

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

VOL. I

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1909

One Dollar a Year

No. 11

TO HELP THE UNION AND HELP YOURSELF

In every industrial center, and especially in the towns of the Northwest, there is a great need of a labor exchange, or intelligence office—especially for the transient workingmen—those workers who have no "vote" and no home, and who are therefore reviled by the politicians and labor fakirs as "slummers," "hoboes," etc. Take the case of a man who drifts into Spokane, Seattle, Portland or any town which is the commercial center for the surrounding country. His money—if he had any when he came—is soon gone, and as the "home guard" and scabs monopolize a great deal of the work in the town itself by the simple process of working twice as hard as the men in the out-of-town camps, the stranger is forced again to leave town.

Except for chance "tips" and information gained from other workers, here and there, there is no accurate source of information regarding working conditions throughout the country at large. The fact that the employment agents are able, every day to sell "information" to the amount of hundreds and often thousands of dollars, shows the need not only for a union employment exchange, but for a daily and weekly bulletin of information regarding jobs, wages, hours, etc., which are things that every workingman must know and generally has to learn each time by the expensive means of bitter experience.

The occasional articles in the "Industrial Worker," regarding conditions on various jobs, have been read with interest. But this is not enough. We are not able to have a telegraph system at our disposal after the manner of the stock exchange, but the labor exchange is a practical and great help to the union and to the members of the same, as has been so well shown in the "Bourses de Travail," or labor exchanges of the French workers.

We should be able to publish a column or two every week, containing a list of all jobs, or at least the more important ones; the hours, the wages, the kind of grub and accommodations, the discount, if any, the name and character of the foreman, and other items of interest to all of us. This depends on the help of the fellow workers themselves, and should be thought over and then acted on. If every man who leaves Spokane, or Seattle, or Portland, or any of the towns in the Northwest will, on arriving at a job, write to the "Industrial Worker" about the conditions and sign his name and the number of the union of which he is a member, we will agree to publish the same in the Worker for the benefit of all concerned. This will be the means of "wising up" men to keep away from a camp that is extra bad, and will make it harder for the stomach robbers to get help, thereby forcing them to better their camps. It will be an advertisement for the I. W. W. and will help the circulation of this paper and the propaganda for Industrial Union.

Now, boys, what do you think of this plan, and what will you do about it?

A postal card addressed to the Industrial Worker or a stamped envelope can be had at the I. W. W. hall, either from the union secretary or from the editor. It will be very little trouble to write us a line about "how she is," and it will be a big help to the I. W. W. and serve to put the employment agents "on the hog."

KALISPELL BREWERY WORKERS STILL ON STRIKE.

On May 19th a telegram was received from the head office of the Brewery Workers' Union in Butte, saying:

"Return to work pending settlement in Butte, with understanding that same conditions shall apply."

TIMOTHY KEEFE.

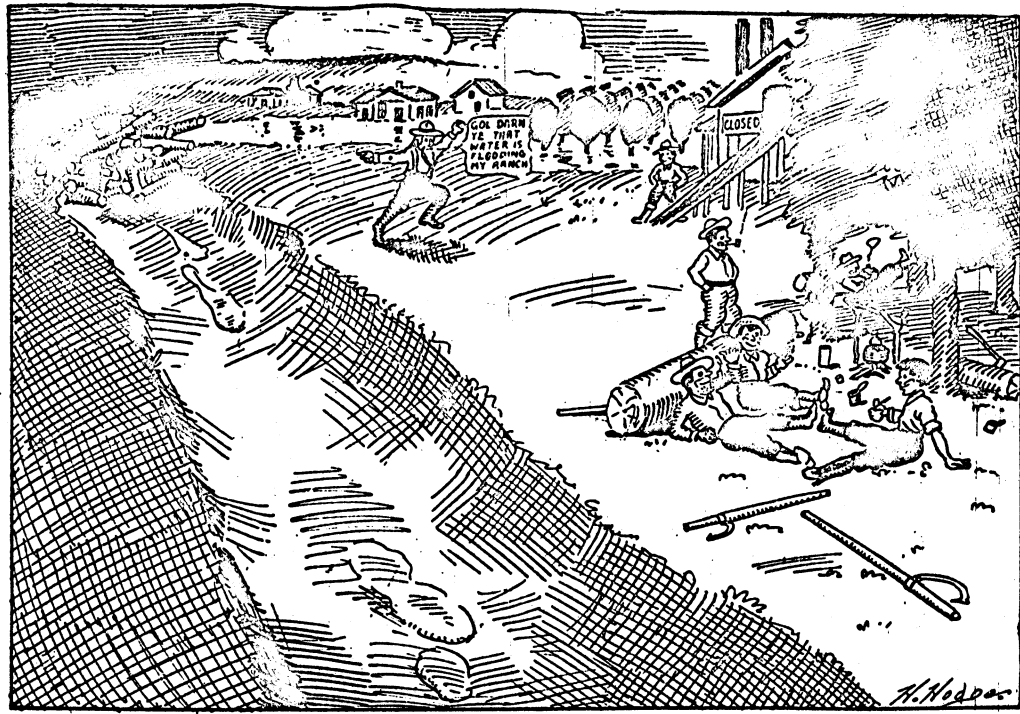
The first person to get the telegram was the owners of the Kalispell Brewery, whereupon the brewery owners immediately telephoned to every saloon in the valley that their beer was now fair and stating that the men were about to return to work.

The owners of the Kalispell Brewery stated that they would sign the agreement at 4 p. m. on the 19th, but at 4 p. m. we were told to come around "next Monday." We have been deceived by trickery. Monday is no better to us than Christmas.

Don't drink Kalispell Beer until the Union Men are treated fair.

UNITED BREWERY WORKERS, Kalispell, Mont., May 20, 1909.

Notice—Don't be deceived! The United Brewery Workers will give you notice when the strike is off.



PHYSICAL FORCE IN ACTION: THE "LAWLESS" RIVER FLOODS THE RANCHES!

FROM WALLACE, IDAHO.

Enclosed find postal order for three dollars, for six subscribers to the Industrial Worker for six months. I am trying to induce the workers who get a little money occasionally to dig up and help the cause of labor. Recognizing that Industrial Union is the only solution for the worker, that unless they stand together as a unit they must forever be Capitalistic slaves, it behooves every worker to exert himself, and do all he possibly can to get the Industrial slaves under one head, by constant work and agitation and with the Industrial Worker as a means of education this can be accomplished, and instead of the worker being disfranchised every election, through having no home, no regular place to lay his head, we can stand together as a unit and demand a right to vote and who shall constitute the powers of government.

I have had considerable argument with the members of the A. F. L. regarding our organization, Industrial Unionism, and they agree with me to a man that it is the only way to get industrial freedom, but they lack the courage of their convictions through fear of the tactics used by the capitalistic class—they cringe before the hand that exploits them. It is rank cowardice for men to remain inactive when such an opportunity is open to emancipate themselves. We have a hard fight before us, but we have built our foundation on solid rock and no matter how we are assailed by our oppressors we shall be triumphant. The capitalistic foundation is built on quicksand and they know not at what hour they may be engulfed.

Received your letter of the 8th inst., and I wish to thank you on behalf of Wallace Miners' Union No. 17, for your support in helping us to expose the Mines employment office blacklisting system in vogue in the Coeur d'Alenes mining district. As you say, it is high time something was done to abolish this infamous system and I can assure you we shall keep up the fight.

We managed to get the resolution I forwarded to you printed in both our local papers. The Wallace Times did not comment on the article as yet. I enclose you a clipping from the Idaho Press, and I am hoping they will find occasion to comment further on it. SAM KILBURN, Sec'y No. 17, W. F. M.

FROM KENNETT, CALIF.

I am enclosing for one hundred copies of the May Day edition Spokane Industrial Worker. I may be a little late in sending for same, but as the old saying goes, "better late than never." I may state that I just arrived here a few days ago, and that this matter had to be brought up before the membership of Kennett Local, W. F. M., before we could send for same.

I can also assure you that this local will go on record as Industrial Unionists in the coming convention at Denver.

AUGUST WALQUIST.

STRIKES OF I. W. W. ARE IN FULL SWING

The strike of Industrial Unions Nos. 384 of Somers and of 421 of Kalispell are in full swing. The log-drives on the Fortine and Flathead rivers are tied up right. The water in the Fortine river is flooding the ranchers' fields and some of them are talking about suing the company for damages. The sheriff of Flathead county—the hangman—has not yet arrested the river for injuring property. The workers at the State mill are also on strike and it looks like a good time all around. The weather is warm and the sun shining on both sides of the fence, and the boys are none of them starving to death. The bosses know what the I. W. W. means to them and therefore they are fighting us for all they are worth. This should prove to every workingman that the I. W. W. is a good thing for the workers. There are some amusing incidents in connection with the strike. The following is from the "Kalispell Bee" of May 25:

"Eureka has contributed another stanza to the anecdotes of the times, through a dilatory introduction of Charles A. Weil, president of the Eureka Lumber company, and Fred Heslewood, district organizer for the I. W. W. Mr. Weil dropped in at I. W. W. headquarters yesterday for the purpose of obtaining a copy of the "Industrial Worker," a Spokane publication in which was a report of the tie-up of Weil's log drive and mill. Fred was at his desk when Weil came in and said, "Hello!" He had the advantage of knowing Fred by sight, and remarked, "I hear you have got the Eureka plant tied up at last." Fred responded so vigorously that Mr. Weil felt the necessity of introducing himself, and Mr. Weil wondered why he had not met him in Eureka, but Heslewood explained that while he could be hospitable at home he never lost much time visiting the bosses when he was organizing a strike.

Every good union man should be willing to keep the boys eating while they are fighting the enemy. Send money either to Fred W. Heslewood, the National Organizer of the I. W. W. at Kalispell, Mont., or to the Executive Committee of the I. W. W. at Spokane, 412-120 rear Front avenue, and the same will be acknowledged in the Worker.

A victory for the lumber jacks means an immense gain for every workingman in this part of the country. The lumber jacks "live" in bunk houses and are fed on poor grub. The bosses live in nice houses and live on the fat of the land. Every workingman who has a lick of sense and wants to live like a man and have a good time in this world, should join the union of his class, the I. W. W., and help the boys in Montana who are putting up a fine fight against the enemy.

What are you willing to do about this? Do not forget the strike of the railroad workers in Prince Rupert, B. C. Industrial Union No. 126 is on strike there against rotten grub and miserable conditions. If it's the last thing you ever do, help to wise the workers up to the fact that there is a strike on at that place and keep the scabs away. Be a man and a fighter. Don't be a slave and a crawler!

A FRIGHT.

Cordova, Alaska.

I want to write a few lines and let you know that I am still alive and have at last got to my destination, after an awful lot of hardships. We are 90 miles from town and here are all kinds of snow, so it looks pretty dark for us. We have got a little job but there are no tools here and it looks as though it will take another month before we will get any.

We are 600 men in the camp and all without work. Send my letters and see if there are any for Ernest Nelson and John Axsen and send them, too.

Regards to Johnson and Jack Anderson. Address John Carlson, Cordova, Alaska.

Note—This is the precious job that the employment sharks of Spokane have been sending men to. If you want to freeze and starve, go to Alaska.—Ed.

FROM JACKSON, CAL.

For the enclosed "Buck" kindly place me on the subscription list of the "Industrial Worker." Will enclose some postage and, if convenient, or if not too much trouble, would ask that the paper be sent me as I drop a card with address, for I am moving about so much that my address is questionable, and the forwarding of papers is not very regular, especially those which possess such cover designs as the "Industrial Worker," and I would like to receive all the numbers' even though late.

Fellow Worker August Walquist, at Kennett, Cal., was good enough to send me a couple of copies of the May Day edition, which was a "cracker jack" and the time is now, when the workers should be poring over and assimilating more of such literature as the May Day edition, and God knows that this community is sorely in need of such economic education, as the racial prejudice (principally) and other influences so well known which are existent here, has just lost us an effort to enforce the law and give to the workers their rights under the law. Ye Gods, what a spectacle!

At times it is a matter of sore contemplation with me, as to whether we shall ever come out of it or not, at any rate, there is one thing positively sure, which is, that craft organization is but a scientific incubator for twentieth century SCAB HATCHING, and a generator and disseminator of despair among the workers.

We have reached that stage, in my opinion, where the workers have more to fear from false prophets and professional fakery than from King Plute and henchmen.

JOE F. HUTCHINSON, Member Exec. Board W. F. of M.

THE YELLOW UNIONS AND THE RED UNION

(By B. H. Williams.)

It is now five months (December 23, 1908) since Justice Wright of the supreme court of the District of Columbia rendered his celebrated decision, finding Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison, officials of the American Federation of Labor, guilty of contempt of court in violating an injunction against the boycott of the Buck Stove and Range Company's products.

In that period of time comments on the case from all directions have been almost too many to enumerate. Yet few if any of the commentators have dealt with the main point at issue. That point is clearly stated by Justice Wright himself in the text of his decision. He says:

"Before the injunction was granted these men announced that neither they nor the American Federation of Labor would obey it; since it is issued they have refused to obey it, and through the American Federation of Labor disobedience has been successfully achieved and the law has been made to fail; not only has the law failed in its effort to arrest a widespread wrong, but the injury has grown more destructive since the injunction than it was before. There is a studied, determined, defiant conflict precipitated in the light of open day, between the decrees of a tribunal ordained by the government of the Federal Union, and of the tribunals of another federation, grown up in the land; one or the other must succumb, for those who would unlaw the land are public enemies."

In the words I have emphasized, Justice Wright has, though perhaps without intent, given expression to the vital question at issue in this and in all other similar cases:

Injunctions against labor in matters of boycotts and picketing; kidnaping and imprisoning officials; railroading of workers like Preston and Smith to jail by farcical trials; clubbing and shooting of strikers by police and militia; and others instances of capitalist "law and justice" too numerous to mention—all emphasize the question:

Who Shall Rule the Nation?

A coterie of parasites composing the capitalist class, entrenched in the economic power, by and through which they dominate the judicial, executive and legislative "tribunals of the Federal Government"?

The great mass of the people composing the working class, exercising their coercive power over the capitalist class through the workers' own class organization?

In this sense the words of Justice Wright are at once prophetic and absurd: Prophetic in the sense of what should and must be, if the working class gets its bearings in this country in the near future; absurd in their application to the present day situation.

The boycott of the Buck Stove and Range Company's products by the American Federation of Labor was decidedly weak and ineffectual when we take into consideration the vast numbers and the many and diverse connections of that organization. But, weak as that boycott was, even with the support of various central labor bodies throughout the country, including the General Executive Board of the A. F. of L. itself—still weaker was the strike of 36 metal polishers which preceded and led up to the boycott. It was a typical craft union strike. The following statement, showing the composition of the Buck Stove factory at the time the trouble started, is taken from the text of Justice Wright's decision:

"At the time of filing the bill (of injunction), it comprehended seven departments employing 745 men, as follows: Moulding department, 300; cleaning department, 75; steel range mounting department, 50; nickel or polishing department, 75; enameling department, 45; shipping department and miscellaneous, 175."

"Of the 745 men, between 400 and 500 were members of various labor unions, and of the 75 engaged in the polishing department, 36, constituting a majority of the polishers, were members of the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers' Union No. 13 of St. Louis. This union No. 13 was one of upwards of 130 local unions which together composed the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Moulders and Brass and Silver Workers' International Union of North America."

(Continued on page 4.)

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

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The Industrial Worker is published by workingmen. We have no capital. Subscriptions and orders must always be prepaid.

Entered as second-class matter April 8, 1909, at the postoffice at Spokane, Wash., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

The I. W. W. is the labor union of the working class. We have only one union, only one label, and only one enemy—the employer!

"It will never be Merry England, till there be no more kings." It will never be "our country," till there be no more grafting employers.

How big a stake will you have next winter? Nothing! If you have learned you can't win in the brace game of the wage-system, get busy and change the game!

You live in a lousy bunk house. Do you enjoy it? The boss lives in a nice house. Does he enjoy it? The boss is able to keep a wife and family. Where is your wife and family, workingman?

An agitator keeps things stirred up—that's wicked! The boss keeps you stirred up, workingman. Which is the worst agitator: the union man, or the boss, who agitates you into doing the work of a mule?

The "Industrial Worker" is getting to be widely known in revolutionary circles. "Wohlstand fuer Alle," of Vienna, Austria, says: "We have received the 'Industrial Worker,' the revolutionary fighting paper of the American syndicalist movement in the State of Washington. We are glad to perceive that it is a splendid propaganda sheet, and we wish abundant success to our brothers in the struggle, who are so far away—and yet so near!"

Fellow Worker Ernst Besselmann of San Diego has sent us some copies of "The Labor Leader," the separated union paper of that town. It is a traitorous rag, which reeks with deception of working people. On the front page is a cartoon representing "Peace and Harmony" between the slaves and the thieves—and this in California, where the jobless men are counted by the tens of thousands. This paper should be read before a bunch of California blanket stiffs, as they feed on boiled adorns and wheat, outside the mansion of some rich parasite.

The mayor and chief-of-police have put down the lid on gambling—that is, on some kinds of gambling. Of course nothing has been done by Pratt & Co. to stop the daylight robbery of hundreds of workingmen by the employment sharks. By the way, Jones of the Empire Employment Agency, whose former side-kicker, C. D. Kent, is wanted for robbing a bunch of Austrians of about \$250.00, is back at the old location. The joint is now known as "The All Nations" Employment Agency. The mere fact that Jones is connected with it, ought to be enough to wise up every workingman who comes to town.

"Les Temps Nouveaux" of Paris has just finished a continued article on "Industrial Union and Political Socialism." The last number concludes with an account of the results of the fourth annual convention of the I. W. W. The French Fellow Workers glory in the courage and determination of the "I am a Bum" delegates who beat their way to Chicago and afterward slept on the benches in the public parks, for the purpose of attending the convention. It would appear that the editor of "Les Temps Nouveaux" is able to look at matters from the standpoint of the worker, and appreciates practical devotion to the cause of Industrial Union.

The Industrial Union No. 384, of the I. W. W. at Somers struck for better wages and conditions on May 16, and walked out to a man. Then the workers held a meeting to consider cutting off the light and the water from the town. It was finally decided to let the light and the water stay on. On account of the danger and inconvenience to the workers themselves. Here we have the revolutionary spirit in its overalls! The time is soon coming when the only rule of action for the working class, will be the welfare of the workers themselves, and not the welfare of the enemy. The workers do everything, and before long, will control everything. Then it will be Mr. Boss who will: "look for a shovel."

We have received a new pamphlet called "Revolutionary Unionism," by E. J. B. Allen and which is published by The Industrial League, 25 Queensdale Road, Notting Hill, London, England. This is also the address of the paper, "The Industrialist," which is the English organ of Industrial Union. The pamphlet by Allen, is well written and should be read by all workers—especially those familiar with conditions in England. It contains a number of accounts of the craft scabbery of the English trade unions, which seem to be almost as rotten as the American Federation of Labor—if such a thing were possible. This little book shows the remedy as well as indicating the disease and the closing pages are up-to-date and very finely written. The book also quotes the General Organizer of the I. W. W., Wm. E. Trautmann. The English Fellow Workers should be aided in all possible ways by those in America. One Union, One Label, One Enemy!

Fred D. Warren, editor of the "Appeal to Reason," has just been treated to another dose of employing class "law." He has been found guilty of misusing the mails in offering a reward for the capture of a man who was fleeing from "justice." If Warren is sentenced to prison, it will be a horrible crime against the liberty of the press, but what can be done about it? With a strong industrial union which would tie up the railroad rather than take him to prison, and, if necessary, a strike of all industries, it would be entirely possible to force the employers to withdraw the decision against him. In view of the repeated and growing tyranny of the employing class, it should cause every class conscious worker to reflect on just what can be done under the conditions, by the working class. Military resistance is out of the question. More and more of the workers are without the ballot, even admitting that parliamentary tactics have ever been of any use. In view of the results obtained by the direct action of the workers, what sound objection can there be to the program of the I. W. W.—one revolutionary union for all the working class?

The "Labor World," the organ of the A. F. of L. of Spokane, in the issue of May 21, has an editorial on the Japanese question, and concludes that it would be better to organize the Japanese workers and have their help against the employing class, than to antagonize and fight them. This argument which has been talked by the I. W. W. for years, is becoming too strong and loud to be longer laughed at. The time is more than ripe for the working people to unite

against their common enemy, the employing class. The two separated unions of common laborers in Spokane, No. 11624 and No. 12222 of the A. F. of L. are taking steps to unite in one union. This is a step in the right direction, but not only the laborers, but all other working men and women need to unite into one union before the workers will be able to control their lives and to fight the enemy with success. The instinct of the workers for unity, while it may be delayed and confused for a time, is sure to win in the end. If all the working people in Spokane, for instance, were in one Union, things would look blue for the Washington Water Power Co., but would look rosy red for the only people worthy of consideration—the workers! Why not? Who says no?

AN APPEAL FOR SOLIDARITY

An injury to one is an injury to all. This is not a sentimental maxim. It is a plain truth, and applies to every person who works for wages—no matter what union he or she belongs to, or whether in fact to any union. The working class is one. A lowering of wages in one place reduces the standard of living and therefore is a danger to all other places where workers are exploited. In the same way, the benefit of one part of the working class is the benefit of the whole class. The fight for a shorter work day has been opposed most bitterly by the employing class, by hangings, by imprisonment, by persecution. Not only is the shorter work day a direct benefit to the workers involved, but it makes more jobs for the unemployed. A short enough work day would mean the abolition of the unemployed army; less and less jobless workers to be used as scabs, and better bodily and mental conditions for all concerned.

The members of Miners' Union No. 115 of the Western Federation of Miners at Jackson, California, are on strike to enforce the eight hour law in that state, and as usual the employers are trying to break the law, all of which shows that the strongest organization, whether workers or employers, is in fact the "law." It is reported that the non-English speaking workers are standing true but that some "free Americans" are trying to scab. It is up to all the members of the Industrial Workers of the World and every local industrial union to advertise this strike, and the fact that the W. F. of M. is not formally now a part of the I. W. W. cuts no figure. Actions speak louder than words, and the men who are found always on the side of the workers against the enemy, without regard to anything else, have in their actions more power to unite the workers than a library of argument. Remember the principles of the I. W. W. and never fail to help workingmen in their struggles against the enemy. The time is not far distant when the imaginary lines drawn round the earth to separate the workers, will be wiped out. The vision of the future, when all the workers in all industries will be united in one union should fire the heart of every man and woman worthy of the name. Then, and then only, will the workers control industry with a grip of steel, and the whining of the employers and their agents will be a mere breath against the storm! The interests of the working class can only be upheld, and the wage system done away by means of 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 lock-out is on in any department thereof; thus making an injury to one, an injury to all!

Do your best to advertise the strike at Jackson, California, and the strikes of the I. W. W. at Prince Rupert, B. C., and Kalispell and Somers, Montana. Instead of less strikes, we will have more and bigger strikes, till we jar loose the employing class from off our backs and then put them to work—the same as ourselves.

HELPING THE EMPLOYERS

In the May Day number of the Industrial Worker, was an article by Eugene V. Debs which was written for "Wayland's Monthly." It treated of the railroad "Brotherhoods" and their scab tactics and teachings. Here is a choice morsel which supports Debs' statements, by Warren E. Stone, the "Grand" Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. This is from the "Steam Shovel Magazine," the organ of the Steam Shovel Union—the union of which Mr. Taft, the president of the United States—that friend of the workers—is a member: "There is no necessary strife between the capitalist and the laborer." "Capital has rights as well as labor." Stone says farther that "the laboring man does not want all the employers' money," etc., etc. Stone was unintentionally truthful when he said that "capital has rights"—that is, from the capitalists' standpoint, from which this traitor to his race looks at the thing. The worker has no rights which his employer is bound to respect and will never have any rights which his employer is bound to respect till the workers are organized to enforce their demands. Stone is the modern incarnation of the spirit of Judas. Stone has had a mark-up sale and Judas was a cheap skate by comparison. Is it any wonder that the "union"—O, God!—engineers are ready to haul scabs and militia to shoot down workingmen when the engineers are led around by the likes of Stone? Stone and Mitchell and Gompers should have a banquet of human flesh at the next meeting of the Civic Federation; the flesh of the coal miners, and the mangled bodies of the railroad workers; and then go out and tell the world that there is "no strife" between the well-fed millionaire, and the helpless and disorganized workers! These apostles of ignorance and high priests of deceit, the leaders of the American Separation of Labor, are paid to help the employers fatten on the misery of their victims. What do you think about it, old man, when you tramp the track looking for a job on "Brother" Jim Hill's railroad—which you helped to build? Here is some more of the "Brotherhood" of these A. F. of L. scab-herders:

Augusta, Ga., May 22.—Following the receipt of a telegram from Assistant Grand Chief Burgess of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, early today, advising him that the trains of the Georgia railroad were being stoned by either striking firemen or their sympathizers, and the lives of the engineers jeopardized, General Manager Scott appealed to Governor Smith to take vigorous measures to protect the engineers.

The above is from the Associated Press. Comment would be needless, because this is one of the things that no words can do justice to. Two "hoboes" had just been ditched from a freight train. One of them asked the other: "What is a civil engineer?" The other answered: "A B. L. E. man, out of a job and broke!"

THE LIQUOR QUESTION

The cause of drunkenness is, generally speaking, an economic cause. The miseries of poverty and the luxury of the rich are the parents of intemperance. That men drink because they are poor, is much oftener true than that men are poor because they drink. Alcohol is a stimulant—a deadener of pain for the time being. Very few men really like the taste of liquor at first. It is the feeling of well-being, the social attraction of the saloon, the contrast of even the miserable saloon with the even more miserable factory, or camp or mill that attracts. The half-fed or badly fed and overworked man's body demands a change—even though for a short time, and even though the effect of liquor leaves him in an even worse condition. "Enough to drive a man to drink" can well be said of the average living conditions of working people today. Especially is this true of the laborer, but intoxicating liquor is a curse to the working class. The waste of money, great as it is, is as nothing compared to the moral and bodily degradation caused by liquor. The desire for profit is the cause of the saloon—not necessarily the badness of the saloon-keeper as a man. As long as men can make money selling liquor, some men will be found to make it and sell it—law or no law. But while it is true that drunkenness and its miseries can only be abolished by the abolition of the profit system, it is the duty of every workingman and woman to beware of the liquor habit. The I. W. W.

is a fighting union of workers. It demands coolness, self control and perseverance—in short, manhood and womanhood. No battle was ever won by an army of drunkards, but many battles have been lost by indulgence in liquor. Whatever slanders have been hurled at the industrial union, it cannot be said that a booze-fighter was ever welcome in our ranks. On the contrary, many is the man whose ambition has been so awakened by the sublime principles of the union, that he has been weaned from a craving for liquor. The hypocrites may howl about temperance, but which is most welcome to the boss of the average railroad or logging camp: the man of self-control whose spirit rebels against the beastly conditions around him, or the spiritless wretch whose only thought is to "hold down" the job long enough to get the price of a big drunk as soon as he gets back to town? All things that directly or indirectly lower the resisting power of working people are enemies of the revolution, and alcohol is a deadening and degrading curse. If no workingman ever drank a drop of liquor, it might be argued that working people could save just that much as a class. But all experience has shown that a lowering of the average cost of living is accompanied sooner or later by a lowering of wages in proportion. If all workers in America were content to live on three bowls of rice a day, wages would also drop to that standard. Great as is the waste of material and labor in the useless production of liquor, it is the bodily and mental evils of the liquor traffic that are its greatest objections. Drunkenness is an enemy of the revolution and the education necessary to prepare for it. The liquor traffic and its parent, the capitalist system, will only be abolished by the working class.

THE PREAMBLE OF THE I. W. W.

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 interest 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 wage 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 the 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:

Fellow Worker Chas. Hartung of Chicago has called the attention of the Industrial Worker to an article by Victor L. Berger in the "Social Democratic Herald." This out-pouring of the spirit is smeared over several columns, and is mostly about the comparison of the English employers' government with the government of the American employers. Among the other discoveries made by Victor, he says that "the English House of Lords has nothing to say about the budget" (taxes), and calls attention to the fact that England has no written constitution. Of course, Victor is a "socialist"—joke! But it seems strange that he has not yet learned that the working class and the employing class have nothing in common. The starving wretches in the East End of London may be happier to know that their starvation is not "written" in the English constitution, but are they not as miserable as the starving tramps in the United States? Berger tries to throw sand in the eyes of the workers, by means of long articles about "taxation" and the like. He is playing for the vote of the cockroach employer—the middle class, who hope, through reform measures to stop the grinding of the big rich employers—the trust owners. Workingmen, however, should be glad to see the little capitalist, the small employer ground into the ranks of the working class. It helps along the day when class lines will be clearer and then Berger and other spinners of political yarns, will be out of a job. The worker is robbed where he works. He has no property, as a class, and taxation squabbles are the concern of the employing class. Under the wage system, the workers receive at best, a mere existence whether they work for Jim Hill or a jack-knife contractor, and this is true under all constitutions and where there is no constitution. Berger lets out all his cats when he says that the English workers have accomplished nothing by Parliamentary means, which in common language means rag-chewing. Some of the people who have the time and patience to unravel his tangled political cobwebs, should ask Victor just why, if he is a friend of the workers, he does not tell them to organize in one industrial union, and not wait for the constitution, or Congress or Parliament?

Fellow Worker Albert V. Roe has just got out of the Spokane city jail. Roe was fined \$20.00 and "costs" by Judge Mann, for blocking the street in front of the Red Cross Employment office as Roe was selling the Industrial Worker on the street. Roe was arrested by Policeman Jellsett, who kicked Roe in the back, Roe being a cripple with only one arm. Judge Mann offered to drop the case against Roe if the Union would ignore the kicking incident. From Tuesday, May 18, till Friday, May 21, Roe was locked up in the dark cell or dungeon with no air or light and he says that he had no water to drink most of the time. This dark cell is a horrible place with no ventilation and the stench is sickening, as the editor of this paper knows by personal experience. After Roe was released through the efforts of the members of the I. W. W., he was treated to a long talk by the kindly judge, who expressed himself as friendly to the I. W. W. It was very easy to convince Roe of this, for his time in the dungeon was proof enough without the word of the incorruptible judge.

"Whom he loveth, he chasteneth," and the judge has been in the habit of giving the I. W. W. boys good, stiff sentences—lest they forget. This is a small matter to some people, to be locked up in a den for several days—for nothing; but in this case it was a piece of uncalled-for cruelty to a cripple. The judges and police who get their living by means of the misfortunes of others can not be expected to be very humane. It is not "business." Like all judges, Mann occupies his place solely to do his fellow men—good. Some miserable kicker once asked how many prostitutes' fines would equal the sum paid for the magnificent diamond which throws a cheerful glitter over the heads of the miserable wretches in front of the judge. Of course this is mere carping! The judge probably earned the diamond working with a pick and shovel—so there now!

In the middle ages, the church was on the side of the nobility and against the serfs. For centuries in America the church was on the side of the slave owner and against the slaves. The preacher-have at least one virtue: cowardice. Show us a preacher that won't uphold war and help the scabs, and we will show you a rooster that lays eggs.

Taft House
B. H. DANIEL, Propr.
Large Clean Rooms, 25 and 50 Cts.
509 Front Avenue

THE BULL LODGING HOUSE
709 West Front
Beds 10c Rooms 15c
OPEN ALL NIGHT

Ideal Lodging House
221 1-2 Howard Street
78 Rooms Remodeled. Neatly Furnished
Reasonable Rates
NELS SWANSON, PROP.

Queen Coffee House
We Feed More Workingmen than any Place in Town
OUR "COFFEE AND" IS KNOWN
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Stevens Street Restaurant
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BEST 15c. MEAL IN THE CITY
OUR COFFEE CAN'T BE BEAT

SPOKOMA GRILL
Just opened. Everything first class.
Merchants' lunch 11:30 a. m. to 8 p. m.
Boxes for ladies. Open all night.
414 MAIN AVE.

Club Pool Parlors
227 Howard Street and 211 Stevens St.
NIEDECKE & ZINTHO, Proprs.
CIGARS, TOBACCO AND PIPES,
SOFT DRINKS AND CANDIES
Basement in Connection

A. Comelli J. Benedetti
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Dealers in
CIGARS, TOBACCO, CONFEC-
TIONERY AND NOTIONS
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O. K. Loan Office
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By Line of Second Hand Clothes and
Shoes sent from New York and
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Unredeemed Watches and Revolvers at
Half Price
We buy Second Hand Goods, Sell
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POOL PARLOR, CIGARS, TOBACCO
Grocery Store in Connection
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DR. I. H. ROBB
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Has Removed to Office: 418 1/2 Main
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Office Hours 9-11 a. m., 2-5, 6-8 p. m.
SPOKANE, WASH.

Dr. Geo. Rennicks
VETERINARY SURGEON.
SAUK CENTER, MINNESOTA.

My \$10.50 Men's Hand-Tailored
All Wool Suits
are equal, if not superior, to those
sold in the swell stores for \$20.00.
TRY ME.
McCANN
CUT-PRICE CLOTHIER.
39 RIVERSIDE AVE.
NEAR BROWNE.

D. & D. CLOTHING CO.
210 STEVENS ST.
Right Goods at Right Prices. Give Us
a Trial
**SHOES, HATS and GENTS'
FURNISHINGS**

Main Clothing Store
428 Main :: 206 Front
FULL LINE OF MEN'S CLOTHING,
FURNISHING GOODS, HATS
AND CAPS
At Right Prices
Union Made Goods of All Kinds

The Workingman's Store
CLOTHING, SHOES AND GENTS'
FURNISHINGS.
317 Main Ave.
Special "Walk Away" shoe, \$2.50
Suits from \$4.00 up.
The place for workingmen to trade.

**First-Class
Shoe Repairing**
Soles and Heels, \$1.00
**SECOND HAND SHOES AND
CLOTHING**
Bought, Sold and Exchanged
338 Front Ave., near Washington St.
IN THE LITTLE CAR

How's This? Look Here!!
Telephone Main 3187
F. Schlager
Second Hand Furniture and Clothes
Bought, Sold and Exchanged
Cleaning, Dyeing and Pressing at
Lowest Prices
WE DO TAILORING
303 Howard St., Cor Front and
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National Laundry
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BRING YOUR LAUNDRY TO
THE NATIONAL LAUNRY
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**The Chicago
Ladies and Gents Tailoring**
Cleaning, pressing, dyeing and re-
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reasonable prices. Phone Main 3794.
H. KERICK, Prop.
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Spokane, Wash.

**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 some hypothetical system; * * * it is the result of an historical investigation into facts and of their clear visioned 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 environment 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 Lagardelle, the vigorous and clear-headed editor of *Le Mouvement 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 the points which differentiate it from other movements more or less akin. It differs from pure and simple trade unionism in its revolutionary aims and its adherence to the class struggle doctrine, from orthodox socialism in its distrust of political action and counter emphasis on purely proletarian weapons and institutions, and from anarchism in its exclusively 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)

SELLS DRUGS. PHARMACY
305 Riverside Ave.
Pure drugs, stationery, toilet articles
and rubber goods.
Phone M. 1263.

WHY WE STRUCK
FOR LABOR ONLY
Pay Roll No. 12
Check No. 2166
Somers Lumber Company
SOMERS, MONTANA. FEB 15 1909
Pay to the order of *Mase Jones* \$2005
Sheridan
IN FULL SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNT AS PER R.P. ATTACHED
To BANK OF SOMERS,
Somers, Montana.
NOT OVER FIVE DOLLARS \$55
A MONTH'S STAKE IN SOMERS

FROM WALLACE, IDAHO.
Wallace Miners' Union No. 17, W. F. of M., submits the following appeal to the public in general, on behalf of the widows and orphans and the helpless cripples that the mines are making every day.

The mines are still claiming the lives of the workers; almost every day we hear of accidents, still no attention is paid to them; they have become so common that we barely notice them. It is about time we looked into these accidents and find out the cause. A murder takes place; we are all attention till the person who has committed the crime has paid the penalty. A miner is killed in the mines through various causes, an inquest is held. It is a mockery. The men impaneled on the coroner's jury are men who are known to be favorable to the company's interest; to decide against the company means the loss of livelihood; result of verdict, company exonerated from all blame and the slaughter goes on: You men in the Coeur d'Alene and the country in general are to blame; you will do anything to bring a murderer to justice but because you are getting your living from these parasites you are afraid to say a word. You realize, but let it go on; you are afraid you will lose your job. Are you doing your duty to your fellowman? No! You prostitute yourselves like Judas for the paltry pieces of silver. In the company's struggle for dividends, life is not counted; timbers cost money; if they expend it on safety appliances, it means less dividends; life is cheaper, they can get all the men they want, so forward the dividends! They care not for the widows and orphans they make, for the blood that has been sacrificed to satisfy their greed that they may revel in luxury, and you men who refuse to organize, stand idly by and see these things go on day after day without a protest. Where is that brave spirit? Have you been crushed down so long that you dare not protest? Arouse yourselves! We have a penalty for the ones who take human life and it is up to you, to make those dividend takers pay it. As long as you submit, it will go on; it may be your turn to pass in your checks any day, you know not what hour that this same negligence on your part may be your own undoing. The power lies with you. Don't be afraid of your miserable mess of pottage, no danger of your losing it; they must have their luxuries and they need you slaves to produce it for them. Without organization you must forever be slaves. Organize industrially and you can make yourselves a power invincible, instead of supplicating on your knees for the right to produce and live. You can command the right!

The above resolution was unanimously adopted by Wallace Miners' Union No. 17, W. F. M., May the 15th, 1909, and that it should be given as wide a publicity as possible. Also presented to the trades and labor council for endorsement.

Endorsed by Trades and Labor Council, May 18, 1909. Fred Helm, Sec'y; R. V. Hall, Pres.
(Seal) **SAM KILBURN,**
Sec'y No. 17, W. F. M.

OUR DEPARTED BROTHERS.

Fellow Worker David Pickett of Industrial Union 432, Seattle, died suddenly on May 13 while working at Merrill and Ring's logging camp near Everett. Pickett fell from a tree, and the sharp axe he was carrying wounded him on the arm. He was brought to Everett but died from the loss of blood.

Fellow Worker Andrew Blix, also of Industrial Union 432, committed suicide by cutting his throat at Bellingham, Wash., on May 11. It is supposed that his mind was unhinged from worrying about an affection of the skin which, it appears, was of a trivial nature, but which Blix had been told by some one was leprosy. This is said to have been told him as a joke, but he took the matter seriously.

These Fellow Workers have finished their lives of toil and hardship, but it is some consolation to know that they did what they could for the union and for the freedom of the working class, of which they were members.

FROM GRANT, MONT.

I will write a few lines, stating about the wages and work going on here. There is a railroad building from Armstead, Mont., to Simon City, Idaho, 125 miles long. Most of the work is 'Fresno' work; there is one tunnel job about 35 miles from Armstead; there is some wheeler and wagon work about 20 miles out of Armstead. The wages are \$2 a day, if you stay 10 days it is \$2.25 day for common labor; fresno skinners, \$2.50 a day; cook, \$60 to \$75 a month; stunkies, \$30 to \$40 a month. Most of the contractors are working "foreigners." The water is on the bum. Some of the camps feed good, but the most of them are on the bum! The board is \$5.25 a week. There is lots of men here but they are all leaving as fast as they can make a grub-stake. I have now been on three jobs in last 10 days. If things get any better here I will let you know. I would advise the slaves to stay away from here a month or so for if you come here on the bum you will go away on the bum.
S. P. WISE.

"IF SILVER SAYS SO IT'S SO"

Two Exceptionally Good Money Savers In Men's Suits

\$15.00 to \$20.00 Suits For \$8.00
Splendid patterns in fancy worsteds and chevots,—all the fixings that go to make a nobby, stylish and durable suit,—coat and vest alike,—pants of different pattern,—suits worth \$15.00 to \$20.00 to close at \$8.00.

\$16.50 to \$25.00 Suits For \$10.00
Handsome patterns in fancy worsteds,—the latest grey, brown and green shades,—coats are three-button sacks with novelty cuffs on sleeves and novelty flaps on pockets,—vests to match coat,—pants of different pattern,—suits worth from \$16.50 to \$25.00 to close at \$10.00.

OSCAR SILVER
The Big Double Store, Corner Front and Bernard. The Workingman's Store

THE YELLOW UNIONS AND THE RED UNION

(Continued from page 1.)

Speaking of the strike of polishers, Justice Wright says: "On August 27 (1906) the thirty-six union polishers struck and left the shop in a body. The strikers threw a cordon of pickets around the plant of the plaintiff, did what they could to prevent the plaintiff from carrying on its business, and what they could through violence, intimidation and otherwise to prevent the places which they abandoned in the factory from being filled, but their efforts in this respect were unsuccessful. Thereafter the Local Union No. 13 declared a boycott from the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis, the Metal Polishers, etc., International Union of North America, and the Metal Trades Council of St. Louis. Meanwhile union men continued in the employ of the plaintiff drawing pay for making the very product which labor unions were boycotting outside the doors."

Divided Army.

How unerringly does this statement of facts by Justice Wright sum up the glaring contradictions and weaknesses of craft unionism! With a decided majority of union members in a shop employing 745 men, what do we see? Thirty-six metal polishers in one department only, going out on strike over the issue of the nine-hour day against the combined power of the Manufacturers' Association, whose president, Van Cleave, was likewise president of the Duck Stove and Range Company. Then to cap the climax, we see delegates from the different metal and other trades meeting in the Central Trades and Labor Union and the Metal Trades Council of St. Louis, and declaring a boycott against the products of this factory, while at the same time their own members are at work in that factory making and transporting the boycotted product.

"Everything is fair in war." The strategy employed by the workers against their masters is not open to question on the score of its "fairness" or "justice" to the enemy. Justice Wright makes much of alleged misstatements of facts by the boycotters regarding the situation at the Duck Stove factory. The A. F. of L. retaliates in like manner against Van Cleave and his supporters. Whether or not either statement is true or both false is of little concern except insofar as it emphasizes the above-quoted maxim. The capitalist never fails to make use of any means he considers necessary or advisable to accomplish his purpose. That purpose is the subjugation of his employes.

The question of strategy, then, resolves itself into a question of power and of good judgment in the exercise thereof. A labor organization that can strike effectually can boycott effectually. On the contrary, a union that cannot obtain united action of its members in a given factory or industry, is likely to show similar weakness in its attempt to force the products of that factory out of the market.

In Van Cleave's factory, out of 745 workers, were 500 union men belonging to affiliated organizations of the A. F. of L. United action on the part of these 500 men would have closed the shop indefinitely. Similar action at the same time in other shops of the Manufacturers' Association who were imitating Van Cleave's repressive tactics, would have severely taxed the resources of the Manufacturers' Association to meet this onslaught of ORGANIZED labor. Had there been in connection with this, united action of those workers concerned with supplying raw materials and of transporting the products of the factory to the market, the results might have justified Judge Wright's contention that "another federation had grown up in the land" able to "defy the tribunals of the Federal Government," which are but committees of the capitalist class to hold in subjection the working class.

Its disjointed form of organization, its ignorance, and the tactics of its officials prevented the American Federation of Labor from acting in the above manner. Unlike an army, whose smallest unit—the corporal's squad—acts in conjunction with all other parts, the forces of the A. F. of L. who were sent into battle consisted of a "squad" of thirty-six metal polishers who had to face the united forces of the Manufacturers' Association. And while this unequal combat and the boycott that followed it were in progress, the generals of the disjointed A. F. of L. "army," talking loudly all the while of the "rights of free speech" and of "the freedom of the press," were being wined and dined at the banquet table of the Civic Federation by the generals of the enemy, and were listening to the siren song of "wise, safe, sane, conservative and eminently respectable labor leaders."

The only conclusion possible from all this is that Justice Wright's note of alarm to his masters—the capitalist class—is a bit premature. The capitalists as a class have no reason to feel alarm, and every reason to rejoice over the development of that "other federation grown up in the

land" and known by the name of the American Federation of Labor.

A Cheering Contrast!

In contrast to this spectacle of weakness and inefficiency on the part of the American Federation of Labor, let us take a rapid glance at the labor situation in the Republic of France. With an organization comprising one-sixth the membership of the A. F. of L., and by no means perfected as an industrial union movement, the General Confederation of Labor of France has in the past few years repeatedly brought the capitalists to terms in that country. Substantial victories have been won by miners, building workers, electricians, seamen, button makers, and others, involving a great part of the membership. In all these conflicts the workers found themselves opposed by the political as well as the economic power of the capitalists. Meetings were broken up; strikers arrested, clubbed or shot by the police or soldiers; union officials sent to jail by hostile courts. Yet from all these skirmishes the French organizations have emerged stronger and more compact than ever, and in most cases with their demands acceded to by their employers. The General Confederation of Labor frankly avows its purpose to be not only to skirmish with the enemy in every day conflicts, but eventually to fight the great battle that shall put the workers in complete control of the means of production and enable them to supplant capitalism with the workers' republic. The leaders of the French movement, unlike Gompers, Mitchell, Morrison and the other officials of the A. F. of L., are in bad odor with the employing class, and are honored with such epithets as "anarchists," "demagogues" and others, by the capitalist press. Again, unlike Gompers et al., the French labor leaders spend much of their time in the jails of that country, for alleged violations of the law of the enemy. In short, so menacing has the general labor organizations of France become to the ruling class of that country, that the officials of the French government have been called upon to curb its power or suppress it altogether—by no means an easy task.

With much more reason than Justice Wright, might some French judge exclaim: "There is a studied, determined, defiant conflict precipitated in the light of open day, between the decrees of a tribunal ordained by the Government of the Federal Union, and of the tribunals of another federation, grown up in the land; one or the other must succumb."

"Capitalism Is International."

Because of that fact, the labor movement cannot proceed to its goal on any but an international basis. The safety of a national revolutionary labor movement like that of France depends ultimately upon the practically simultaneous development of similar movements in the capitalist nations the world over. "Workingmen of all countries, unite!" needs added and persistent emphasis today. By its antiquated structure, its reactionary methods, its domination by the capitalists through contracts and the Civic Federation, the American Federation of Labor not only constitutes a "bulwark against the revolutionary movement in America," but by that very fact acts as a dead weight to hold back the revolutionary movements in other countries. The workers of France are "chafing at their chains." Can they break those chains alone? Can they build up a federation that will be able to supplant capitalism in France with the industrial commonwealth, while division and disunity persists among the workers in America? That is hardly conceivable.

But there is hope. The A. F. of L., though dominant, does not possess the field unchallenged in this country. The Industrial Workers of the World disputes its sway. With an up-to-date form of organization, with a clear-cut stand on the basis of the class struggle, the I. W. W. proclaims that "it is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism." That "the army of production must be organized, not only for the every-day struggle with the capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown." That "by organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old."

The I. W. W. therefore holds out the hand of fraternity to the General Confederation of Labor of France, and calls upon the working class of America to unite and forge a powerful link in the chain of international solidarity that shall presently put the workers of the world in complete control of the "earth and the machinery of production."

Justice Wright's warning to the master class may be a bit premature, but his unintentional tip to the working class is timely and should be taken to heart.

B. H. Williams of the Chicago Propaganda League says: "You may send 50 of next issue, and continue that order until further notice. Weather improved last week, and we held several good street meetings. Our indoor meeting Sunday night found every chair occupied, and a number of our members standing up in the back room. We are struggling for a foothold in Chicago, and are in a fair way to get it."

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

F. H. Alexander, Omaha, Neb., sends in two subs. Come again!

Joe Duddy of Kalispell, Mont., sends in four subs and is hustling for more.

Executive Board Member T. J. Cole sends in a subscription from Blue Island, Ill., and remarks that the Worker is a live one, and that we must "keep the ball rolling."

During the strike in the diamond industry, in Amsterdam, two scabs got a good beating—accidentally. Two strikers were arrested and got seven and nine days for "interfering with the liberty" of the scab!

It is reported from Portland, Ore., that the notorious "Strayer" Mission on the corner of Fourth and Couch streets has been closed and lousy beds and furniture set out on the sidewalk. This place is famous in the Northwest as a breeder of lice. It was a second Ondawa Inn.

Benj. F. B. Gathany writes from Conrad, Mont., that there is plenty of work there and no employment office graft. \$2.00 for muckers and \$4.00 for skimmers. Board \$3.50 per week. The camp is clean and the foreman is not a bad plug.

Sam Kilburn, the secretary of No. 17, W. F. of M. Wallace, sends in six subs and is hustling for the cause of industrial union in that part of Idaho. Wallace is often called scab town, and the "little Joplin," but it's a long lane that has no turn, and even the scabs will get enough of the Coeur d'Alene mine owners and their scab employment office.

Wm. Liebrecht of No. 432, Seattle, says: "We received appeal for strike fund from Kalispell and will do all we possibly can. Will send you money for bundle for L. U. 432 in a day or two, also a few subs. The outlook for 432 is good, never better. The loggers in the various camps are pretty well warmed up to organization."

Fellow Worker P. J. Boegem reports that some time ago, two officers of the anti-militarist league of Amsterdam, Holland, were arrested for printing an article in the paper. They were fined \$10.00 each. A protest meeting was held which was attended by about 5,000 people, and 360 new members were added to the league. The police should arrest some more members and soon there would be no army in Holland.

O. Drostrom of No. 12, I. W. W., Los Angeles, says: "Increase bundle orders to 100 per week commencing with issue of May 20th. Fellow Worker Reese, one of the overall brigade, is here. He is a good speaker and agitator and we are doing very good work. We are holding street meetings. The slaves are interested and the future of Industrial Unionism looks bright in Los Angeles."

F. B. Earnshaw of Daint, Cal., says: "Inclosed find 50 cents post office order, for which send me the paper. The May number is a dandy. I probably am the only I. W. W. member in the county and am quite lonesome but time will tell the tale as regards numbers for our organization is founded on the solid rock and all hell shall not prevail against us. Yours for freedom."

SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

For striking Lumber Workers of Industrial Union No. 421, Kalispell, Mont., from I. W. W., Spokane:

| | |
|-------------------------|----------|
| Previously acknowledged | \$1.65 |
| Fred Elbert | .50 |
| O. W. Gamby | 1.00 |
| John Museth | 1.00 |
| Nicholas Herman | .50 |
| H. Whipp | 1.00 |
| Rudolph Long | .50 |
| George Clinton | 1.00 |
| John Gundlach | .50 |
| John Ott | .50 |
| J. W. Robinson | .50 |
| Leonard Schultz | 1.00 |
| John Hanson | .50 |
| W. F. Aydelott | .50 |
| Joe Mabbott | 1.00 |
| Joe Grimmo | .50 |
| Dick Fitzgerald | .50 |
| Andy Tardy | .50 |
| James Patton | .50 |
| Charles Hook | .50 |
| John O'Grady | .50 |
| Pat Foley | .50 |
| Patrick Flanigan | .50 |
| S. E. Bailey | 1.00 |
| Cash | .15 |
| L. G. Gay | .50 |
| M. Van Dyke | .50 |
| H. Hensler | .50 |
| M. W. Dahlgren | .50 |
| Enrico Papilio | .50 |
| Peter Effertz | 1.00 |
| Fred Time | .50 |
| Louis Allombert | 1.00 |
| W. A. Noble | 1.00 |
| A. Lovett | .50 |
| T. W. Bruer | .50 |
| Ch. Barnwald | 1.00 |
| Grand total | \$107.80 |

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