

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

VOL. I

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1909

One Dollar a Year

No. 21

LABOR EXCHANGE

NEWS ITEMS

Lost cards, addressed and ready for the members of the I. W. W. to send in to the Industrial Worker, have finally arrived from the printer, and have been sent to the various industrial unions in the Northwest, with the request that each member be asked to take a card out with him to the next job and fill it out, and send the same to the Industrial Worker. The members of the I. W. W. may be so busy that they do not know the conditions in the various unions. Members of the I. W. W. and the various secretaries are asked to show interest in this matter.

The strike is on at Greenwood, B. C. This is a complete victory for No. 22 of the Western Association of Millers.

Industrial Union No. 525 of Nelson, B. C., sends \$5 for a bunch of papers. This looks good. Go and do that, likewise.

Louis Covey is out at Colfax. The rubes say the I. W. W. people have no respect for anybody, and don't love their country. This is the money.

John Mohr, Amundsen, Herman, and Bergeson are still at Pullman, stirring up all the trouble possible for the dirty Pullman ranchers. The ranchers around Pullman are one degree removed from the brute. This is hard on the brute.

E. J. Flote, the organizer in Portland, is to have a "trial" this morning for bawling out the employment sharks. Every workman should go to jail to help the I. W. W. A workman who will respect the law, except by physical compulsion, is a fool, a coward and a slave.

There are more men than jobs in every place down. A railroad contractor is better than a house farmer. The Big Bend country is a little better than the Palouse. Ask the next I. W. W. man how to stop a combine at 6 p. m. on the civilized plane.

The I. W. W. boys are still raising hell in the Palouse. It is remarkable how easy it is to set a workman against his employer. If you only try, and it will not be long before the ranchers will have to eat separate from the men, and the men not work 16 hours a day either.

Fellow Worker W. Roberts of Arrowhead, B. C., sends in best wishes in the shape of \$3 for funeral expenses for the Industrial Worker. This is the kind of support that we need—not hot air, nor flattery. Sympathy will starve a dog.

Tom Maloney, the District Separator of the I. W. W. unions of Spokane, has robbed several I. W. W. men the last week. These men are Italians and hired out for \$2.75 per day. Tom paid them \$2 per day and a "receipt" for the rest. Tom belongs on the rock-pile. Eh, Comrades?

The I. W. W. men at Liberty Lake, hired by the Liberty Lake Land Co., went on strike this last week, July 28. The laborers want \$2.50 in place of \$2.25, and the carpenters want \$3.50 in place of \$3.25. Even the four straw bosses, who were getting \$2.50, went on strike with the rest. A scab of the most degraded type, named Harry Colby, is still at work, together with an Englishman, who belongs to the no-name series. It looks like the company will have to come through.

AT LA CROSSE.

At La Crosse harvesting is in full blast. Wages \$2.50 to \$3. All or most of the men were hired through the employment office, 50 cents fee for header box drivers, for engineers, separator men, bag sewers—first day's pay.

SEATTLE & EVERETT RAILROAD.

The Seattle & Everett Electric Railroad is extending its line north. They have at present three camps about eight miles south of Everett, Wash. The wages are \$2.25 per day of 10 hours; board \$5 per week; hospital \$1 per month; no employment graft. The board is better than the average railroad camp and the work is hardly so strenuous. Five or six months' work.

RICHARD SMITH, L. U. 382.

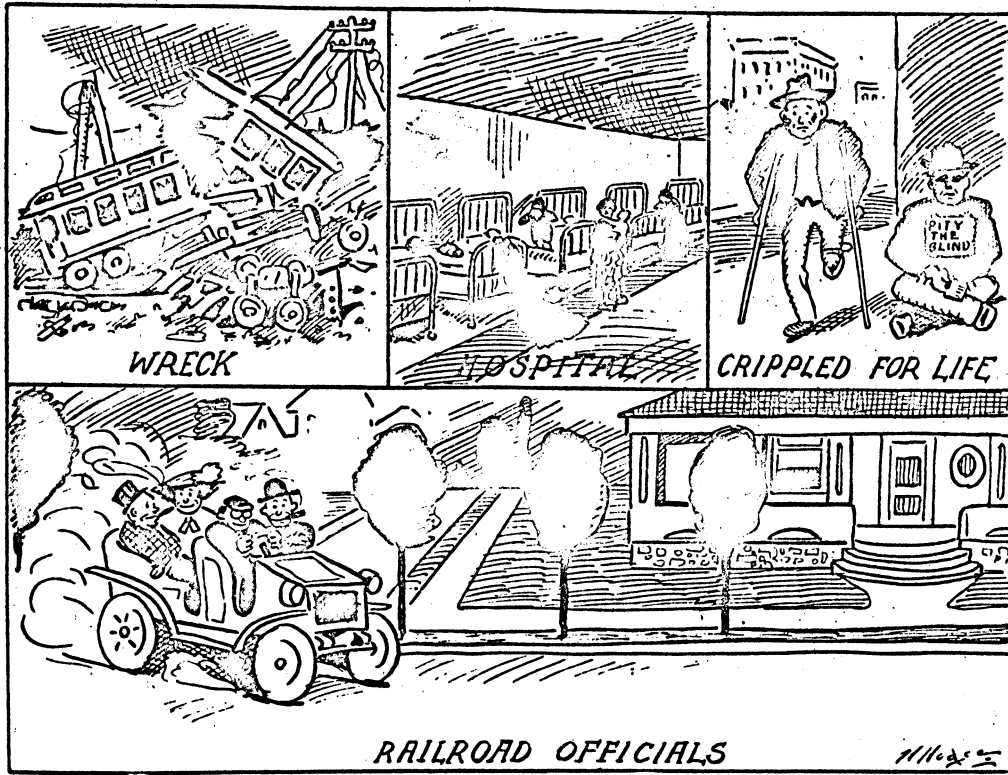
STRIKE ON GOVERNMENT JOB.

Concomally, Wash., July 26, '09. I write to inform you that all the men, except the carpenters, went out on strike at the Government dam here yesterday at 12 o'clock. We demanded a raise of 50 cents a day all around. The superintendent offered an increase of 25 cents a day to the men of one shift, which was refused. All men are firm in their stand for the 50-cent raise. We expect to get the decision of the headquarters men by tomorrow. Will let you know later developments. Yours truly, D. M. KINNON.

MURRAY FOR NO. 4241

Deer River, Minn., July 27, '09. No. 424 of the I. W. W. is no longer a book of things—it is a reality. We have 100-46 charter members. You will say that is nothing. Well, of course not, but how many of you fellows are there that would like to see the slaves get together, waiting for an organizer? Don't wait for him. He is busy somewhere else, and can't be at all of our towns at one time, and the organization can not afford to send out any men at the present time. You can do a lot of things if you only think so. Some of the fellows that are well known around your town, and know just where to locate your town, get the names of 25 men that work in some one else and send them to Vincent Smith, 310 Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill. He will send you a charter that will cost you \$10. Now you can do that. You will find that it is easy, and if you don't it is only a case of rot. THOMAS DUFFEN.

Man who is bitten twice by the same dog is better adapted to that business than any other. —Josh Billings.



RICH CRIMINALS GO FREE—THEIR VICTIMS SUFFER, DIE AND BEG

FROM BULLETIN INTERNATIONAL.

Du Mouvement Syndicaliste. (Translated by Louis Allombert.)

Gompers' opinion of the "Industrial Workers of the World": In a conference which took place day before yesterday (Friday) evening, on "Industrial Unionism in America," the president of the American Federation of Labor took it on himself to call the revolutionary syndicalists of his country—the "Industrial Workers of the World"—"a handful of fellows who are outside the labor movement and who have not the courage of their convictions." The qualification of "a handful of fellows" is not at all astonishing to us, coming from the lips of a man who has under his orders two millions of unionists; but right here we dispute that the fellow workers of the I. W. W. are outside of the working class movement. Such a thing can not be pretended, either of the National Textile Union affiliated with the I. W. W. or of the local unions established in all the different states, nor of the various branches of all languages under their jurisdiction. The organizing of the Japanese, rebuffed by the great Federation, has been undertaken in a unique way throughout the United States by the Industrial Workers of the World. Finally, if one remembers that the latter have the same principles and the same tactics as the majority of the C. G. T. of France, one understands that they must possess to a high degree the "courage of their convictions" to fight against the power of the great Federation. Also they have in the United States the renown of this courage, else they could not, as they did, thanks to this courage, have recently refused the aid of the social democratic politicians. They would not have the material difficulties which they actually have, and which prevent them to do as the rich American Federation of Labor did, i. e., send a mandatory to Europe.

INDUSTRIAL UNION.

Industrial union, in its ultimate aim, means industrial freedom. It is organized to free the workers from industrial slavery. It is organized to win control by the working class of the machine of production. It assumes the supreme task of all time, the economic deliverance of the workers from slavery to a class and from bondage to the machine. It declares that life is made hideous because the workers are bound to the machine in which they have no other interest than that of being working parts in a heartless, brutalizing, soul-crushing, profit-getting system. Industrial unionism aims to convert the slave of the machine into a free man. Its purpose is to make the machine the instrument of man, to be directed, controlled and made servicable to those whose skill and ingenuity make it possible. It organizes to educate and discipline the wealth producers, to wrest control of the machine from the few and invest the many with all the possibilities for enjoyment. Industrial union brands as infamous the contention that a human being, who for an entire lifetime serves one master or many, in feeding a great modern machine to produce profit is one to be envied. "Pity" without a program and a principle is worse than useless. We organize utterly to destroy the damnable system of profit, that with pious prayers and hypocritical mouthings sanctifies such barbarity. We say to the slaves still remaining at their wretched tasks, still obedient to taskmasters: "Arouse, you slaves. Open your eyes and think. Do not blindly follow the advice of those who seek to perpetuate your slavery. Open your eyes and your mind. See the inhumanity of your condition. Break away from it. Change this living death for a full, free life. Join with those who are resolved to have and hold the means of life, to put an end forever to the profit system and to make all the unconscious elements of the universe subject to the conscious elements—capital subject to labor, which created it. This is the aim, the purpose, the goal of industrial union. Come with us!"

N. P. J. LUNDAHL.

To our contributors: Tenseness, clearness and accuracy of thought and expression will always command attention.

AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL

Where, Lohan? Where the carcass is, there are the eagles gathered together.

Fellow Worker P. Loughan, a member of Industrial Union No. 222 of the I. W. W. was injured in the wreck on the Spokane and Coeur d'Alene road. His head was wounded, his teeth knocked out and it is feared he is injured internally. In addition to the revision of feeling, and the execration felt for the perpetrators of this wholesale murder for cold cash, every member of the I. W. W. and every member of organized labor who has any relatives ber of organized labor who has any relatives tortured and mangled by cold-blooded villains, is the responsibility of getting what little recompense possible for this crime. Now, while there may be patriotic Americans who will submit to have their relatives killed and their friends wounded without cause, and tamely submit, there are other people who resent outrage and will demand and get satisfaction as far as possible. It is the bounden duty of every member of the Industrial Workers of the World to expose and bring to punishment the people who are really responsible for this injury to Fellow Worker Loughan.

The official paper of the Inland road, the Spokesman-Review, has the following editorial on August 3, 1909: "The plan announced by the Inland Empire system for a public investigation of the distressing wreck on its Coeur d'Alene line is unique and unprecedented. The company has invited the United States district attorneys for eastern Washington and Idaho, the prosecuting attorneys of Spokane and Kootenai counties and the corporation counsel of Spokane to conduct or participate in the investigation into the cause of the wreck. Invitations have also been sent to the daily newspapers of Spokane and Coeur d'Alene to send representatives to the hearing."

Even if all the dead people had been members of the Spokane Chamber of Commerce, this investigation would still have been a funeral joke. But some of the dead and wounded are members of the working class, and Fellow Worker Loughan is a member of the organization most bitterly opposed by all these persons who are to form the whitewashing committee, as well as by the Spokane Review, Chronicle, etc. Fancy Don Kizer, or Pugh, or Barnhardt of the prosecuting attorney's office "investigating" a wreck where an I. W. W. man was injured! But these lawyers are the honorable men of the community. They would not take a bribe from the Inland Electric road! They will be as just as if they were investigating broken windows on Stevens street. And the company will give them the whole truth to investigate. Noble devotion of duty! If the motormen and conductors have been worked overtime; if there was criminal neglect in signalling; if a pilot car to clear the track would have saved these lives, of course Graves and company will make the matter plain. We can hardly resist a sigh of adoration, as we behold Graves, and the Inland officials, thus willingly putting their heads in the hangman's noose.

Now, wipe your eyes, you sobbing women; stop groaning, you bereaved men and children; forget the pain, you wounded, and read this last prayer of humble access from the "Review": This is a statement from Clyde Graves, the manager of this railroad company, and therefore a friend to the working people: "If our company has furnished standard equipment, has kept its right of way in good condition, adopted the best known system for operating and employing only competent railroad men, and not withstanding all this, one of its men blundered and the wreck was caused thereby, moral responsibility would not attach to the company. In the conduct of every business, and particularly the railroad business, the human element can not be eliminated, and much must be entrusted to employees whose

actions will make or unmake it." In other words, all the blame rests on the miserable motorman and conductor, or on some of the slaves employed. But Graves and the company have the money. The "help" may have the blame.

The following letter (registered) has been sent to Graves, the manager of this outfit, on behalf of the Industrial Worker: Aug. 3, 1909.

Mr. Clyde M. Graves, Terminal Bldg., Spokane, Wash.

Dear Sir—Understanding that your company intends to hold an investigation of the causes of the late wreck, and that the representatives of the daily press are invited to attend, I would like to ask you if you are willing that representatives from the Industrial Workers of the World, and its local paper, the "Industrial Worker," be present at all the sessions of the investigating committee?

One of our members has been injured in the wreck; and the subject is one of great interest to the local organization, which is the largest labor union in the city. Permit me to thank you in advance for the courtesy of a reply. Yours truly, JAMES WILSON, Ed. Industrial Worker.

Being a fair-minded man, he will no doubt be glad to have representatives from the union of which Fellow Worker Loughan is a member, as well as of the employing class, of which the lawyers are members. Not that the true facts will be shown on this "investigation," but it will give a little more matter for the joke editor of the hot place "over yonder."

Granny Durham says such an investigation is unprecedented. The instance has been known, and more than once, when people were killed, and it was sought to fix the blame on working people, that the relatives of the murdered were allowed to be members of the jury, and persons who swore they were prejudiced were allowed to pass on the guilt of men they admitted they hated. This happened in Chicago in 1886. It has happened often since. Precedent! We suggest that the relatives of the dead people be the jurors; that the judge be a revolutionist, and that all the officials of the farce be enemies of the Inland Empire officials. It is a cinch that there would be nearer justice under this plan than the coming farce.

And now you unorganized working people, whose homes have been wrecked, and whose lives made miserable by this saturnalia of murder, rejoice in the free and equal justice of America, and if some natural tears are shed remember that the Inland company is a paying proposition.

"Yours not to reason why, Yours not to do and die." Private capital comes into the world sweating blood and filth at every pore. These people have been suddenly killed for profit. How about the workers who are killed by inches for the same reason? "Investigate! If the working people investigate properly, there will be no more repetition of these horrors—and no more employing class."

"NO ACCIDENT."

The following is recommended to the notice of Graves, the head sprag of the modern slaughtering industry of the "Inland Electric," otherwise known as the Coeur d'Alene Electric road.

A railroad accident had happened. The president of the road was in the wreck. After the surgeons had got done with him, he began to come to, from the effects of the ether. Both legs and one arm were gone.

"How do you feel after the accident, Mr. Vandergrave?" The president tried to straighten up in bed—rather a hard job with no legs.

"Accident? Accident? I have heard of no accident," said the railroad president. Such is the supreme force of habit!

Ideas go booming through the world louder than cannon. Thoughts are mightier than armies. Principles have achieved more victories than horsemen or chariots.

BIG I. W. W. STRIKE IN PENNSYLVANIA

All the mechanics of the Shenango tin plant, at Shenango, Penn., struck on July 23. Steam was left in the boilers, the fires in the furnaces, and the engines left running. The whistle blew to call the strike when Charles McKeever, an electrical engineer was fired. Carpenters, brickmasons, firemen, engineers—the whole bunch quit together. Fellow Worker Sidney A. Schwartz is agitating and organizing as well as McKeever. Louis Duchez, formerly organizer for the W. F. of M., is also at New Castle. According to the New Castle Herald, Industrial Union No. 205 of the I. W. W. will soon have a membership of 450 or more. Present records of the Amalgamated has promised to stay with the I. W. W. union and to fight with them against the common enemy, and the members of the amalgamated have agreed not to settle with the employers, till the I. W. W. settles. The following is a clipping from the New Castle Herald of July 24:

Since before July 15 Mr. McKeever has known that he was booked for discharge. He had been active in getting the "sorters" (girls) to organize and walk out with the tin workers. Sincere men McKeever has been making a systematic organization of the mechanics, electricians, engineers, etc. It was planned that whenever any man in the plant would get his discharge because of his interest in unionism or his resentment at working with the strike-breakers that the whistle should be blown and then all would quit. It seems that the officials of the company were not informed on this understanding, which, however, was proven to be thoroughly understood by all of the workmen.

Master Mechanic Bryson yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock walked over to Mr. McKeever and handed him his time. Mr. McKeever walked over to the whistle cord and gave it a steady pull.

"Why did you do that?" inquired Bryson. "You have another strike on your hands," said McKeever, while getting in shape to leave the mill.

Within ten minutes every man, the most of whom had their buckets and tools ready for immediate action in case of emergency, was either out of the mill or on his way out of the mill. It is stated that several of the men walked out without shutting down engines and dynamos and for some time afterwards Mr. Bryson, working lone handed, was a pretty busy man.

Other Efforts.

It was announced at the Inland Empire headquarters this morning that the Greer mill engineers, electricians, etc., would soon join the Shenango men now on strike. Just what is being done or what has been accomplished by the organizers cannot be stated until there is some development. The work has also been going on in Sharon and at Struthers.

The Industrial Workers of the World a couple of years ago at a convention of the Amalgamated association at Cincinnati, asked the Amalgamated men to join them. The Amalgamated refused to end its affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, which is antagonistic to the I. W. W. In the present strike, however, the I. W. W. has performed a valuable service to the Amalgamated and President McArdle's promise that since the I. W. W. has thrown its shoulder to the wheel to help the Amalgamated that the latter will stand by the I. W. W. shows the first inclination of the two organizations to get together on some common dealing ground.

Since the beginning of the Amalgamated and the tin workers' strike the Industrial Workers of the World have been active in Pittsburgh and the non-union districts and hope to ultimately join every tin and steel worker in the country under one powerful union. This is a rather ambitious effort but the walk-out here yesterday and the binding of the ties with the Amalgamated have been accepted as signs of progress.

Yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock there were 28 additional strike breakers brought into New Castle. Eleven of these were said to be negroes and 17 foreigners. Seventeen of the Shenango strike breakers left the mill at noon today. There were eight in one batch of deserters and nine in another.

How about this from the Spokane Press of August 2? Campbell is the name of the motorman on the eastbound extra who was horribly wounded in the recent wreck.

Superintendent Clyde Graves of the Inland, refused to make a statement today. He said the company's attorneys would do so when they had full particulars. Jay P. Graves, president of the company, stated that a full investigation would be had. But nothing that can be done will bring back 13 lives, nor help to heal the wounds of the scores crushed together in the overloaded cars.

The electric trains carry only one man at the head end. If anything happens to him there is no one at his side to take his place immediately. The trains are sent out packed to suffocation, with this one man responsible for their safety. On each motorman is a strain equal to that on a locomotive passenger engineer.

It was stated today by men familiar with Inland road operation that the motormen had been forced to cover 240 miles daily on local work between here and Coeur d'Alene during the land rush to take his place immediately. The men complained of the heavy task. It was not so much the time put in as the strain of constant travel on the man ahead. None of the officers of this road have yet been hung.

Industrial Union No. 308 of Great Falls, Mont., has been unable to hold meetings for some weeks on account of the diphtheria and scarlet fever in that city. The quarantine will be off for a meeting on July 31. It is not certain whether an organizer of the I. W. W. will be in Great Falls or not at that time. This union, No. 308, has been tied up with a contract with the employers. They will be compelled either to repudiate this contract, or have their charter cancelled. The whole deal was a frame-up of a bunch of traitors in office. There are many good union men in Great Falls, who have no use for a contract if it ties their hands.

Our Fellow Workers, Preston and Smith, Are Still In Prison

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

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Spokane Local Unions of the Industrial Workers of the World

JAMES WILSON

Editor

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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 3, 1909, at the postoffice at Spokane, Wash., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Why do they always fly the "American Flag" when the bosses have a big drunk and blow-out?

Every policeman and member of the fire department in Danville, Ill., must have the union label on his uniform. This is the A. F. of L. label. How soothing to be clubbed by a "union" policeman!

The National Irrigation congress meets in Spokane this month. Pasco will please send back the women. The well-fed are coming.

After Judas had sold Christ to his enemies for thirty pieces of silver, the eleven apostles cast lots—voted—to replace him with a man named Matthias. The ballot saved the Church!

Even the Review admits that there is a strike of the "hoboes" at Pullman, Wash. Granny Durham is wrong: in summer, we're "harvest hands," in winter, we're hoboes—but God! There's millions like us!

It seems that two of the Coeur d'Alene undertakers nearly had a fight over the dead bodies in the late winter. This is very unreasonable, for there were enough dead people for them all to have some.

Compeys in France! The last copy of the French Industrial union paper has a leading article on Sammy. It appears from this that there are still people who refuse to be separated on the vote-and-scab plan.

There are plenty of working men who have taken up enough land on the end of a shovel during their lives to cover several claims of scab rock. The other people have the land, and the working man has the practice.

The Pasco "Express" has a long editorial about the sending of a bunch of "fallen women" to Pasco. The Spokane police and His Honor, Mann sent them there. Cheer up, Pasco Express! There are still a few left—even in Spokane.

Come now! If you were an employer—a Palouse farmer, for instance—would you help support the Industrial Worker? Not unless you were crazy. The world will wag along without the "Industrial Worker," but we want to do the wagging. We are tired of being wagged—and wagged. Get some subs.

A lawyer named Lattimer told Judge Hyde last week that in a few months the United States government would suppress the I. W. W.—as soon as the government "found out about it." The government knows more about the I. W. W. than the scissor-bill scabs—that's the reason there is a government—and also the reason the scabs sweat, while the "government" drinks champagne.

An employers' paper, the A. F. of L. "Citizen" of Los Angeles, says that the working people pay the taxes. This is a lie. The worker is robbed at the point of production. The employer gets four-fifths and the worker only one-fifth of the product. Taxation questions are property questions. The workers as a class have no property. The workers in Russia, in Germany, in China get at least an existence. Taxation squabbles are nothing to us.

Tom Malony, the District Organizer of the A. F. of L. and a leading contractor, pays his help in fraudulent paper. This scrip is worth about 40 per cent of its face value. Even the boys of 11624, the long handle shovel union, can't pay grocery bills with this. Just see how nice it would be if the ordinary money had the A. F. of L. label like this stuff of Tom's. Tom is a contractor and a friend of Mayor Pratt. Therefore this is legal money, and you are anarchists if you kick.

According to latest reports the yellow unions of Spokane will not have a parade "because some of them are working on Labor day." On May day when the red unions all over the world have their high time, every worker lays off, boss or no boss. It is incomprehensible that at least Hughes, Cody and Malony will not have time to carry the stars and stripes, and the yellow flag of scabbery! The A. F. of L. has fallen on evil days—with the "comrades." By the way, Hughes, how's the "international" in Montana? Some of us have good memories.

The Spokane chief of police broke into the editor's room not long ago on the pretext that he was looking for women. The chief must be hard up for women when he has to bother the hotels at 2 a. m. Come again, Sullivan. Dad luck this time, better next.

Summer is the dull time of the year for the I. W. W. industrial unions in the cities and towns of the northwest. We have stood the printer off, with "best wishes" and "science" till he's cross-eyed. Send in some subs. Boys, if we can keep the Industrial Worker going during the next two months, it's a cinch that she will be a stayer. But this is the trying time. If you like the paper, show it! This paper is printed in an A. F. of L. shop. The wonder is they don't get sore with the liniment we are using. A little saline to pay expenses will act as "politicianism" on them. It will put them to sleep. Get busy.

This thing of the I. W. W. boys at Pullman, making a strike for ten hours a day in place of seventeen is making quite a stir. Various papers are commenting on it. By next year, the farmers will comment on it—and pay! The following is from the Pasco Express. "Keep your eye on Pasco!"

Reports from Pullman are to the effect that harvest hands are demanding a ten-hour day. It is said that the farmers are somewhat startled at the innovation. They are not used to it, having been in the habit of getting from twelve to fourteen hours a day out of their men during harvest. The sooner they get used to reasonable hours the better it will be for all concerned. It is certain that the farmer will continue to get all he can just so long as the laborer stands for it. And they are not likely to do so much longer.

HUMAN SACRIFICES

"And the women are weeping and wringing their hands For those that will never come back to the town; For men must work, and women must weep. And the sooner it's over, the sooner to sleep."

—Rev. Charles Kingsley.

The accident on the Coeur d'Alene electric road between Spokane and Coeur d'Alene City was preventable. If not, the officers of the company are criminally negligent in not telling the public that there was danger to life in traveling on their road. The Spokane Review of August 2 gives the number of dead and injured as 102. Those who are familiar with the Review's accuracy in matters of this kind will know about how many to estimate as being the correct number in this case. There were already dead number thirteen, and many more are in a dying condition. A member of the I. W. W. is badly injured about the head, and perhaps internally. If he dies this will save powder and ball from the militia when they are ordered out by Rev. Comrade Bull to massacre the union men of Spokane.

Even the officials of this road, from Graves down, do not deny that the men—motormen and conductors—had been working overtime for several weeks. Whatever the excuse given by these people, the fact remains that there is no automatic signal system on this road, although its passenger traffic is enormous. However, this deficiency is made up for, by the fact that Smith & Co. are stated to be the company's undertakers, and the wounded were partly removed to hospitals at the expense of the company.

The scenes at the morgues and in the hospitals were enough to break the heart of anyone above the moral plane of the editor of the Spokane Review. As for him, his cup of sorrow is full enough, and needs no added drop of misery! In an editorial on the subject of this massacre the person who edits the Review makes the following sobbing moan: "Minor only to the sympathy the public feels for the victims of the sad accident will be the universal regret that she is shocking an experience should befall Mr. Graves and his associates, who have built up this great system. In unusual degree the people had come to feel that the Inland Empire electric lines were peculiarly identified with their progress and prosperity."

In other words, Granny Durham of the Review hardly knows which to pity the most—the loss of reputation for this blessed company, or the poor

men and women—yes, and children—whose bodies have been mangled and torn, whose lives blasted, and whose prospects and homes wrecked, so that a few fat loafers and criminals can ride in automobiles and pile up wealth.

There is no possible excuse for the taking of human life, except it be in self-defense. A person who kills deliberately a human being is unfit for the society of mankind. He should at least be placed where society is free from any further danger from murder, there have been degrees of responsibility and criminality. The wretch, who goaded by wrong, or insane with passion kills another, meets with mercy from men who edit papers like the Review? And the hold-up who kills one victim for money, needs only to be caught, to feel the noose tighten about his neck. But what about a company which slaughters scores and hundreds of innocent people—"to make money"? The case of the Inland Electric company attracts more notice than usual, for some of the victims unfortunately were not working people. Little would have been said or written about a mine disaster with a harvest of hundreds of corpses.

Of course, the officers of the Inland Electric company are not to blame for this horror—neither are all these people really dead. But dead they are, and not one of the wretches responsible who will meet with his deserts. The manager of this outfit asks the people not to go to law for damages, but to settle peaceably with the company. This is sound advice. As long as this company and others like it, are the law, this method will at least save time. As for hard feelings, it is not likely that any of the dead were anarchists, or that their relatives are dangerous revolutionists. They should at least have the good taste not to cry or make a scene, while in the offices of Mr. Graves. His tender pocket-book would be wrung with the sight of mother crying over her dead baby.

If there were anything lacking before, to show the working people just what they are to expect from the tender mercies of hyenas on two legs, this lack is well supplied by the reading of the accounts in the employing class press, such as the Review. Those easy souls, who are looking for a betterment of such a society as fosters these massacres, are looking to "legal" remedies, do you now think for one moment that your enemies will hesitate at any crime in their money-making schemes? The employers made the law; do they adore what they themselves created?

Imagine a massacre with one-tenth as many victims as this on the Inland road, happening during a conflict between the employers and the working people! Whether done by the employers directly, or by their hired men, it would make no difference. It would be laid at the door of the working people, and if some of these workers were of rebellious spirit, the gallows could not be built quick enough to hang them.

A few paltry dollars will not revive the dead in this last dreadful train wreck. Nothing can restore the sunshine to the darkened lives of mother, father, children, wife and husband. Long after the world has forgotten this affair, anguish will shrivel the lives of its victims. Even after the kindly heart of Durham of the Review is bleeding afresh over the loss of thirty cents by some employer, and when the officers of the Inland are riding their automobiles after a good dinner, there are hundreds of sorrowing people who may never be happy again!

So long as the few who make up the employing class, and who make and administer the laws, have industrial control of the railroads for profit, just so long will these horrible things happen. When the working people organized industrially, take and hold the railroads, and the other machinery of production and operate them for their own benefit, it is not to be supposed they will murder their own wives and families with no possible reason. The law is a farce; the rich murderers walk the streets, and the tramp goes to the workhouse. Organized physical force—the industrial power of the working class—is the final court of equity.

DANCE THE CARMAGNOLE

"Madame Veto avait promis De faire ergoter tout Paris. (Madame Veto has promised To cut the throats of all Paris.)"

The working people of Paris, France, a little French settlement which has, according to the Review, such bridges as that across the Spokane river at Washington street, were quite agitated some years ago. They did not live in the modern age of the ballot and the Mauser rifle; of the injunction and the machine gun. We should not be too hard on those people of days gone by. They did the best they could. They tore down the Bastille—a wall of heavy masonry—by means of crowbars, picks and willing hands. Delavau! Slum element! Today the politicians would have walked up to Delavau, the governor of the prison, and simply told him that we would vote down the walls—not pull them down. Of course, some of the enemies of the hungry and tenant people, whose wives and daughters had been raped by the French nobility, would have used the time—it was 200 years between votes then in France—to shoot down the working people like dogs. We modern, civilized American workers know well enough that it is not now, 200 years between votes. It is only four years, and how could Uncle Sam get soldiers enough in four years to shoot down a crowd of working people? Besides, like Louis XVI, Uncle Sam is "too kind" to do anything of the sort.

Still, after the Constitutional Assembly had met in France, and the hungry people had, if not a dinner, at least "constitutional rights," they found that the king and his wife could veto any bill against the power of the nobility. They charged that the king and queen, not sure of the French soldiers, had offered the city of Paris to any foreign army who would uphold the rights of the nobility. The French people believed these reports, especially a every kingdom in Europe was moving troops against France. They had a song in those days—a very catchy air—called "La Carmagnole." The crowds would throw a rope over a lamp post and on the other end, of the rope was a French nobleman—an aristocrat. The aristocrat soon had a hard time to breathe—like the men in Chicago in 1887. The aristocrat would have liked better for the people to wait another 200 years and vote again. The Chicago men have favored direct action in their behalf.

A monument is all that is left today of the Bastille. There have been many uprisings of the people in France since a hundred years ago. The working people in France are still fighting against the master class, as in all that time, not one inch of ground has ever been gained in France by the working people except by their own direct action. It took them, a century to learn that master and slave were not on an equality because each was in possession of a voting ticket. It took them 1900 years to learn that the master and the slave were not equal, simply because they met together in church, and the "Lord was the maker of them all." But there have been cowards and trimmers in all times and nations. Judas, Benedict Arnold, Gompey—your name is legion, for ye are many!

After the fighters had conquered even an inch of advance, many are the cowards to take advantage of it; to conciliate the fighters, and revile the memory of the brave.

Instructive fear is born of experience. The employing class of America have no fear of prayers or votes. They fondle the politicians, but do they praise the direct action working people? Why not? Because the employers are too moral! Then name a crime that they do not commit every day to get profits!

The ape—"lower than a man"—is hungry. He wants food. He takes it. The working man—lord of creation—is hungry. He wants food. He "votes" for it—and answers. Let it be some comfort to thee, starving bobo, that although thou art hungry and thy abdominal integument wrinkled, thou art at least more civilized than the ape!

PATRIOTISM IS FOR FOOLS

The following is from the "Louisiana Planter and Sugar Manufacturer" of July 17:

(Special Correspondence.)

Honolulu, July 1, 1909.

Editor Louisiana Planter: The situation regarding the strike of Japanese laborers on the island of Oahu is somewhat improved, but still unsettled. The planters believe they can see evidence of weakening on the part of the strikers, although the latter maintain that they are as strong as ever.

The worst blow to the enthusiasm of the strikers was the very evident snub they received from the Japanese Admiral Ijichi, who was here during the present week with the Japanese cruisers Aso and Sayo. The admiral refused to be interviewed by the strike leaders and omitted inviting any of them or any of the editors of the strike-supporting Japanese newspapers to various functions on board his ships. That the omission was intentional is evidenced by the fact that he included the editors of the Japanese newspapers that opposed the strike. This snub is all the more significant when it is considered that the strike leaders attempted to make an international affair out of the strike.

This goes to show that the employing class is one class. It is well enough for the fool workers to talk about "my country's flag," to suffer and die while wearing the rags of war for the masters, but the masters themselves are too sensible to be thus fooled. Of course, the Japanese admiral snubbed the striking Japanese—the same as an American admiral would snub some Americans out on strike. The Japanese are waking up, and should have our earnest support against the common enemy of mankind—the employing class. The workers, whether Japanese, American or Missourian, have nothing in common with the employers. Every blow struck by one set of workers against another set of workers is a step backward for the working people. The employers laugh and rejoice, in a small way, to see the porters' A. F. of L. union fighting the Japanese. Free American citizens, quarreling for the right to clean the spittoons in a Spokane saloon! Not a word about the fat loafers who use them, and who should be made to clean them themselves. This would be too radical. How any stiff, working for a few lousy dollars a week, can take a walk on Cannon Hill, or out in Browne's addition, and see the luxury and ease in which the employers and their women—we might say wives, if we were polite—live, and then see the miserable quarters, the kennels, cheap hotels and lodging houses inhabited by the useful, and therefore admirable, workers without becoming a revolutionist is a wonder! This should gall a single man, but what can be said

of the workingmen, who will let their wives and children suffer with a length of plenty?

But patriotism is the sacrament of slavery; the worship of the cross that binds; the kiss on the matted fist of tyranny. As little organized as the workers of America are today, it were idle to talk of the application of those tactics which will, however, soon be sensible and practical. Suffer what you will, till others are willing or forced to unite with us. The love of slavery is like the love of God—it passeth understanding! It is said that the victims of Henry VIII, while burning at the stake, would sometimes speak of him as a "good king—a kind king." And today, there are workmen—mostly Americans—who love the flag of their employers better than their wives. Love of self, and therefore of wife, family, and the working class, is unity is necessary to the selfish happiness of the man who works for wages; this is the true patriotism. Anti-patriotism, and anti-militarism are essential parts of the teaching of the revolutionary workers' union. To forsake work and helpless children at the command or temptation of "the strange woman" is execrable. How about the man who would leave his flesh and blood to fight the battles of his master?

Patriotism is indeed the last refuge of scoundrels. It is the refuge of the priests and the politicians and the employing class in general. Learn to despise every tendency that separates the working people into warring groups and warring nations. Uphold every influence that unites the workers against the common enemy. If you are true to the brotherhood of the working class, and the Red Flag which types it, you will have no desire to be made a cat's paw to rake dollars from the fire for your master.

Patriotism is a relic of savagery, and the parent of murder and rapine. Not so? The delusion of patriotism overshadows even the monkish superstitions of the church. This inbred curse seems even to glow in the ashes of its victims. Hear what Kipling says in his poem, speaking of the sons of the English who died fighting the Spanish in the early days of America.

"Thus spake the souls of the gentleman adventurers, Fettered wrist to bar, all for red ink; 'O, we glory in our chains, o'er the sorrow that was Spain's; Heave or sink it, leave or drink it, we were masters of their own lives. They might better have been masters of their own lives. The 'patriotism' of devotion to the working class is founded on reason, courage and truth. The Red Flag of Liberty will wave over the trampled rags of tyranny and the heroes of the revolution will be neither white nor black; neither yellow nor brown; they will be working men and women whose blood is red."

"A BUNCH OF DOWN AND OUTS"

One of the local comrades—a politician, and therefore a scab—says that the Spokane I. W. W. consists of a mere bunch of tramps and "down and outs." This will come as a shock to those members of the union who thought they were bank cashiers! Up to date, however, none of us are down to the level of the politicians, and most of the members are indeed "out" at work in the harvest fields or in some of the camps. Only the A. F. of L. scab-bill of the Hughes-Cody-Maloney strike can stand a Spokane contractor's work during the summer. Not that we mean that the above named gentlemen work hard themselves, but their law-abiding and domestic habits are an inspiration to the ignorant workers, who might otherwise throw dynamite and bombs were it not for the peaceful example of their leaders.

Although this "comrade" thinks we are of the slums, slummy, he seems to have no plasters for an empty stomach. He does not know what to do with a bunch of working people who refuse to commit suicide and still have no votes in the pure city government of Spokane—largely supported by prostitution. We envy this man his political aspirations! How honorable to have a voice in fixing the lines of the red-light district! By the way, this same man is a follower of a German named "Karl Marx." Of course, Marx never wrote a line to claim that working people ought to depend on prayers or votes in order to eat. On the contrary, he only deprecates the moderate demands and attempts of working class movements. Marx taught that the working people ought to take all they produce.

This should not affect the man of independent mind—all this mud-throwing. A rose by any name would smell as sweet, and a hungry stomach feels as bad whether it is the stomach of a citizen of this land of "liberty" or of the land of the Japanese.

The revolutionary working man, clothed in rags, hungry, footsore and on the bum, is a giant compared to the white-collared spaniel who licks the hand of the master class. Which is the best man? The lumberjack who rolls his blankets and hits the trail rather than scab, or the editor of a "working-man's paper" who gets \$100 per month to scab?

The day is soon coming when the "down and outs" will be the up and ins. The I. W. W. has a hard row to hoe, even if we are the largest union in the town. Some of the friends, and even members of the union, who have not had the experience, think we are too hard on the "comrades," etc. It is well enough to mention the fact that the political parties of all kinds are the most despicable enemies of the organization. We will know where to meet them in time to come. But while we are on the subject, it would be well to compare the rank and file of the Industrial Workers of the World with the members of the American Federation of Labor. The reason the A. F. of L. has control of what few jobs they work in Spokane is because they work a scab and driving horses on a trot they have got the world beat for doing three days' work in one. The local leaders of the American Federation of Labor are crooks, cowards, sneaks and scabs. These are the "ins." All others are "outs." But the day is drawing near when it will be different. The I. W. W. will force the A. F. of L. to quit scabbing.

THE FORCE OF HABIT

"So much a long communion tends to make us what we are, 'E'en I regained my freedom with a sigh!"

In Byron's poem, "The Prisoner of Chillon," we have a story of the effect of long imprisonment and slavery on the human mind. Years and years, spent in a dungeon, made the prisoner so used to confinement, that even the change of a martyr was not an unmixed pleasure. The instance has often been known of a man in this country, who preferred to live out his days after years of imprisonment, within the walls of the prison that had become his "home." It is not without its hopeful side, as well as its discouragement—this supreme force of habit. Men will suffer long and in silence before they will right themselves by changing social conditions. Were it not so, the employing class would long since have been swept away. But if the habit of slavery is deepening, the habit and joy of freedom is even more enlightening and hard to surrender. Taken as a whole, the race advances even though human progress be like a river with its backward eddies. The whole body of society moves forward and not backward. For those who are absorbed in promoting the advance of the workers' organization, the I. W. W., the spiritless, slavish lessons of the power of organization are being learned, never to be forgotten. It is likely that the race will ever forget the use of the steam engine or of the telephone? It is inconceivable. No more then, will the working class forget the benefit of organization. Considering the obstacles thrown in our way by the enemy, the false teachings of the schools, the press and the pulpit, the wonder is not that there are so few revolutionists, but that there are so many! If the Moses of the old story was compelled to let the Hebrews wander for forty years in the wilderness, till the younger generation was grown up, free from the associations of slavery, before he was able to invade a country, are we to be discouraged that the workers of the world, who have been enslaved for centuries, do not immediately rouse themselves against the habit of slavery that they have been taught to fear and respect from the cradle? But it is the rising generation, those who are familiar with the wrongs of the force of habit, who are hearing the preaching of revolt; that are the hope of the rebel hard to enslave. The force of habit makes for the stability of the species. Conformity to type is balanced by the tendency to variation. Because we are slow to change for the better, makes it likely that we will be even slower to change for the worse. The signs of the changing habits, of thought and action on the part of the working class must be seen by the most superficial observer. It is not necessary to go to ancient history. The struggles of the working class today are far different from those of even a few years ago. Men are questioning the infallibility of the powers of the master class, and their questions are rapidly coming to a demonstration of the fact that the masters rule, not from personal superiority, not from the "will of God," but by means of the organization the masters have developed, and their success in hindering the organization of the workers. No doubt there are men and women of the working class who have long since lost all hope. Perhaps they delude themselves by looking beyond the grave, and have given up the struggle for better things in this life. But the cruel struggle for existence is in fact kind, if it forces us to see that we cannot give up the fight, and that fight we must, for better or for worse. Habit may be often enslaving, but it is also capable of being the means of liberation. The practical application of the force of habit in the I. W. W. is to apply the power of use and the union. "We learn principles, the constitution and the tactics of the fight; no pains is too great, no sacrifice too severe when devoted to the permanent upbuilding of the organization which is permanently to take the place of the present masters of the earth, and which is the germ of the future society of mankind." It is true that the rearing of the structure of the I. W. W. is a long, painful and difficult task, but like the pyramids which have looked down for centuries and which still are uncrumbled, while a thousand temples are grown and develop, while the petty groups which are not built on the broad foundation of the needs of the working class of the earth are scattered and shivered to pieces. The force of correct habit, the power and influence of custom, must all be applied to cementing the foundation stones of our Union. These habits of revolution and freedom will be then harder to uproot than the bent knees of the slave is to straighten!

On the occasion of the cold-blooded murder of a number of women and children—strikers' families—near Homestead by Pinkertons some years ago, Brann, the editor of the "Iconoclast," remarked that "these many hands" should be stood up against a brick wall and their heads blown off by every true American willing to carry a gun." Such statements were worthy of a member of the I. W. W., and would not be tolerated in a labor paper. They were, however, the result of the emotions of the time.

PORTLAND FIGHTS FOR HER JOB SHARKS

The injunction which the employment sharks sought to get out against the I. W. W. has not been granted, and the case is to be argued by the lawyers in the circuit court some time next week. By the time this is being read we will know with a certainty whether or not we are to be deprived from telling the truth in this case.

As for the effect of all this on the union here, it can only result in good among those who have the courage of their convictions; but it is a sad fact that the great bulk of the workingmen around here, while declaring that the I. W. W. is the right way and is doing great work, will hang back while the rest of us go up against it. They seem afraid of the struggle, afraid to join the union for fear the capitalist will do terrible things to them if it is discovered that they are a part of the I. W. W.

Certain it is that the condition of the slave here is as deplorable as any place else on the coast. Small wages, long hours and bad conditions, coupled with the determination of the employers to keep the men on the move from one worthless job to another would drive the men into the union. It is to be supported. And in the last analysis, it will require economic pressure so great that the slave is literally driven into the union in order that he may save himself from utter destruction. Comparatively few men have the courage and self-reliance demanded in this struggle at the present time. Any weakling can approve and believe and sympathize, but it takes backbone, physical and mental courage of a high order to put up the fight day after day, to undergo all the persecutions and indignities heaped on one, threats of violence and all manner of intimidation.

One must have an unflinching trust in the final triumph of freedom over bestial slavery if he does not grow disheartened and lose energy in the struggle. But let us remember that when a man lies down it is a sure sign that he has been whipped—defeated and driven back under the shod foot of a criminally tyrannical master class that will continue to heap indignities upon you so long as you submit to them.

Workers, slaves, men! Stand up and be counted as one who dares to question the right and the might of the capitalist dog to longer throttle you.

Be men! You have nothing to lose in being men. You have self-respect and the freedom of your class to fight for.

I think it was Macaulay who wrote the lines: How can a man die better than by facing fearful odds For the ashes of his father and the temples of his God?

E. J. FOOTE.

REMARKS ON AMENDMENTS

Proposed by Local Union No. 272, and Other Matters.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 2, 1909.

Editor Industrial Worker, Spokane, Wash. Local Union No. 272, Phoenix, Ariz., proposes an amendment to the constitution, and asks the membership to discuss them (at their meeting of course) and, if correct, to support same, but if wrong to point out the errors, through the Industrial Worker. This should be done with all proposed amendments; otherwise it shows a looseness in the organization, which will react against the organization at some future time.

The principle aimed for by Local Union No. 272, namely, equity between the official and by members, is a worthy one. In discussing this subject, Local Union No. 272 says the constitution enjoys a special method of initiative. In this I think Local Union No. 272 is in error, even from its own proposed amendment, viz., not less than ten locals may initiate a referendum on any subject. I arrive at this conclusion in the following manner: A convention is composed of representatives of local unions, and as such should be instructed by their locals; if they are not, it shows a looseness in the local. If then at a convention, a representative of a local proposes a proposition as instructed by his local, and a majority of representatives approve of it, this majority will represent not ten locals but a multiple of ten, and in this case most likely several different industries, and of large size and importance, and from all over the country, while ten locals may be small and in one locality, so it is no more than fair that the convention should have as much right as ten locals. But as the representatives to the extent of the required number may not have been instructed, on this subject, I should therefore be instructed by the membership, as a referendum. But if all propositions published, with time for the local to discuss same, representatives should be instructed, and the result should be of legal force at once. It being equivalent to a referendum. But all propositions, that the membership have not had a chance to discuss, should be a referendum vote. If I am correct, then Article 15 should read: "The constitution of the Industrial Workers of the World shall be the initiative body of the organization on all questions that its membership have had a chance to discuss, and instruct its representatives, and its enactments on such are of legal force; all other questions become of legal force when sustained by a referendum vote of the membership."

Article 15 should read: "Between conventions of the G. E. R., or not less than ten locals may initiate a referendum on any subject."

The question of G. E. R. members making a referendum on a local, looking to initiate a referendum on the question: Why should the members of the G. E. R. and paid employees which has been members at large? which has been thrashed out in convention, and a referendum vote. I do not see how to cover these, unless L. U. No. 272 is acquainted with them. Of course, any addition to the reasons why they should not be members at large are always in order for discussion. Now, a member at large, at least in this locality, is considered to have no right to make mo-

tions, or speak to motions in the local unions, but can have the floor, on good and welfare, thus making the principle of equity somewhat apparent at least.

The duties of the G. E. R. are plainly set forth in Article 3, Sections 2 to 10, Article 4, Section 2, Article 9, Section 4, and the G. E. R. on election pledges themselves thereto. All referendums initiated by the G. E. R. should be, therefore, those that are plainly evident of vital interest to the general organization. So that it is self-evident that G. E. R. members must not be governed by a local viewpoint, but a general viewpoint. To the extent that they allow themselves to be governed by a local viewpoint, which is only a minor part of the general viewpoint, they have neglected their pledge.

Why, in the name of common sense, should the G. E. R. and paid employees pay any less to maintain the organization than lay members? Get busy, L. U. No. 272, and all other locals, with this principle of equity, on this point.

It is a well-established fact that large bodies of men arrive at a conclusion much slower than smaller bodies; and cases of emergencies will arise, where quick action is imperative, so a point to be arrived at, that is not too large and to be cumbersome, and not too small, so as to protect the interest of the organization.

Let us see how the former works out, by the latest sample. It is now two months since L. U. No. 92 of Portland sent out its call for the required number of seconds to its proposition. Up to date I have not been notified that their request was complied with. Had it been it would have taken the matter out of the hands of the G. E. R. The G. E. R. initiated a referendum on the same subject, but changing the time. Even if within their rights, it would have been fairer to have sent out both at the same time, thus giving the membership a choice. I have heard many complaints, that they were forced to vote against their desire, as they favored postponement for one year, but not till next May, and no vote against postponement of the convention. However, it is useless wasting much time over past mistakes, except to learn from them and prevent the same occurring again.

The article of L. U. No. 272, with request for discussion, and support, appeared in the issue of the Industrial Worker of July 22. No answers appeared in the issue of July 29, and I venture to say the editor has not many answers yet from local unions, and I am writing this as much to bring it to their attention as anything else, and it is also possible that answers have reached the editor, but owing through lack of space (if not being the official organ) they may not have appeared, but I hardly think so. The organization needs an official organ, where questions pertaining to the general welfare should have preference over other matter.

This leads to the reason why the Bulletin has been temporarily suspended. When the present General Secretary took hold of the office he took hold of a hard proposition, with a depleted treasury, and a debt of some thousands of dollars, and finding the Bulletin sinking the organization deeper in debt, he therefore thought it wisest to suspend the Bulletin and endeavor to place the organization on a firm financial footing again. He, I believe, is a firm advocate of individuals, and consequently organizations, paying their obligations, and in this respect I heartily concur, and support him. Considerable debt has been paid off, and he needs the assistance of every local to help attain this desirable result, so that the Bulletin can again be published, with some show of making it self-sustaining. To this end, locals can best assist him by doing constructive work, building up their locals. Here is some news to show what one local has done to assist him to that and other ends, and if any other local, individually, has done better, give us the good news without delay, and we'll take off our hats to you, and be glad to do it.

Local Union No. 432, Loggers' Local of the Lumber Industry, has paid to General Headquarters, for per capita and supplies alone, since the last convention, to date, \$627.50. Besides paying the lion's share of the \$85 per month required to maintain local headquarters, a large amount for printing literature for use in its constructive work, and for organizers, also generous assistance to other phases of the organization, such as donations, etc. When the history, plans, hopes, aspirations and achievements of this local is written, as it surely will be some day, it will be one that will give encouragement to other locals to do likewise, or better. Some of its plans that it made great preparations for, owing through unforeseen circumstances, this losing three of the best months, but which will be put in operation this month, and no doubt it will realize some of its expectations in the coming months.

So it is up to the locals to ask themselves what they have done, and what they are doing, to help place the organization where it belongs. One of the best means it can find to help it do this is to get the members and your fellow work-mates to subscribe to the Industrial Worker.

The constitution of the I. W. W. should be as simple as possible, consistent with practicability, and Local Union No. 272 is to be commended for bringing the subject of equity before the locals for discussion, and it's up to the locals to get busy. Believing through this organization, and the opinion arrived at by such organizations are generally superior to individual opinion, you will, as editor, give the preference to the views expressed by locals, on this subject, over mine.

I am, fellow workers, yours for an organization of the working class as equitable as possible, consistent with practicability. THOS. WHITEHEAD.

SHALL WE BUY A PRESS?

In the last issue of the Worker, July 15, I saw suggestion, made by Local 322, concerning the buying of a press. Their idea may be all right, but I have a thought it would meet with better success than to call for voluntary donations. One thing every member can see is that we must have a paper here on the coast. The Worker is the best piece of literature we have to hand to the scissor-bills. He will look at the cartoons, and read a paper before he will a pamphlet.

The buying of a press: I believe a call should be made to every member and local, especially to those here on the coast to do all in their power to make it a success. Spokane seems at the present time to be the most suitable place on account of its large membership. It forms a sort of a center for the organization or locals out here. But later on for some cause or other that we can't see now, it may be necessary to locate in some other place. In making a sort of a union press of it I believe each member and local will take more of an active hand in getting subscribers and donations than by leaving it, so to speak, in the hands of one local, or to shareholders in Local 322 proposed. ANDY GROVEN, Goble, Ore.

NEW SECRETARY OF THE C. G. T.

The French Confederation Generale du Travail on July 12 elected Jouhaux for secretary of the union. He received 35 of the 55 votes cast by the Section des Federations. Jouhaux has been holding the position of treasurer during the imprisonment of Fellow Worker Marck. Lefevre was elected assistant secretary by the same number of votes.

LICENSED THEEVES ROB THE WORKERS

The average worker in the Pacific northwest, and to a less degree all over the country, is transient. We are becoming a race of tramps—of vagrants, birds of passage, we have long forgotten the meaning of home. The unity of the working class demands that there shall be a certain familiarity with conditions in every part of the jurisdiction of the Industrial Workers of the World. The members of the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers in Massachusetts or Rhode Island should be informed of the conditions which prevail in the west—that land of promise, and disappointment. The proper and accepted custom of the west makes it usual for the workingman to carry his bed on his back. The "blanket stiff" is practically unknown in the east. It remained for the genius of the western employer to force the worker to the habits of the snail, which carries his shell on his back—and 's not an agitator. The life, or rather death in life, of the western laborer is passed in camps. A tent, or in some cases a bunkhouse, is the home of the patriotic, old-time-shrinking American. A bath tub is a mere tradition; comfort is a joke; pleasure? But we would not "rub it in!" The condition of the laborer in the vicinity of Spokane or any western town simply beggars description. It is hard to convince the average easterner of the real conditions. Fancy—and I will be moderate and consider a "good" camp—from 20 to 200 men, with their clothes covered with dirt, sweaty and unwashed, huddled like sardines into a bunkhouse. The bunks, from one to three rows high, occupy most of the floor space. A narrow aisle between the social room; whose air is perfumed by castoff clothes and ancient socks. Some empty packing boxes form the furniture. The numbers of the lice and other vermin give the laugh to the doctrine of Malthus, and this is the regular, steady place of dwelling to those workers who are fortunate (?) enough to be here. With conditions which would make a mutiny in a camp of wild Indians, it might be supposed that great efforts would necessarily be made to persuade men to endure such miseries.

The Employment Shark.

But, no! The wretched slaves actually pay for just this kind of thing, and whom do they bid? The employment shark! This obscene breed of prey flourishes and grows fat with the protection of the law; of the clergy and the foolbilly—the employers. He is too useful a rascal to be interfered with. By means of lying advertisement, and the unflinching protection of the police, he keeps camps supplied with men where conditions are so unbearable that, without his aid, they would be empty of men—keen as is the competition among workers for jobs in these times of growing numbers of the jobless. The contractor who sends to the employment office not only is thus able to rely on a constant stream of hungry, spiritless workers, but by means of the agreement with the employment shark he divides the stealings with the latter. Suppose a camp or a job is employing, say, 100 men. The boss arranges to fire 20 men every day, and send to the employment office for 20 new ones. The employment fee is \$2.00. The shark in town gets \$1.00 and the boss the other \$1.00. Quite a profitable business! It is often said, and with much truth, that the man who is slavish enough, and free enough, to buy a job deserves no sympathy; that the man who will spend \$2.00 with a job shark and then refuse to join the union gets only what is coming to him. In view of the fact that it is scabbery of the lowest kind for a workingman to patronize an employment shark, this is mostly true, especially where the man can speak the language of the country and knows better. But in the case of a "foreigner," a man who is not familiar with the glorious freedom of America, the case is rather different. Such a man, and there are thousands, is to be pitied. In fact, the greatest tragedy now done in green immigrants, thanks to the ceaseless warfare of the I. W. W.

Headquarters for Scabs.

The most damnable feature of the whole thing is the way in which the employment sharks furnish scabs in times of labor trouble. They are the headquarters for scabs of all kinds. What lumber company or logging outfit has not been at least partially supplied with the scabs by means of the employment office? As well might it be imagined that the Mine Owners' association would prosecute the Pinkerton detective agency as to suppose that the city officials of a western town would interfere with the employment sharks. The employment sharks have the money; they have the pull; they have the support of the employers and of the employment law. What use is it to the scabbers to drive about "state regulations," "municipal employment offices," etc.? Clearly none whatever. Now, in view of the fact that thousands of workmen are robbed daily, are deprived of their money by false pretenses, what remains to be done? Heretofore, in this article, we have spoken only of the cases where there is at least a job of some kind in sight—bad job, or scab job, as the case may be. But things have now got to a pass where it is the exception rather than the rule for the wretched scab to find a job of any kind. The instances would fill a book—a library—where men have been shipped out of any one of the industrial centers only to find that there was no work for them in the place to which they were sent, and more than likely never had been any. The I. W. W. in Spokane has even now many criminal cases of the kind on hand, amounting to hundreds of dollars. A criminal prosecution against a job shark is only to be laughed at. None of the officials will enforce the law in such cases, and to give them their due they are not prone to do so. The employment offices and their connection, financial and otherwise, with the powers that be, in itself, a sermon on the economic foundations of government. With the support of the employers themselves, with the corrupt officials and the cold indifference—warmed at times by open persecution of the victims—of the "respectable" element, what remains for the worker in this case?

Organize, Organize, Organize!

It may be doubted if the time will ever come when there will not be such things as willing slaves. Recently in New York there was an auction sale of workmen, who were "knocked down" to the highest bidder. This was done, it is true, to win sympathy ostensibly for the unemployed, but it shows that while there are buyers, there will generally be sellers and hunger will force men to anything. The campaign of the I. W. W. is one of education. Already we have made serious inroads into the slave trade of the employment sharks, but this business, like the system of which it is a part, calls for abolition. The strategic importance of the doing away with these same employment offices is hardly to be overestimated. They rob the workers; they furnish the scabs; they interfere with organization on the part of the industrial union. It may seem to those who live in places where the industries are more or less fixed and permanent, that this fight, this continual guerilla warfare, on the part of the I. W. W. in the west is an unwise move; that the place of conflict is in the shop and not on the street. True! but to carry the

war into the shop we must first get into the shop—in this case the camp. To control the source of supply in the industrial centers by forcing the employers to hire men through the I. W. W. is a great step in the direction of industrial control. A long, patient course of organization is often out of the question on a job which lasts only a few days or a few weeks. The men in such cases should already belong to the union, in order to force the hand of the employer. The agitation of the INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD has already called for repression on the part of the employers and the city governments, which, in itself, is an encouraging sign, as showing the influence of the revolutionary teaching on the minds of the workers. It goes without saying that with sufficient class feeling on the part of the workers the employment agent would be forced to close up shop for lack of trade. We are making progress in this direction, but the invention of the members should be aroused to the best and the quickest method of doing away with the employment offices in the present.

Two Heads Are Better Than One.

What one man won't think of another will, and it will be indeed strange if with thousands of workers having the same object, a plan will not soon be put into practice which will solve the employment office question, or at least greatly help. It is up to you, Fellow Worker, to help in this matter. Do not hesitate to expose the cases that come under your notice. Always notify your union of such cases and be ready for picket duty, and any other work that will make the employment shark a thing of the past.

NEVER, under any circumstance, BUY A JOB! You can get a better one yourself, or at least keep your little money rather than buy automobiles and good clothes for the employment sharks.

CONDITIONS IN FLATHEAD VALLEY.

Conditions in this valley are on the hog program, at least so the Somers Lumber Co. imagines, and they aren't far wrong. They have a job sign sticking up at their head office for 75 men to work around the yards and pile sawdust. They are offering \$2.50 per day—the scale of wages upon the most pro-rata according to this spring, but as they have not settled with the unions yet and the strike is still on, they haven't succeeded in hiring any men so far. It must be something fierce what a poor opinion the slaves have of the tools and lackeys who are working for the company, for when the strike was started they were given \$5 per man for every one they could hire to go to work! But as we can always tell a Flathead job (you know how they pit one crew against the other in the concrete work; the boss has discovered a new wrinkle to get more work out of the slaves. There are three or four straw bosses on the job, who get the men every night after the work is all done and buy them a few drinks to cheer them up and make them feel good. I asked one of the slaves the other day how he liked his boss and the job. He said it was a "damned stiff job, but the boss was such a good fellow (he bought him drinks) that he didn't like to quit him." I explained the deal to him, just what the boss made a good fellow out of himself, but he couldn't see it my way at all! However, the slaves who usually tackle such work are strong in back and weak in the head, and as the job will only last about three more weeks and when the links begin to leave their backs and get into their stomachs I'll maybe be able to pound some sense into their heads, because when some men have a job and a full stomach they can't see further than the end of their noses. Now just a word about the poll and road tax. Some of the men working on the concrete gang had never been up against the game before. The collector came around and had it held out of their checks, and on asking why it was kept out, they were informed that it was to help pay for the sidewalks they were putting in. That's worse than the employment shark, as he only charges a dollar for a job. However, when the slaves get wised up a little more they won't have to pay out money to keep fat grafters and politicians in office. JOE DUDDY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Pinchot, Ida., July 25, 1909. To better understand the kind of mail service John D. is giving the public along his new trail the following is only a feeble example: Uncle Sam can afford only one mail sack for this place. It goes to Spokane one day and is supposed to come back the next, but very seldom it ever does. Last Friday it was three days overdue, so the postmaster telephoned to Spokane about it and received an answer that the mail was sent. Then he empowered me to search every train in the yards, which I did. I ransacked every nook and corner of cars, examined the rods and brakebeams, pried into everything except the smokestack and fireboxes of the engines. I searched all around, but no mail sack could be found. I then turned my gaze to the heavens by day and read the stars by night, but no indication of any mail sack could I see. In the evening the postmistress and another lady kept up the search, but with the same result. There arrived last night an extra mail sack from Spokane, with the "Industrial Worker" of the 15th. The original mail sack at this writing is still overdue, and I am waiting, waiting, waiting for the mail that never returned. Will it ever return? I suppose it would hurry up, because I am pestered a thousand times a day by every man, woman and child about their mail.

The telegraph service is no better than the mail. M. M. Hemmings a few days ago received a telegram from Seattle three days overdue. The firm he is working for was compelled to send two extra telegrams to find out whether he got the first one. On the third day he received the whole three telegrams. This is the kind of service John D. is giving us. If it was a can of coal oil we wanted he would be Johnnie on the spot. We get coal oil from Spokane in one day, but mail and telegrams are not so important. As the mail sack is lost, I do not know when you will receive this. Wm. Dubok sends card and \$5.00 for dues. Return book in my name. Here is 75 cents for the bundle of "Industrial Workers" you sent me. I am distributing them where I think they will do the most good. Yours industrially, Barney McCabe.

"SACRED CONTRACT" OVER IN GREAT FALLS.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT.

Whereas, it being the desire of the various trades and labor unions of the city of Great Falls, Montana, and the business and employing interests thereof to maintain friendly relations with each other, to avoid wage disputes, and to mutually co-operate to the advancement of the interests of the city, therefore, each do pledge themselves to the following agreement, the business and employing interests of the city by their separate signatures, herunto affixed, and the trades and labor unions by affixing their seals and the signatures of their proper officers, which agreement shall become and remain in force and effect from the day and date of its being signed by unions representing a majority of the union men of the city, and a majority of the business and employing interests, until the first day of April, 1912, and thereafter until a majority of either party has given thirty days' notice of its desire to terminate the agreement.

Article I.

Section 1. There shall be formed a board of arbitration, composed of twelve members, six representing the unions and six representing the business and employing interests of the city. No one shall serve upon this board except he has been a resident of the city of Great Falls for at least two years prior to his election.

Sec. 2. Six representatives of the unions shall be selected by the unions in a manner which shall prove satisfactory to them, but shall not include more than two representatives of one union, and the board of commerce shall select six men, not more than two representing one industry, who shall be selected in a manner satisfactory to the business men, and these twelve men shall serve as a board of arbitration for one year, and until their successors are selected and qualified. All members of the board must be signers of this agreement.

Sec. 3. The board shall meet once a month, and shall receive as compensation therefor the sum of \$5.00 per meeting for each member thereof, which shall be raised by each party to this agreement, for its six representatives on an equal basis, upon the most pro-rata according to their membership on the one side and on the individual upon the other, which have their names and seals attached to this agreement.

Sec. 4. Being absent from the meeting of the board for two consecutive meetings without a reasonable excuse will be cause for the seat of any member to be declared vacant at the discretion of the board, who shall immediately give notice that the vacancy may be filled by election.

Sec. 5. The board shall arbitrate in all matters of dispute that may arise between the employer and employe, and in any other matters properly in its jurisdiction under this agreement, and their decision shall be final.

Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of the board to investigate all cases properly brought to their attention of excessive rentals, or of excessive prices on any commodity, and they shall endeavor to maintain the cost of living at a rate which is reasonable and just.

Sec. 7. They shall endeavor to have one day each week in convenient hours established as a market day, in which the farmer may dispose of his produce, as some convenient point, to the general public.

Sec. 8. The board shall not have the power to raise or lower the scale of wages of any union during the life of this agreement.

Sec. 9. The board shall have power to establish a wage scale in any factory mill or any institution employing labor, seeking a location in or near the city, upon a wage basis that will enable them to compete with the like industry elsewhere, operated by union help, provided that the help employed shall become organized and both they and their employers shall sign and become a party to this agreement.

Article II. It is a fact to be recognized by the committee that the power of bringing public opinion in support of this agreement, therefore, it is agreed by the parties signing this agreement that any union, or business man, or any employer refusing to sign this agreement or violating it will be regarded by us as unfriendly to the common good and the promotion of industrial peace, and we will withdraw from him of them our favor and moral support, and take every lawful means at our command to induce him or them to change such hostile attitude toward this agreement by affixing their signatures and seals, and submitting their wage scales as hereinafter provided.

Article III. Section 1. Each union upon signing this agreement shall be granted full recognition by their employer, and shall have the privilege to take into their organization every employe within the jurisdiction of their union, and shall be granted by each employer such concessions as shall render the accomplishment of this the most practical.

Sec. 2. Each union shall be required to furnish a statement in which the jurisdiction of the union is defined, together with a copy of their wage scale, which, on approval by the board of arbitration shall be attached to and become a part of this agreement. If such statement is submitted and approved later from new parties to the agreement they shall also become a part of this agreement.

Sec. 3. The wage scale of each union in effect on the first day of April, 1909, shall be considered as a basis by which the wages shall be determined during the life of this agreement, provided that any raise having been granted by employers prior to April 15, to take effect the first day of May, 1909, may be accepted as a part of this agreement, and the board shall before giving approval to any wage scale accepted after May 1, 1909, investigate and ascertain that the one submitted is identical with the one actually in effect on the first day of April, or had been granted prior to April 15, 1909.

Article VI. The board shall elect from their number a chairman who shall preside at the meetings, and who shall be allowed a vote upon all questions, but shall have no casting vote in event of a tie. They shall also elect a secretary who shall keep a correct record of the minutes, and upon application shall furnish a copy of same to any Central Labor body. They may be published or not at the discretion of the board. Eight or more members constitute a quorum, provided those present are equally divided between the union and business representatives. Article V. It shall be the duty of the board to notify all parties not bound by this agreement coming into the city to bid on any contract, or to perform any work, that before beginning work their names should be attached to this agreement. Article VI. To the faithful keeping, both in the letter and the spirit, of this agreement to the end that better living conditions for the union man and his employer and several signers to this agreement pledge that be obtained and preserved, the industrial peace and amity between their individual and collective honor.

THE CONSTITUTION—
RULE OF THE I. W. W.

PREAMBLE.
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 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 everyday 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:

CONSTITUTION.

Article 1.

Section 1. This organization shall be known as THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

Sec. 2. The Industrial Workers of the World shall be composed of actual wage-workers brought together in an organization embodying thirteen National Industrial Departments, National Industrial Unions, Industrial Councils, and individual members.

(a) None but officers and employes of the general organization shall be members-at-large. (b) Local Recruiting Unions shall be composed of wage-workers in whose respective industries in a given locality there does not exist during their membership a local Industrial Union.

(c) Local Industrial Unions shall be composed of all the actual wage-workers in a given industry in a given locality, welded together in trade or shop branches or as the particular requirements of said industry may render necessary.

(d) National Industrial Unions shall be formed whenever there are more than five local Industrial Unions in any one industry having a joint membership of three thousand or more. National Industrial Unions shall maintain all communications between Local Industrial Unions and General Headquarters, until such time as the department to which the National Industrial Union belongs, is organized.

(e) An Industrial Department shall be made up of National Industrial Unions of closely kindred industries appropriate for representation in the departmental administration, and assigned thereto by the General Executive Board of the Industrial Workers of the World.

(f) Industrial Councils for the purpose of establishing general solidarity in a given district may be organized, and shall be composed of delegates from not less than five Local Industrial or Local Recruiting Unions, and shall maintain communication between said district and General Headquarters.

(g) Local Industrial Unions and Local Recruiting Unions within the district defined in the charter of a district council shall be required to maintain a full-time council.

(h) Industrial District Councils shall supervise the work of organization in their respective jurisdictions, and shall employ such organizers as may be deemed necessary, subject to the approval of the General Executive Board of the I. W. W.

(i) Industrial District Councils shall hear all appeals on charges from members of Local Unions within their jurisdictions, and their decisions shall be binding in such matters, unless appealed from to the General Executive Board or to the Convention.

(j) All charters of Local Unions within the district defined by an Industrial District Council charter shall be first approved by said Council before application for charter is made to the G. E. B.; but no charter of a Local Union can be revoked by a District Council.

Sec. 3. An Industrial Department shall consist of two or more National Industrial Unions aggregating a membership of not less than 10,000 members. The Departments shall have general supervision over the affairs of the National Industrial Unions composing same; provided, the General Executive Board shall have power to control these departments in matters concerning the welfare of the general organization.

Sec. 4. The Departments shall be designated as follows:
Department of Mining Industry.
Department of the Transportation Industry.
Department of Metal and Machinery Industry.
Department of Glass and Pottery Industry.
Department of the Foodstuffs Industry.
Department of Brewery, Wine and Distillery Industry.

Department of Floricultural, Stock and General Farming Industries.
Department of the Building Industry.
Department of the Textile Industries.
Department of the Leather Industries.
Department of the Wood Working Industries.
Department of Public Service Industries.
Department of Miscellaneous Manufacturing.
Sec. 5. The financial and industrial affairs of each National Industrial Department shall be conducted by an Executive Board of not less than seven (7) nor more than twenty-one (21), selected and elected by the general membership of said National Industrial Department; provided, that the Executive Board and general membership of the said National Industrial Department shall at all times be subordinate to the General Executive Board of the Industrial Workers of the World, subject to appeal, and provided, the expenses of such referendum shall be borne by the National Industrial Departments, or National Industrial Unions, or Local Unions, involved.
(To be continued.)

FROM NO. 86, OMAHA, NEB.

Yours of the 5th inst. at hand; contents carefully noted. In reply will say a warrant will be drawn upon our treasury for the amount due the I. W. W. only wish it was a hundred times that amount. We are always glad to receive your invoice about the first of each month, as we believe we know your conditions as well as you know them yourself. The appearance of the "Industrial Worker," devoted to the principles of industrial unionism, is the answer of the revolutionary working class of the world to the "undertakers" who had the I. W. of the W. "dead" and was preparing the corpse for burial. These fakers and false prophets, who had the I. W. of the W. dead and buried, and who tried to befuddle the minds of the revolutionary working class, are beginning to discover that it's the liveliest corpse in this world today. The I. W. of the W. opponents, numerous and varied as they are, these enemies inside and outside the organization, has found themselves outgeneraled by the revolutionary spirit of the working class. The future of the I. W. of the W. in Omaha, as well as the world, is bright and promising and with it is bound up the future of our literature, such as the I. W. The fellow workers should back up all of our papers with hard work and continue to give their support at all times. The correspondence from all sections of the country gives new life to our organization. No item of news showing progress should go unreported. Our propaganda must at all times be enlightening. The purpose of our lights in our masters' cities is to give light to protect capital, which is all unpaid labor. The lights in these cities and burys are not for the benefit of the wage-earner. But let us make the Industrial Worker an arc lamp of millions of candle power, that will cast a light in all dark places. That will show to the working class all of the corruption and tyranny of the capitalist class. Working people, get out of the dark! Shed the light. We are doing our part the best we know how in Omaha, No. 86 as holding two meetings a week on 15th and Douglas, Monday and Thursday evenings. At our meeting Thursday evening, July 8, we sold 15 Industrial Workers. We were all pleased with the sale, knowing the condition we are up against. The enthusiasm which the I. W. W. is receiving in Omaha is just grand, after the many battles we have had with our opponents. But I am, and I believe every fellow worker is willing to forgive our enemies of the past. But it is very hard to forget them.

We, as wage-earners in this age of the world, should be thankful that we are not millionaires and can take our place in the ranks of the I. W. W., an organization which says: "Labor is entitled to all it produces"; "That we are slaves and all capital is unpaid labor"; "An injury to one is an injury to all" and if we must strike it will be the general strike.

We must learn that the employer does not win strikes, but working people ceasing to work does. If we fight our master dollar with dollar, he has the cinch on us, but if we all cease to work and take a holiday then we have the cinch. But we must learn to take and hold, and instead of coming out on strike in the factories, mills, mines and shops, stay in and lock the other fellow out, and if he wants to come back he can only come back under these conditions, that he must go on to have the same men, women and children as the I. W. W. need men and women to speak for this organization all the time, who are willing to do propaganda and educational work along the lines and the plans of the I. W. of the W. In regards about the demands of harvest hands I will say we have about a score of slave markets in this city. I am informed that they are reaping their annual harvest in shipping men to the harvest fields. I am told they violate the law to a large extent, not so much in selling slaves at home, but slaves they ship. It appears when a working person sells themselves for a job they in return receive a bill of sale all filled out according to "law," and if the job is not what the slave master says it is on the bill of sale, then the slave can get his \$1 back. But those shipped out to Spokane, when they find the job is not what the bill of sale says it is, they are 2000 miles away from Omaha, the slave and lets it go at that. I presume there are lots of fellow workers in Spokane and the N. W. can tell you more about the slave markets of Omaha than I could. They all work on the same principle. In cohorts with the contractors and chefs in hotels and restaurants, these people gettings a rake-off from the slave seller by discharging these slaves in a few days after buying the job. But it's our duty to throw our searchlight on these rascals until we put them out of business.

The working class must become the dominant class, and it is our mission to unify the human family. We are the only people that can do that very thing. That is the reason I am thankful I am a wage-earner instead of a capitalist.
F. H. ALEXANDER.

FROM PRINCE RUPERT.

I received copy of the Industrial Worker this morning dated July 22. I take notice that a great many of the boys are beginning to express their views on the industrial question, and the great majority of them touch on the period terms of signing their rights away to the companies. I might say on that subject that I would like to see a clause in the I. W. W. constitution governing same, and that it should read so that no two-thirds vote could repeal it. As you know, a great many craft unions repeal a lot of constitutional acts by what is known as a two-thirds vote of their locals. In my opinion it may be of use in a great many ways relating to advancement of organization, but when it interferes with the fundamental principle of an organization then it should be abolished. And furthermore, it is the opinion of your correspondent that such an act as signing your labor to any company or individual for a specified period of time is a violation of our independence whether it is collectively or individually. I have seen those contracts made and signed, but I always seen a minority opposed to such action, and therefore I claim the minority is not guilty. And I suppose it is strong enough to say that the majority is weak-kneed or hopelessly ignorant on the whole industrial subject. Of course, I have seen cases where the minority often, at a risk, might have held sway, but when I see risk of wrecking the organization, but I will say here that in

such a case coming up in any I. W. W. local that would be for signing the rights of the members to obey a master for a given time I say the sooner it is wrecked the better. But then the minority, even though it should be reduced to one single member, he is stronger than the other bunch and his principle will soon be revived, and it is this class of union men that will emancipate the wage slave.
PAT DALY, Secy 326.

FROM GENERAL ORGANIZER TRAUTMANN

In my chase all over the battlefields of past revolutions here in the East, which brought me near Plymouth Rock even, I forgot to reply to your last esteemed letter. Thanks for compliments; they are returned. But one criticism of the paper: Some cartoons are excellent, others again on the "bum." I suppose two fellows are on the job, or perhaps the measure of inspiration, necessary to convey thoughts into print and paint, is regulated by the amount of food that the fellow is allowed to have. But you know that hungry poets made the best works of art and composition.

However, I can not dwell on this feature. It seems we have at last arrived at the turning point here in the East. The turning point to rapid ascendancy. Fruit bears the seed of years. To hell with all the hair-splitters now. To Hades with the quibblers. Up and onward will it go; the road is clear, although still obstructed. Clear away the underbrush, cut the obstacles on the way, and we will reach the final destination. I am off for McKees Rock, perhaps to face the bullets of the foe.

WM. E. TRAUTMANN,
General Organizer I. W. W.

FROM SEATTLE:

Loggers L. U. No. 432 is there the same as ever, only stronger and ever growing. The 40 delegates in the different camps are doing great work in spreading the real thing, industrial unionism, and as their numbers increase the membership also increases, and with the Industrial Worker in the field it is only a matter of time when we will be able to handle the employment sharks and put them where they rightly belong, in the ranks of the workers, to be able to relish a good, long day of manual labor, which will enlighten them a little on the conditions the LOGGER or any other working-man has to undergo in order to be able to exist.

Conditions in the different camps are on the average, on the high, and none know it better than the men working in one of them.

In order to have things as you would like to have them you must organize, as an individual you can't do anything but quit and move from camp to camp and take your medicine.

It's up to you and if you know enough to see the helpless position you are in you will be convinced that in order to get yourself out of it you must ORGANIZE, ORGANIZE, ORGANIZE!
WM. LIEBRECHT.

THINGS IN BOUNDARY COUNTRY.

After making a trip from Creston to Cranbrook, these are the state of affairs as I find them: At Creston the sawmill is shut down, practically nothing doing in the town. About three miles away the company is cutting and building roads. Wages \$2.75 a day, \$1.00 a day for board, \$3.00 revenue tax, board not much. Government road there pays \$3.00 for nine hours' work, board yourself.

At Erickson a sawmill is running, generally fullhanded in the mill, but generally need help in the woods. Wages from \$40 to \$50 per month. Board is fair.

At Yakk a sawmill is running. A man generally can get on there. Wages from \$2.25 up. Board is fair, at \$5.25 a week.

At Hyan there is nothing doing at all. The sawmill is shut down.

At Moyle the sawmill is running, and also woods work. Wages \$2.50 per day, board \$1.00 per day. Board is fair and fine boss to work for. The sawmill is one mile from town. A man can get work at this place most any time.

Was at Cranbrook and around the town. Government road pays \$3.00 per day, board yourself. Generally filled up all the time. Three employment offices, but it is not necessary to buy a job from them as you can go out to the woods at any time. Wages from \$40 to \$50 per month. North Star Lumber company wages from \$35 to \$45 and board per month. Board is fair. Staples Lumber company wages \$35 to \$45 per month and board. Board is not any too good. Crothers Lumber company wages from \$40 to \$45 and board per month. Board is not the best. There are several other camps that I have not been to yet. There is room for some men nearly all the time and at present quite a number could get work here.
HARRY CRIPPEN.

PREAMBLE

Of the Associated Employment Agencies.
The employment agencies and the working class have nothing in common. There can be no peace, so long as the I. W. W. wants the full product of their toll, and a few of the employment agents will have to work. Between these two classes a struggle must go on until all the members of the I. W. W. are put in jail with all the rest of the working class that are not satisfied with the present conditions. We find that the centralization of labor is getting stronger and stronger; that we are unable to conduct business if these organizations are allowed to get much stronger. The I. W. W. fosters a state of affairs which does not permit the workers to be pitted against one another, but they believe in solidarity of labor, thereby helping to defeat all the master class. Moreover, the I. W. W. aids the working class to cause discontent among laborers and finally wanting to abolish the capitalist system.

These conditions can be changed, and the interests of the employment agencies upheld, only by the organization formed in such a way that all its member at all times must ship these men out any place where there is no strike and to keep the working class fighting each other so that they will have no time to fight our organization.

Instead of the conservative motto, "A job or your money back," we must inscribe on our banner the reactionary watchword, "Abolition of the I. W. W." It is the historic mission of radical organizations to do away with all employment agencies; the employment agencies must be organized not only for the every day struggle with the I. W. W., but also to bring judges and the police whenever it becomes necessary. By organizing the employment agencies we will be able to keep the workers in ignorance and slavery.

Knowing, therefore, that our organization is absolutely necessary for our protection, we unite under the following constitution.
C. L. FILLIGNO.

Resolution adopted at the Second Annual Convention of the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers of the I. W. W., held on May 1st and 2nd in Providence, R. I.:
Whereas, There has been organized for over five years an alliance of economic organizations, international Federation of Trades Unions, which aims and has aimed since its inception to bring all the unions of the world in closer alliance and to promote the solidarity of the working class industrially organized, and

Whereas, The said International Federation, according to its records on file has repeatedly appealed to the American Federation of Labor to establish such international relations, but

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have been absolutely ignored and been treated with contempt by the chief functionary of said American Federation of Labor, and

Whereas, The latter organization could not be eligible to representation in the International Federation of Trades Union because it is not founded on the recognition of the class struggle and does regard the present system of production and distribution as a finality, and

Whereas, The Industrial Workers of the World is the only labor organization in North America organized on the industrial field, that is founded on the basic principles enunciated by said International Federation, therefore be it

Resolved, That the general executive board of the I. W. W. be requested to make application for representation in the International Federation, by the time of the next congress which is to be held according to the records, on August 20, 1910, a year hence, and whereas the "Confederation Du Travail" of France has requested the International Bureau of the Federation to place on the agenda of the next congress three points for discussion, namely:

- (1) The General Strike.
- (2) Anti-Militarism.
- (3) Anti-Patriotism.

and believing these three subjects to be of the utmost importance so that a universal line of action can be agreed upon, therefore be it

Resolved, That the convention ask the general executive board and the membership of the Industrial Workers.

This resolution will form the basis for the exposure of Gapon-Gompers before the congress, which at the solicitation, and upon virtually misrepresentation of facts was called a year ahead of the stipulated time—to please the National Civic Federation and its hired emissary now travelling in Europe.

I. W. W. UNION IN DENVER.
Vincent St. John, the general secretary-treasurer, has organized a union in Denver, while attending the convention of the Western Federation of Miners. There are 100 charter members to start with. Joe Hutchinson was among the old-time fighters in the W. F. of M. convention, which contained also many peaceful, tame slaves. Several hundred copies of the Industrial Worker were distributed among the delegates to the convention. We expect a report from St. John for next week.

General Organizer Trautman proceeded this week to Pennsylvania. Letters were written to the various places where the steel workers are engaged in battles with the employers, and urgent calls were received by him to come to the scenes of battle to carry the message of industrial unionism to the workers so long neglected and debared by that capitalist abortion, the American Federation of Labor.

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