike, which is still in full blast. More developments proving the intentions of the western employers are expected to reveal themselves at an early date. The A. F. of L. has "protested" against the ordinance.

A DENVER CORRESPONDENT.

There is a live, active bunch here. You can expect to hear of good results before long. Covington Hall is with us and helping out with the work. The formation of a Cleaners', Pressers' and Dyers' local is well under way. The Bakery Workers are disgusted with the A. F. of L. on account of non-support in their eastern strike, and I look for something to be doing amongst them. I am at present working for the Colorado Packing & Provision Co. and expect to get active amongst the packing house workers, as they are unorganized at present. Am enclosing you a clipping from Denver Express, dated August 5th, which speaks for itself. Will state that meeting was not broken up. Fellow Worker C. Smith made a statement about the A. F. of L. that an organizer of the U. M. W. A. took exception to. Smith offered to prove his statement, which he did to the entire satisfaction of everybody. I took the box while he was doing so.

More dope next week if I am not too tired to write. Yours for the I. W. W., AUGUST WALQUIST.

Aug. 12th, Denver, Colo. The Denver "Express," a lying sheet, stated that the W. F. of M. boys had broken up an I. W. W. meeting. A deliberate lie.—Ed.

BOSS DOES NOT LIKE DIRECT ACTION

In Ellensburg, speakers may spout all the philosophy they please, but when they talk of ORGANIZING INDUSTRIALLY they are ordered off the street. The socialist party speakers are not bothered and the I. W. W. organizers are allowed to talk on generalities, but when they get down to home conditions and talk of going after larger wages in the harvest, they are yanked off the box. Recently a large bunch of engineers and firemen urged an I. W. W. speaker to continue speaking and said they would see them through and would furnish bail if necessary. When the town cop observed their attitude he ceased interfering.

The trainmen of the Northern Pacific out of Ellensburg are mostly in favor of the I. W. W., but there is a standing order that any one belonging to the union is to be "fired." They are in hopes of getting the sentiment so strong that the trainmen will join in a body.

AN INJURY TO ONE THE CONCERN OF ALL.

Geuf, Switzerland. The street car workers went out on a strike because the chairman of the Syndicat was discharged. Not a single car is running in the whole district.

CLIPPINGS FROM A GERMAN PAPER.

Several coal operators (why in hell are the coal barons called operators when the coal digger does all the operating) in Illinois were about to concede the demands of the miners, when they experienced a change of heart and decided to stand by Lewis, international president of the U. M. of A.

At any rate, this is not the first strike that the Illinois coal miners had to fight on their own hook.

When in 1898 it became imperative to put up a bitter fight, involving the lives of men in Pana, Virden and other places, he men did not ask the high chief much much for permission to strike and strike hard.

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

Published Weekly by the Spokane Local Unions of the Industrial Workers of the World.
P. O. BOX 2129, SPOKANE, WASHINGTON.
616 FRONT AVENUE.

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

Subscription Yearly\$1.00
Canada, Yearly 1.50
Subscription, Six Months50
Bundle Orders, Per Copy02 1/4
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.
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.

Are you wise? Join the I. W. W.

Grab a sub! Get a worker to join the union! Be a live one!

The "ladies" of Seattle have organized a cat club. If your wife a member?

Sullivan says, "No assembling." Excuse us for living, chief of the sluggers.

Land owners hate parting with their land.—Matthew Arnold. Wonder why?

The magazines say fasting is a good cure for over-eating. Try it, Jack. Try it some time when you are broke.

Let us never forget that we want—
SHORTER HOURS AND BETTER WAGES.

Who says the capitalist has no sense of humor? You are fined and jailed for being unable to pay your fine.

Sam Gompers, Chas. Moyer and John Mitchell had a conference recently in Indianapolis. Van Cleve has "gone to his reward" or he would have attended.

The new scheme of forming an anti-war league is booming in England. The best anti-war organization is one that will make war impossible. The INDUSTRIAL UNION will do that.

Wor-kers av th' Wor-uld, yez ar-r-e a fright, ' Yez hov nau-thin' t' lose but yer brains—and yez hoven't any.—Mr. Dooley. Sometimes we are almost ready to plead guilty, but we live in hope.

A member of the W. F. of M. writes that there were nine desertions from the seven companies of the regulars that were detailed to fight fire at Wallace. Sure! The soldier is paid to kill and destroy, not to preserve. What do they want for \$15.00 a month?

Found! A member who says he is willing to die for the working class. It is suggested that all the working class will ask of him is that he LIVE for himself and help to fight for HIS OWN INTERESTS, which means—join the I. W. W. and work like hell for the union of HIS class.

President Moyer of the W. F. of M. is proposing a new big Union. Why stop there, Charles? Why not include ALL the workers in the ONE BIG UNION? But you are about five years behind the times. Such a union was organized five-years ago. Did you ever hear of it? It is called the INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

Note the wish of "one member of organized labor" to keep the wages of labor in Spokane. This same "member" claims that it is "only just to the merchants and other employers of Spokane that the worker should spend every dollar of his money in the local channels of trade." Wish this "member" and other union (?) men were half as interested in getting what is theirs as they are in looking after the interests of the boss.

Many of the members are of the opinion that a dose of 500 or 600 men a la Spokane would be a good cure for the habit of pin-headed marshals throwing men in their filthy jails for refusing to work as cheap as the boss would like. The "Enterprise" remarks: "When it is recalled that these men kept the city of Spokane very busy for some time, the thought that a big bunch of them might decide to make Garfield their summer headquarters is not a particularly pleasant one."

The strikers of Los Angeles are seeking to clog the courts of the boss. It may serve as an educational issue, but the ideal place to clog is the machinery, not of justice (?) but of production. We may clog the courts, but the wage system remains, and the cop is just as handy with the use of his club. We may disturb a judge, but "men must work and women must weep" just the same. But when the time arrives when the workers are wise enough to clog the machinery of production, then the boss will sit up and squirm. The one thing necessary to the capitalist system is an abundance of willing slaves to carry on production. If the workers refuse to work, everything comes to a standstill. The thing to do is not to tie up the courts, but to tie up the whole city. Just quit working. Let not a wheel turn, not a fire be built, not a car run, not a water or lighting plant be operated, not a bit of food be delivered or produced. Let labor demonstrate its might—by doing nothing. Not courts, but the machinery of production, is the point of power. By this, however, is not meant any disparagement of the showing of contempt for the courts. That is indeed a great advance over the former and customary reverence for this institution of the boss, and this same showing of contempt for the courts may act as an educative factor and prepare the workers for the final and militant action which will result in the overthrow of the rule of the boss and the seizure of all the means of production.

An Appreciation

It is with deep regret that we announce that Assistant Editor Otto Just leaves the WORKER with this issue. Fellow-Worker Otto is on his way to Chicago, where he will be engaged in acting as special representative of the INDUSTRIAL WORKER and in working with the slaves of Illinois. He carries the good wishes of the western workers, who have come to know him as a good rebel and a worker for the cause of industrial unionism, minus the "ism," as he would say. Some of the members have a sly suspicion that we will see Fellow-Worker Otto in the west soon again.

Are They Nearly Human?

Several items appearing in the daily papers lately should convey a sense of satisfaction to the workers. In Columbus, the police were ordered to ride upon street cars in order to protect the scab motormen and conductors from the strikers. About 47 refused to ride on the scab cars and were threatened with discharge if they persisted in their refusal. In Michigan, the soldiers ordered out to protect the company property (in reality to intimidate the strikers) took up a collection for the benefit of the strikers, each one contributing liberally and the captain turning the money over as a collection from the company. It is said that the "power higher up" has decided to regard the contribution as coming from individuals and will ignore the whole matter. This instance would seem to prove that the United States is at last slowly following in the footsteps of the European countries, where the soldiers have in many instances refused to shoot their countrymen or aid the boss in his schemes to annihilate the organization of the workers. It is true that the attitude on the part of the foreign soldiers is a result of the "boring in" on the part of the militant workers, the soldiers having been given a "liberal education" through the propaganda of the revolutionists.

May the time come when workers will refuse to murder their fellow-workers at the command of the boss.

Are They Awakening?

The present conflict in the ranks of the United Mine Workers is further proof that the instinct of the rank and file is true to their interests, and that they are prevented from using that instinct by the slick and interested parties whom they choose to call "labor leaders." The spectacle of a great body of workers, men actually on the job, being forced to fight their own officers to prevent their being sold into perpetual slavery is a sight that should rouse every bit of intelligence that exists in the minds of the workers. Let us hope that there is enough of the spirit of resentment and revolt left in the U. M. W. of A. to enable the rank and file to throw off the "Old Man of the Sea" that has obtained a strangle hold on them. Some day perhaps the miners will realize that a system that recognizes the "rights" of the master is one that cannot respect the desires of the workers. Their instinct recognizes the fact, but they have not yet become conscious of it. Their heart is right, but their brain is behind the times. But many of the miners in both mining organizations are beginning to see that only a militant "union of the workers," caring nothing for the interests of the boss, can function as the real champion of the workers. Such a union is the INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

The Many and the Few

In all the world's history it has been the minority that has ruled and another minority that has overthrown the previous minority. The latest minority is always called "revolutionary"—until they are in power, when they become conservative and are in turn overthrown by a new revolutionary minority. The majority is always in the rear of any movement. It follows slowly, and is never abreast of the times. Not only is it not revolutionary, but it looks with cold disfavor on the little group in its midst that is struggling for "better things." In fact, the minority is always strongly opposed by the majority, suffering persecution, ridicule and often death at its hands. And yet, none are so eager to reap the advantages of the efforts of the militant minority as this self-same majority. When the work is done, and all need of action is passed, they hail with loud acclaim the fruits of the efforts of the revolutionary minority.

Nothing is to be hoped for from the majority. The best that is even possible is to get as large a majority and as militant a spirit as can be aroused by the efforts of the fighting few. Such a minority is the I. W. W. This organization is as yet a small minority, but its strenuous and persistent pounding at the sluggish majority is and will in the future produce a general feeling of discontent and rebellion. Such is our main function.

Those who are of the militant minority are the best on earth, the doers and venturers; the pioneers of history, the revolters against conditions that are not to their liking. They are rebellious gladiators that refuse to salute the emperor as they fight. They are men.

News of the Agitators

With all the farmers holding a deep respect for the I. W. W. and paying wages averaging 50 cents more per day than previous to the agitation, and Fellow-Workers Benson and Patton released from the bull pen of Colfax, the fastest round of the harvest engagement comes to a close. The close, however, is only the signal for another round, and the boys will put their energies to work in another district. All the harvesters in the Palouse are enthusiastic in their praises of the I. W. W., for it is because of the organization that they are getting more wages. Even the citizens of Garfield and Colfax have a "friendly feeling" for the union, due, no doubt, to the brazen "kangaroo" that was handed to the two I. W. W. men. Public sentiment is all in favor of the boys. It might be mentioned that some one asked the Justice (?) if he did not think the "law" was in favor of the prisoners. "Wall, I guess as how it is," he said, "but that there prosecuting attorney just nacherly told me and I must send them up or he would get someone that would." "But what does your law say on the subject?" "Waal, we had a law book when I was elected, but we sold it and now I just have to do as that slick prosecutor says. I guess he knows," replied the personal representative of the blind goddess, Justice. The boys were of the opinion that if the law books had not been sold they would have got "life."

The Garfield "Enterprise" says that Patton and Benson had been in the neighborhood for several days, agitating. "However, this was not the charge stated in the complaint and their arrest may be due to the fact that they are I. W. W.s."

French Unionism a Militant Power

(Continued from last week.)

It is not, however, the structure of the C. G. T., but the spirit and doctrine which animate it, that best repay attention. The material for study is abundant. Syndicalism has been fortunate in its exponents. Pelloutier, the most original and striking figure in the early days of the movement, and Pouget, Griffuelhes, Delesalle and Yvetot, among the present-day leaders, have all been men of ready pens. The most complete and systematic exposition of the movement on its theoretical side, however, is to be found in the writings of a group of bourgeois "intellectuals." This fact becomes significant in view of the emphatic and repeated insistence of the exponents of the theory that syndicalism is wholly a proletarian product, which has gradually and almost unconsciously taken shape as a result of the experience and needs and habits of thought of the workers themselves, differing herein from parliamentary socialism, which is permeated through and through with the ideals and dogmas of bourgeois "intellectuals."

According to M. Pouget: "Syndicalism is not a deduction from the hypothetical system; it is the result of an historical investigation into facts and of their clear vision interpretation."

One might well call it the outcome and the crowning achievement of a whole century struggle waged by the working class.

Pouget's brother secretary, M. Griffuelhes, maintains regarding syndicalism, that: "It has never been guided by formulas or theoretical propositions; nor had it been the development of a policy which we had prepared beforehand. I cannot too strongly insist on the fact that it has consisted simply in a series of day by day efforts arising out of the events of yesterday * * * called forth by the en-

HE WOULDN'T BE "MUGGED."

Battendorf, Iowa, Aug. 5, 1910.

Fellow Workers: August 3rd I shipped out of Chicago to Davenport, Iowa, and was at once informed that there was all kinds of work at the Bettendorf stegler car works, about four miles north from Davenport, on the Mississippi river. After answering a length of red tape I was instructed to sit down and have my picture taken. The employment office was fitted out with a whole photograph shop. I only remember some of the questions asked and I shall give them here: 1. What's your name? 2. Address. 3. Married or single? 4. Nationality? 5. Age? 6. Last place of employment? 7. Occupation? 8. Reason of leaving last place of employment? 9. State reason of discharge also. 10. State length of employment. 11. Sit down and have your picture taken. What happens after I don't know. At that point I came back to my senses and the rebel refused to have his picture lined up in the rogues' gallery of the manufacturing association. Glorious land of the rich and home of the slave!

Yours for Industrial Freedom,

GUST FREITAG.

NOTHING WRONG WITH JOE.

At Least There Are a Few Rebels Extant.

"We might as well be in jail looking out as be on the outside stepping sideways trying to find a meal ticket. We talk about being a militant organization, but the day has come for us to take up the battle and not be afraid to use this word 'boycott' against W. R. Hearst. Let him sue us if he wants to. We have already spent \$250,000 in the battle with his mine managers and we might as well keep up the struggle. I would not recognize any man as a true union man who would be afraid of any court in the land and not put the word boycott in this resolution."

—Joe Hutchinson in his speech at the W. F. of M. convention.

THE SHARKS AGAIN.

Of all the petty skin games that have been evolved in the corrupt age in which we live it would be difficult to concoct a more unscrupulous scheme than the unholy alliance which exists between most employment agencies and those employers who are responsible for their existence. The employment agency is the tool used by a large portion of the employers of today to steer the surplus army of labor hither and thither in a vain quest for permanent employment. These floating workers are fleeced to a finish both coming and going. They are crowded into jobs that others have been compelled to vacate, only to be crowded out again a little later in order to make room for other victims. Nothing suits these vultures quite so well as to have two or three men for every job in sight in order that those who have work may constantly be threatened by a horde of hungry and starving human beings whose want drives them to seek the jobs of those who are employed. Playing the unemployed against the employed is the chief task entrusted to the employment sharks and the way the game is carried on is about as raw a combination of dishonesty, misrepresentation and shameless gall as can be found.—Labor News, Eureka, Cal.

MORE ABOUT THE SHARKS.

Fellow Worker D. J. Hayes comes through with a story of a "worked" worker who shipped out from Nelson, the employment shark of 208 Washington street, Seattle, to a sawmill at Port Hadlock. The fare is \$1.00, but the E. Z. Mark was soaked \$1.50. Also \$1.00 for the job and \$3.00 boat fare, leaving him just enough to buy another job when he was fired. Thus it is with suckers.

vironment and by the spirit which has taken possession of the working class."

One of the intellectuals themselves bears nervously protesting witness to the same effect:

Revolutionary Labor Union.

"Revolutionary syndicalism is the peculiar and original creation of the French working class; * * * if we have had a role, it has been simply the role of interpreters, translators, glossarists; we have served as spokesmen, nothing more."

As spokesmen, then, and nothing more, prominence attaches to the names of Georges Sorel, the subtle critic of Marxism; Hubert Legardelle, the vigorous and clear-headed editor of Le Movement Socialiste, and Edouard Berth, one of his collaborators, with Robert Michels in Germany and Arturo Labriola and Enrico Labriola and Enrico Leone in Italy. What syndicalism, as thus expounded, stands for may be most clearly seen by noting other movements more or less akin. It differs from pure and simple trade unionism in its revolutionary aims and its adherence to the class unionism of the classic English type in aim, in its distrust of political action and counter emphasis on purely proletarian weapons and institutions, and from anarchism in its exclusive proletarian appeal and its stress on constructive measures. Syndicalism differs from trade unionism of the classic English type in aim, in method and in spirit. Its aim is revolutionary. Nothing less than the complete overthrow of the capitalist system will content it. Partial ameliorations of the wage earners' lot may be accepted, must, in fact, be demanded, but all the time with a clear consciousness that no concession which it is in the power of the capitalist to grant can meet their just and full demand. The interests of capitalists and proletarian are irreconcilable and class war is the only possible issue. The leading Italian theorist of the movement writes as follows:

"The only reality which we recognize is the existence of the class struggle, the only end that we put before our minds is to deepen and intensify that reality as much as possible. The tactics which we employ in the different countries are inspired by the necessity of intensifying the class struggle."

In method, as will be noted later, the difference is equally vital. The syndicalist puts his trust not in well filled war chests, as the English unions have done of old, nor in the power of the ballot, as they are doing of late. It is part of his creed that a union fights best on a lean treasury, and fights best without the intervention of parliamentary representatives. (To be continued.)

FROM THE "WORKINGMAN'S PARADISE" OR LAND OF PRACTICAL SOCIALISM.

Considering that Australia has so often been heralded as "the workingman's paradise," it is rather disconcerting to learn the character of the new statute passed by the legislature of New South Wales, amending the Industrial Disputes Act of 1908.

The amended act empowers any police officer above the rank of sergeant, when he has any reasonable ground to believe that any building or place is being used for a meeting for instigating or aiding in the continuance of a strike, to enter such building by breaking open doors, etc., and seize any documents which he may reasonably suspect relate to such a strike or lockout. The amended act further provides that any meeting of two or more persons assembled for the foregoing purposes shall be declared unlawful, and any person caught in such unlawful purposes shall be liable to imprisonment for twelve months.

There is food for thought in the above for those who wax so enthusiastic over working-class government and labor legislation.

THE WISH IS FATHER OF THE THOUGHT.

From the report of the socialist party to the congress commencing in Copenhagen, Denmark, August 29th:

"The Industrial Workers of the World is an organization which endeavors to enliven and reconstruct the American labor movement, but they have slim chances of becoming successful."

—From the Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung.

WELCOME, NEWLY CHARTERED LOCALS.

No. 383—Br. 1—Polish, Minneapolis, Minn. June 29th. 104 Washington Ave. So.
No. 406—Bakey Workers. Providence, R. I. June 30th. F. P. Babcock, 834 Fourth street.
No. 64—Br. 2—Minneapolis, Minn. July 2nd. C. H. Axelson, 104 Washington Ave. So.
No. 309—Wire Workers' Industrial Union. Fostoria, Ohio. Walter Thurling, 350 W. Crocker street. July 5th.
No. 15—Metal and Machinery Workers. Reading, Pa. July 19th. Harry Lohman, 628 Walnut street.
No. 202—Grand Rapids, Mich. Furniture Workers. July 26th. Edwin Ruthren, care Grand Rapids Supply Co.
No. 136—Building Constructors. Honolulu, Island of Hawaii. A. G. Armstrong. July 30th.

Militiamen called to Duran, Mich., to prevent rioting on the Grand Trunk lines played baseball with the striking railroad men. The boys in blue were sent home.

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.

THE DISRUPTOR MUST VAMOSE

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

The Industrial Workers of the World is confronted with a situation at this time that calls for the harmonious and energetic efforts of the membership. The work of organization is today, as it has always been, one of great difficulty and it is this reason that makes it so imperative that there be no senseless division in our ranks. If there is, it is a foregone conclusion that the Industrial Workers of the World will not achieve its mission.

This organization, whose fundamental principle is the unity of the working class, must at all times practice the doctrine which we advocate. The only exception is wherein fundamental principles of the organization may be involved. It is only by working together that we can at all times be in a position to throw our entire power into the movement against the employing class, and its most potent ally, the American Federation of Labor.

We have in the past, and are at this time, pointing out to the wage workers a division that exists in the ranks of the workers organized on craft union lines. We are pointing out the weakness and the faults of that organization, and on the other hand we are claiming for the Industrial Workers of the World a principle and a plan of organization and education that will remove these obstacles to the solidarity of labor.

It is easy to be seen what effect petty jealousy, mean and underhand insinuations and personal ambitions are going to have on the minds of those who are within our ranks in an earnest endeavor to do their part toward fulfilling the mission of the working class, to say nothing of the ammunition that is furnished our enemies to combat our propaganda among the great mass of unorganized workers. It matters not how well they think of the principles and plans of organization of the I. W. W., they will not enroll themselves in an organization that consumes its time and energy with useless and senseless bickering and insinuations without foundation, or in jealous attacks of incompetence upon every member who endeavors to do their best towards building up an organization.

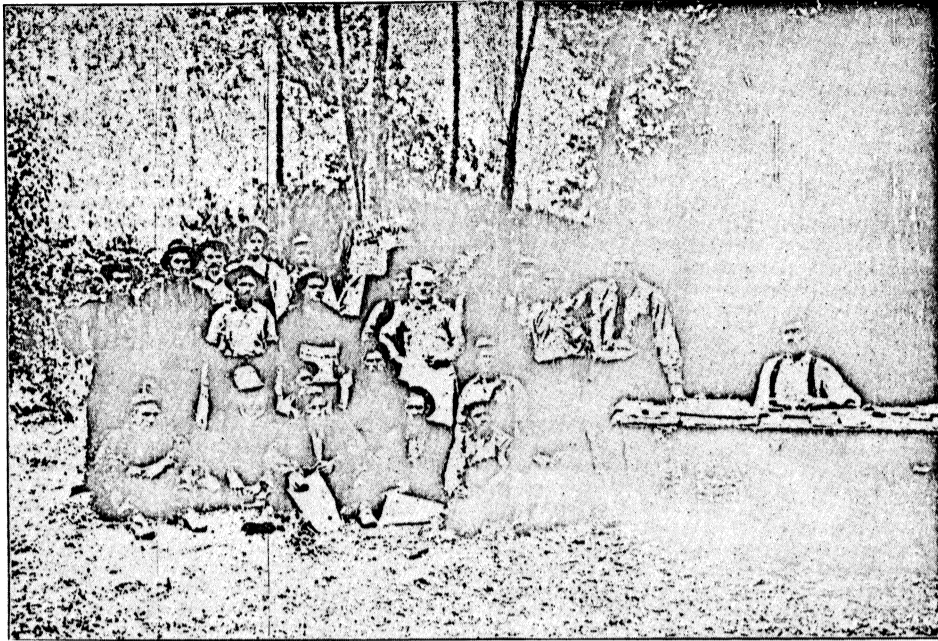
If the membership of the Industrial Workers of the World is going to continue to allow any part of the membership to threaten or continue to balk the efforts of the organization, there can be but one result and that is, that the I. W. W. will have to give way to some other organization, in which event the time and labor of the past five years will be entirely wasted.

It is the height of folly for the membership of the I. W. W. to allow a continuation of this policy of disruption, of unjust criticism and of baseless slander and insinuation against every member who is doing his part in the work of organization and education. And it is worse than folly when it develops that those who cry out against leadership the loudest are found to be followers of would-be leaders whose dishonest ambition can find no other satisfaction than attempting to destroy the organization of the I. W. W., because they cannot use it for their own purpose; members who are entirely lacking of courage and who in the struggle of a comparatively easy ordeal showed the yellow streak in a manner that would disgrace the most cowardly.

It is up to the membership of the Industrial Workers of the World if they desire to put an end to this condition of affairs, that hereafter when any member or non-member of the organization makes any insinuation or casts any reflection on the integrity of any other member of the organization, that they be compelled to produce their proof; that they be compelled, if they are members of the organization, to back their assertions up by filing charges as provided for in the constitution. In the event of their not doing so, the membership are then in a position to know the amount of credit to be given anything that they may say.

At the present time, the existence of the Industrial Worker, the official organ of the Spokane locals, is threatened because of the attitude of that portion of the membership who will do nothing themselves and, if they can prevent it by slander and abuse, allow no one else to accomplish anything. Their ph-

A BUSINESS MEETING IN THE JUNGLES



Fellow Worker Agitators Near Garfield, Washington

ject is to reinstate some of their false gods and in order to do this they are willing to destroy the work of years.

It is incumbent upon every member of the I. W. W. who is honest in his efforts for their class, to make an extra effort to see that this work of disruption is ended at once and for all and that the continued existence of the Industrial Worker is assured.

The organization is doing everything within its power in spite of all difficulties to spread the message of Industrial Unionism and it is entitled to the full support and co-operation of every member in those efforts. Even though the membership today are comparatively few in numbers, our numbers are sufficient, providing we will work and pull together, to accomplish wonders in the way of education and organization.

In conclusion, I want to impress upon you to the best of my ability this fact: That unless the I. W. W. membership realizes what the occasion calls for and set about seriously to prove equal to the task, those members of the organization who are now earnestly striving to accomplish something in the way of organization and education will soon cease to waste their time and efforts in a hopeless struggle. It is useless to expect that men and women who are in earnest will always continue to fool away their time and see their efforts rendered futile because of the criminal actions and disruptive tactics of a few who are long on philosophy and short on action, or anything else that is necessary in our struggle for economic freedom.

Sincerely trusting that the membership will understand the necessity for these lines and that they will be the means of getting the required action, I am, Yours for Industrial Freedom,

VINCENT ST. JOHN,
General Sec'y-Treas.

EXTRA!

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.

Prepaid sub cards, four for \$3.00.

Boost the Worker. Send for sub. cards.

FROM A MEMBER-U. M. W. OF A.
Roslyn, Wash., Aug. 12, 1910.
Editor Industrial Worker.

Your letter of July 26 just at hand; also one from F. Heslewood.

I just returned last night from Seattle. Our convention is over. We had there 37 delegates. We pay our delegates (only) \$6.00 a day and railway fare.

Our convention was opened on July 5, the day after the great 4th, and lasted until the 10th. We made a contract for two years to come for all slaves that work in or around the mines. We get five and a half cents increase per ton of coal. Cost of living increased in the last two years over 25 per cent, so you see we are making great headway. The contract we made with the boss is more sacred to our union than was the Bible to my parents, and they were ready to give their lives for the Bible and old God.

You see we have chained up our membership for the next two years, and we pay four of our district officers \$125.00 and all expenses every month. Of course they are our advisors and interpreters of contracts.

Servians, Croatians and Slavs in this part are very much dissatisfied the way things are going in our dear old rotten organization. If it was not for the check off (that is, the company collecting money for the union from each man) that great union of the U. M. W. of A., 400,000 strong, would not have over 30,000 or 40,000 members that would be willing to pay dues. We depend solely on the boss and the boss, of course, depends on us. We bring able in the past to turn the trick every time to mislead the workers, some of us being ignorant and some of the goody goody, well paid brothers being pretty smart.

I used to be organizer or rather interpreter in the U. M. W. of A. for three years. I got it in the neck last year from the mighty power on the top. I guess I was getting too much rebellious feeling in me. Did you hear of our strike in Canada, in Nova Scotia? About two years ago our mighty executive force sent organizers there to form our great union of U. M. W. of A. So we succeeded in bending pretty bad that old Canadian Union called the Provincial Workmen's Association. It is not broken up yet. It cost us somewhere in the neighborhood of one million dollars.

We have down in Illinois 50,000 men on strike, fighting for bigger wages. They refused to produce any more coal until demands are granted. Of course we signed up a contract there for 22,000 slaves, and they are busy day and night shipping out plenty of coal. Still these 72,000 men in Illinois are all good union men and members of our U. M. of A.!

Down in Pennsylvania we have in District No. 5 about 30,000 men at work and 20,000 on strike, all union chaps, too.

Next month we expect the boys in Montana or Wyoming to go on strike, and that, of course, means prosperity for us in Washington. This is not the prosperity that Bill Taft spoke about. This is a special prosperity.

You see, if 7,000 miners in Wyoming go on strike the boss will need some coal, and of course our boss will let him have it for a price. They are good fellows.

And of course our boys may enter a long strike there and we, as union men, over here will produce some extra coal for the Wyoming boss, and then also we will see that strikers in Wyoming receive our financial report. (Is it not H—?)

F. Heslewood spoke at our convention. Well say, it was good. I was unable to get a copy of his talk. He did hand the full package to the convention. I wish there were more men like Heslewood.

You are asking me to do all I can for the Industrial Workers. I will do that. In the past I have been busy getting subs for Servian, Croatian, Slav, Russian and Bohemian papers and also selling rebellious books to the people of Slavonian race. I did very little among English-speaking plugs, as I cannot handle the language very well.

My best wishes to all I. W. W. boys and to you, editor. I am, yours for wage slaves,

A MINER WHO IS AN I. W. W.

Fellow Worker George F. Barnes, late of Spokane, is holding down the "lecture platform" in the streets of Duluth, Minn. A new local of Marine Workers has been organized and Barnes had 30 applications to present at the last meeting. Good work, George.

THE BEST Workingman's Meal

in the city for 25c at the
BON TON RESTAURANT,
No. 223 West Front St. Missoula, Mont.
MAR HONG, Prop.

Buy Industrial Union RED LABEL CIGARS!

Comfort pays the express on all orders of 500 cigars and up. Prices range from \$30.00 per 1,000 to \$90.00 per 1,000. In ordering less than 500, 40c extra for each 100 cigars or 20c for each 50 cigars must be sent. In ordering state price you wish to pay. Order now of R. L. Comfort.

I EMPLOY INDUSTRIAL UNION WORKERS ONLY

R. L. COMFORT.

333 West Harrison St. PHOENIX, ARIZONA

To Help Us Grow

For Three Dollars Four Sub Cards

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

"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

ITALIAN I. W. W. PAPER.

The attention of our readers is called to the Italian I. W. W. paper, "Ragione Nuova." It is published monthly at 206 Atwells avenue, rear, Providence, R. I., and the subscription price is only 25c per year. This paper has a big field among the Italian workers in this country, and should be given a wide circulation. English speakers, organizers and members of the I. W. W. coming in contact with Italian workers should place "Ragione Nuova" in their hands.

Send in the news of your job.

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, 50c, \$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

205 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.

NEWS FROM THE MAN ON THE JOB



POOR JOB AT BUCKLEY, WASH.
Editor Industrial Worker.
There are 10 or 12 construction camps in operation on the Lake Tapps Water Power project, Stone & Webster, contractors, between Buckley and Sumner, Wash. Wages, common labor, \$2.50; steam shovel and donkey crews get more; 10 hours' work; board \$5.25 per week; hospital \$1.00 per month. It will probably take two years to complete this job. The board is very poor, the bosses are mostly homeguard lickspittles, and a large portion of the work is in swamps. This is a good place for hoosiers. You don't have to buy this job; you can get all the work in one camp or another, and after you get it you will probably wish you had not got it.
RICHARD SMITH,
382, Seattle.

THE SAN DIEGO BUNCH.
Editor Industrial Worker.
Fellow Worker: One rotten job in this southern sunny county is the Sweet Water dam (Dainn Sweet); eight hours, two dollars. Nobody but Mexicans can get on, so the bosses can drive them for more speed. County job. A few Spanish workers going out to see what organizing they can do. The voters voted to vote on the bonds for this berg to give the poor American Peon some work this winter. This local is doing good work waking up the slaves. Mrs. Emmerson is a good speaker and is holding street meetings and drawing big crowds. The Spanish and American papers sell pretty well. Mexican street meetings hold large crowds. Yours for the I. W. W.,
C. E. HOPKINS,
Local 13, I. W. W.
P. S.—Plenty of idle men down here. Wages low. Conditions rotten, same as elsewhere.

MONROE, WASH.
Editor Industrial Worker:
High Rock Logging Co. Wages \$2.50 to \$5.00 per day. Work 10 hours in woods. Come and go to work on your own time. Board is fair, at \$5.25 per week. Bunk houses fair as they go.
Boss hires men from employment robber and sometimes men who come along the road can get on.
This camp is a regular work house, triple expansion exploitation.
The toilet and sanitary conditions are something fierce, 75 or 80 men washing out of the same trough, and all using the same water. There isn't a washpan on the job.
Yours for Industrial Freedom,
MEMBER L. U. 432.

Elbe, Wash., 47 Miles from Tacoma.
All kinds of work up this way on the Tacoma-Eastern railway. I am working on a state road outfit. Wages from \$2.50 up; eight hours on road; ten in woods. Good board in most of them. Farther up better wages. I. W. W. card will carry you on trains. Don't buy jobs up this way, as there is all kinds of work. Come, boys, as we need a few good talkers up here.

A LOGGER.
MORE CONTRACTS.
Spangle, Wash., Aug. 11, 1910.
Fellow Worker: I am working out here on a telephone gang at \$1.75 and board. Sleep in tents, and the company furnishes blankets; grub fair; drivers not so bad; work nine hours. The linemen get \$2.75 per day and board. They all belong to the Electrical Workers of the A. F. of L. They have a contract until April. About three weeks ago they raised the ground men from \$1.50 to \$1.75, and the superintendent was heard to say:
"We got the linemen where we want them. They can't make any kick until April anyhow." Of course that contract is holy! The most of the slaves think that's all right and that the I. W. W. is too radical, but the literature is having some effect. Anderson and I

I. W. W. HALL DIRECTORY.
Spokane, Wash.—616 Front avenue.
Seattle, Wash.—211 Occidental avenue.
Loggers, Seattle—Room 3, 21st Second avenue, South.
Tacoma, Wash.—723 Commerce street.
Bellingham, Wash.—Stanira Hall, 1315 Railroad avenue.
Portland, Oregon—61 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.—2022 Mariposa St., F. H. Little, Secretary.
Oakland, Cal.—569 Seventh street.
Vancouver, B. C.—232 Pender street.
Duluth, Minn.—17 Fifth avenue West.
Superior, Wis.—1717 Fifth street.

are doing our best to educate the slaves. We are doing our best to get subs.
Yours for the I. W. W.,
F. F. Spangle, Wash., care Pacific T. T. Co., Judd's Camp.

A FEW JOBS NEAR DULUTH.
Virginia Lumber Co., Goosberg, Camp 1, 14 miles from Two Harbors. Wages \$30 a month. No hospital fee. Rotten grub and houses. No pay day. Get money when quit or get fired. Three different sharks are busy sending suckers to this camp.
MEMBER LOCAL 68.
American Employment Co., of Minneapolis sent ten men to Moose lake, on the Soo railroad, and they report they couldn't find a boss there so they came to Duluth, paid \$1.00 for the privilege of getting stung. Wages were to be from \$2.00 to \$2.25 a day for spikers, and the board \$4.00 a week. Bum steer.
W. T. NEF.
G. N. R. R. Co., Flint Gravel Pit. Wages \$1.75 a day; board \$4.00, but when you ship out from the free employment office they tell you that the board is \$3.75 a week. Box cars, but no bunks; without straw. Have to pick the weeds yourself to get a soft flop or turn the soft side of the board up. Board on the bum.

MEMBER L. U. 68.
Cowey Lumber Co., Bayfield, Wis., eight miles from town. Wages \$35.00 a month; work from 6 to 6.11 hours; walk to and from work on your own time. Board not very good. Bunk houses fair, as they are almost new. This outfit laid almost all men off this week, but the sharks are advertising for men for Bayfield. Watch out so you don't get beat.
MEMBER SUPERIOR LOCAL 247.

TEXTILE OPERATIVES IN HOLLAND GO ON STRIKE.
In a textile factory in Enscheve, Holland, the center of the Dutch cotton industry, a strike, involving about 300 workers, took place recently.

NOTICE OF REORGANIZATION.
All members of L. U. No. 432, I. W. W., are hereby notified that there is now pending before this L. U. a proposal to establish a sick, accident and legal protection benefit. This question will come up for final action on September 4th, and all members are requested to attend the meeting on that day.
E. M. CLYDE, Secretary.

Duluth, Minn., Aug. 10, 1910.
Editor Industrial Worker:
Following are the conditions in Duluth: Restaurant girls work from 10 to 14 hours a day and receive the big sum of \$6 to \$7 a week for seven days.
Dock laborers get 30 cents an hour when they work. The most of the dock laborers work all the way from four to six hours a day. They wait about ten hours to get the chance, as there are hundreds out of work at the present time. When the boat moves from one place to another they lose about three-quarters of an hour, for which they don't get paid.
Are't we a fine bunch of suckers. Working men, join the Industrial Workers of the World. Cut that foolish nonsense out; raise your standard of living and better your conditions on the job. Do it now! Now is the time, as the grain is striking to come in and that is the time to strike for more. Act! Act at once.
W. T. N.

PHOENIX, ARIZ.
Men wanted in K. C., Denver, Los Angeles and Frisco, to pay from \$2.00 to \$5.00, to ship to Arizona—Flagstaff, Williams and Tucson. Many have paid good iron \$ to the employment sharks, and are now here, holding down the bench in the court house plaza, wondering how to get back. No work here in the valley or on the railroad. If anyone likes sunbeams redhot, fresh every day and a 20-mile hike before breakfast, here is his chance. Wise ones stay where you are. One of the undesirable
W. F. of M.s.

WAYNE, MONT.
F. W. Love of Local No 64 reports that they are shipping men from Spokane to Wayne, Mont., 21 miles west of Great Falls on the Great Northern for railroad construction work, for A. B. Cook & Co. Wages \$2.00 per day. Board \$5.25; hospital fee, \$1.00; \$2.00 for poll tax and \$2.00 for road tax. Work in water to knees; no boots. Grub fair; sleeping conditions horrible.

Oakpoint, Wash., Aug. 7, 1910.
Editor Industrial Worker:
Wisconsin Logging & Timber Company, at Oakpoint, Wash. Wages \$2.50 to \$5.00. Fair board, \$5.00; hospital \$1.00; springs and mattress \$4.00, if none are vacant.
A. E. KEENE,
Member Local 3

Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, Aug. 8, 1910.
Secretary I. W. W. Local, Spokane, Wash.
Dear Sir: I wish to give you notice that there is a strike on at the works of the Inland Empire Hassam Paving Company at Coeur d'Alene City, Idaho. The concrete workers were receiving \$3.40 for a 10-hour day and asked for a raise to \$3.75 per day. The boss slave driver refused and immediately telephoned for men to fill our places. The employment shark below the Nagel hotel, on Stevens street, supplies the company with slaves, charging them \$1.50 office fee. The water is very bad and the camp grub is bum; \$6.00 per week for board and \$1.00 hospital fee, which is taken off your first day's work.
You will kindly give this publication and try and picket the employment shark's office until further notice. The men are willing to pay a man for same. There are 16 on strike; are not as yet I. W. W. men, but all favor

the I. W. W. tactics and, I believe, would readily join. Sincerely,
H. G. General Delivery, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.
N. O. FOR WORKERS.
Mt. Hood, Wash., Aug. 7, 1910.
In regards to harvest at Mt. Hood, advise the workers to stay away from this place, for it is on the bum. Grub is fierce, and poor wages.
MEMBER 223.

C. R. L. C., ATHALMER, B. C.
Camp 1 is located a hundred miles out from any railroad. The nearest point is Golden, on the C. P. R. main line. You have to starve on the boat up the river and still pay \$2.00 for 80 miles. Wages \$2.50 a day; \$5.25 a week for board; \$3.00 poll tax; \$1 hospital. Bum job. No good for even a road stake. Stiffs ripe for Industrial Union. I. W. W. is unknown. Had some Workers to give out at my arrival. Seemed to have good effect.
G. L.

A LETTER FROM COLFAX JAIL.
Editor Industrial Worker.
Theodore Miller was arrested at Rosalia, Washington, August 6th, convicted and sentenced for vagrancy; given 30 days in county jail. Was working with a threshing outfit up to the very day of arrest. Refused to work on chain gang. Put on bread and water. Monday morning, August 8th, threatened with ball and chain. Suspected and accused before a jury of being a member of I. W. W. by Chas. L. Chamberlin, prosecuting attorney of Whitman county, Washington. Last Sunday was fed on two thin slices of punk and not enough water, and sweated all day, although jail regulations provide that sheriff must provide prisoners with suitable food. August 16, forced to go out with ball and chain. Being too weak to walk, was left helpless lying in ourthouse yard tied to a big ball. Miller is unfit for work at the present time, having muscular rheumatism and in no condition for the chain gang. Miller is not a member of the I. W. W. yet, but soon will be.

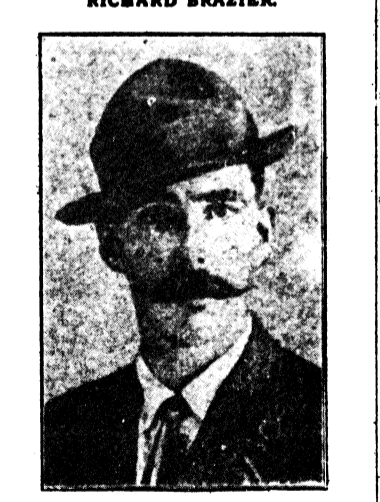
A. BENSON, alias RICHARD ROE. J. PATTON, alias JOHN DOE.
The above victims of the brutality of the yap police is a clean young fellow who was jailed merely because he was suspected of being a union man. He will be a good rebel because of his liberal education at the Whitman bull pen.—Ed.

DOING BUSINESS.
At last week's business meeting of the joint locals of Spokane there were 37 applications presented and accepted. Due stamps sold, 147; literature sold, \$16.00; buttons, \$7.25. There is every reason to believe that the Spokane movement is soon going to resume its former hustling and militant spirit. News comes in from many other cities that things are moving forward, and with the coming of fall we may look for things to be stirring.

Fellow Worker Wm. Roberts of Skykomish, Wash., sends in a kick. BUT he accompanies it with a five dollar bill to help remove the cause of the kick. He has the right idea. Do your part and others will find it easier to do theirs.

NOTICE, BUTTE, MONT.
All communications for the I. W. W. Propaganda League of Butte, Mont., should be addressed to
J. W. BLUETT, Fin. Sec.,
16 W. Broadway, Butte, Mont.

All members of Local No. 40 of Missoula, Mont., working in logging camps, mills, etc., in the vicinity will please correspond with the secretary, Jas. B. Shea, as it is most important. Free reading room and hall 626 Woody street. Business meeting Sunday, 3 p. m. P. O. Box No. 745.



RICHARD BRAZIER.
A fellow worker who drew five months in the bull pen for writing songs on the employment shark. His songs are in the new song books, which are now ready for delivery.

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.—Clyde.

A STORY OF OUR "JUSTICE"

Shorty and I left Baltimore one rainy summer night in a side door Pullman. We had been working in the Cramp ship yards down in "Phillie" and having left nearly all our stake with the amiable saloon keepers of Baltimore were headed up into York state to pick hops or work in a brick yard or take any other sportive employment that presented itself. We successfully dodged the B. & O. "bull", sidestepped the "shack" and, opening the end door of a box car, crawled inside. After arranging a comfortable bunk on top of a disc harrow or some other bric-a-brac with which the car was loaded we went tranquilly to sleep.

I always blamed Shorty for giving us away by snoring. To be sure, he accused me of the same offense, but at any rate we were rudely awakened the next morning by the sound of a rancous, unmistakably "rube" voice. "Come out o' that ye pesky hoboos! Come on now!" I rose and glared sleepily at the open end door of the car. Framed in the opening was a picture from "Judge." A gaunt, sunburnt face, embellished with an enormous Gothic nose and a wisp of colorless brush for a mustache, supported by a wrinkled neck about twelve inches in length, in which his Adam's apple bobbed up and down in a most fascinating manner as he spoke.

We accordingly came out, to the accompaniment of a running fire of comment on our general pestiferousness as individuals and as a class. The general appearance of his "lawlets" suited the face admirably. Tall and skinny, with battered brown felt hat, faded and patched blue overalls, cowhide brogans and a coat whose original color had totally

I. W. W. PUBLICATIONS
I. W. W. Song Books
10 Cents Each; \$5.00 per 100.
Address T. H. DIXON, Spokane, Wash.
Box 2129.
INDUSTRIAL UNION LEAFLETS.
"Two Kinds of Unionism," by Edward Hammond.
"Union Scabs and Others," by Oscar Ameringer.
"Getting Recognition," by A. M. Stirtion.
4 page leaflets, 20c per 100; \$1.50 per 1,000.
"Eleven Blind Leaders," by B. H. Williams.
32 page pamphlet. Price, 5c.
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."

STICKERS! PASTE 'EM!
50 cents per thousand.
REMEMBER JAMES KELLY COLE.
A book has been printed which contains some of the writings and poems of James Kelly Cole. It is an 85-page book. Single copy, 25c; discount to Locals.
Address VINCENT ST. JOHN,
518 Cambridge Bldg., 55 5th Ave., Chicago.

"Solidarity"
A weekly revolutionary working class paper, published by the Local Unions of New Castle, Pa.
Yearly..... SUBSCRIPTION\$1.00
Six Months50
Canada and Foreign\$1.50
Bundle Orders, per copy01
Address all communications for publication to B. H. WILLIAMS, Editor; all remittances to the manager, C. H. MCCARTHY.
Address P. O. Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

The Industrial Union
Published Weekly by the Industrial Workers of Phoenix, Ariz.
An Exponent of Revolutionary Industrial Unionism, Printed in Spanish.
Subscription, \$1.00 per Year; 50c 6 Months.
Address 312 E. Buchanan St., Phoenix, Ariz.

SOLIDARNOSC
Official Organ of the POLISH MEMBERS OF THE I. W. W.
Published by
L. U. NO. 317, I. W. W. \$1.00 A YEAR.
Make Remittances Payable to
A. A. ZIELINSKI, Sec. Press Com.,
1159 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y.

L'Emancipation
Official Organ of the Franco-Belgium Federation, I. W. W.
AUG. DETOLLENAERE,
9 Mason Street, Lawrence, Mass.

disappeared after years of exposure to sun and wind.
Upon his breast glittered and twinkled a nickel-plated star about four inches in diameter, inscribed with the magic legend, "Town Marshal." He also carried a "sap" about the size of a ball bat for the intimidation of evil doers. Both Shorty and myself were dressed better perhaps than he had ever been in all his life; but, you see, he was the recipient of thirty dollars per month from the town and we were not. Besides, he got fifty cents each from the county for catching tramps, and were we not riding in a box car? He escorted us up into the village, which was located somewhere in the wilds of New Jersey, and stopped before an unpainted, two-story frame dwelling house. A rap on the door summoned a rather pretty country maiden in a gingham apron. "Mornin', Miss Mary," said our captor; "is the squire at home?"
"Yes, quoth the maiden, "but ne ain't up yet. I'll call him." After a wait of about five minutes she reappeared. "Pa says to give 'em ten days apiece. He ain't feelin' very peart this mornin' and he won't be up for awhile."
We were escorted to the local jail, a frame structure about twenty by forty, and locked up. As the retreating footsteps of "John Law" died away in the distance Shorty turned to me and said: "Slim, ain't it hell to be poor?"
-McCLINTOCK.

TWO-FACED MORAL OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY.
Pablo Iglesias, socialist, declared in the Spanish parliament that in case Maura should again be called upon to represent the government his party would be driven to resort to individual attacks and assaults. This is the same Iglesias who at every opportunity denounces the workers for using direct action, who always assures the government of his and his party's holy respect for the law.

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.

SEATTLE ADVERTISEMENTS
The Workingmen's Store
Will Dress You From Head to Foot
Keep in mind that this store always sells only reliable goods, has one price for everybody; gives everybody a square deal. Also bear in mind we are complete Alaska Outfitters.
Special Attention to Workingmen
We wish to announce that we transact a wholesale and retail business, and can save you money.
Money returned if goods are not satisfactory.
THE OLD ESTABLISHED STORE
114 Main Street

Carrol & Wineburg
Established 1900
The Original Workingmen's Store
Clothing, Gents' Furnishings, Hats, Shoes, Rubbers, Oil Goods, Etc.
Phone Main 5811.
21 FIRST AVE., SOUTH.

BRAND
Weekly Organ of the Revolutionary Syndicalist Movement of Sweden.
SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.35 PER YEAR.
All Scandinavians should read The Brand and pass it along.
Address
RORSSTRANDSGATAN 32
STOCKHOLM, va. a. SWEDEN

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

FREE SIXTY SOCIALIST BOOKS
By Debs, London, Marx, Lafargue, Herron, Spargo and other socialist writers. An two-alle, 32 page each. We will mail the full set in a strong paper box free to anyone sending \$1.00 for a new yearly subscription to the International Socialist Review, the only illustrated magazine that is free, for and by the Working Class. Two of the books and a copy of the Review mailed for Jno. CHARLES M. BERRY & CO., 316 W. Kinzie Street, Chicago, Ill.

The Square Deal Store
STRICTLY ONE PRICE
Clothing Hats and Gents' Furnishing Goods. We are specially strong on Shoes. Carry the leading brands of Loggers, Miners and Prospector's Shoes.
EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED
211 Occidental Ave. Under I. W. W. Hall