

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

VOL. I

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1909

One Dollar a Year

No. 23

LABOR EXCHANGE UNION NEWS ITEMS

The post 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...

DIRECTORY OF UNIONS

So far we have not received the addresses of the secretaries of the outside unions, with the exception of two or three. Those industrial unions wishing their names and addresses in the Worker, please notify the editor at once.

The I. W. W. boys at Waterville, Wash., have won their strike for \$3. B. C. Stork of No. 424 says it is a surprise how easy the farmers are when they really think they are up against a union.

The notorious Washington employment office is shipping men to Columbia Sliding to Pat Welch, the contractor. There are no jobs there and the men can't get their tickets signed.

There are plenty of jobs at present all through the northwest country. If a man is willing to work for his board, the job sharks are getting fat, and the workers will be on the face this winter, the same as last, or worse.

The Palouse towns are crowded with men—many of the Missouri scabs from the east—and things could hardly be worse. If a man wants to see human degradation, and to see the missing link of Darwin, go and interview a Palouse rancher and his "men."

Cottonwood, Idaho.

I will advise you of the wages around Volkmann, Cottonwood and Grandeville. They are trying to hire men at \$2.50 a week, \$3 for sack loaders, \$3 for engineers, \$4 to \$4.50 for separator men, \$2 to \$1 for forkers. The ranches are going to advertise for men to flood the country.

The following items have been sent to the Industrial Worker by the members who are interested in posting the boys up on the conditions at the various camps and jobs:

Use Logging Co., near Seattle: Wages, \$2.25, up. Pay on 10th of month; \$1 hospital fee. Camp unhealthy, and grub is bum.

Logging Camp at Melboune, Wash.: Boss is named C. H. Clemons. Pay every month, wages, \$2.50 to \$3.75. Grub bum. Sleep in bunkhouses and tents. Hospital, 75c per month. Employment shark sends men to camp. Hike three miles on men's own time.

Building laborers in Seattle can get about \$2.50 for eight hours. Hard graft.

An extra gang on the C. & St. P. at Easton pays \$1.85 per day. Anybody can get on, though they send to the sharks for help. Sleep in a box car. Easy boss and lousy bunks. Gang working east toward Spokane.

Bennett Lumber Co. pays \$2.25 to \$4.50. Pay on the 15th of month. Bunk house; \$1 hospital fee; 12 hour shift. Grub fair.

Fremont, Wash., Brickyard. Spokane Brick & Lime Co. Wages, \$2 for 10 hours. Pay on 15th of month. Grub poor. Sleep in shack or lousy bunk house. Discount of 10 per cent if you quit. Latex shovels are used—No. 3.

Don Lumber Co., Dec., Ore.: Wages, \$2.25 to \$3. Pay every month. Grub, fair. Bunk house; \$1 hospital.

Stinson Lumber Co., Bryant, Wash.: Wages, \$2 to \$4.50. Good grub. Bunkhouse. Hospital 10c per cent of wages; 150 men and two camps. An average layout of the kind.

PORTLAND NOTES.

Labor conditions in and around Portland are somewhat improved the last month; at least there are more jobs for the slaves to choose from, all of which are little or no good.

Considerable work in the town from \$2 to \$2.50 for common labor; nine and ten hours' work.

The Tillamook railroad is building and many men are wanted from \$2.25 and \$2.50 for machinists; \$4 for broad axe men; with rotten board \$4.25 per week. This job is a fierce one and men may stay over two weeks, as the bosses want three crews—one going, one working and one coming. Incessant agitation on this job has improved it materially.

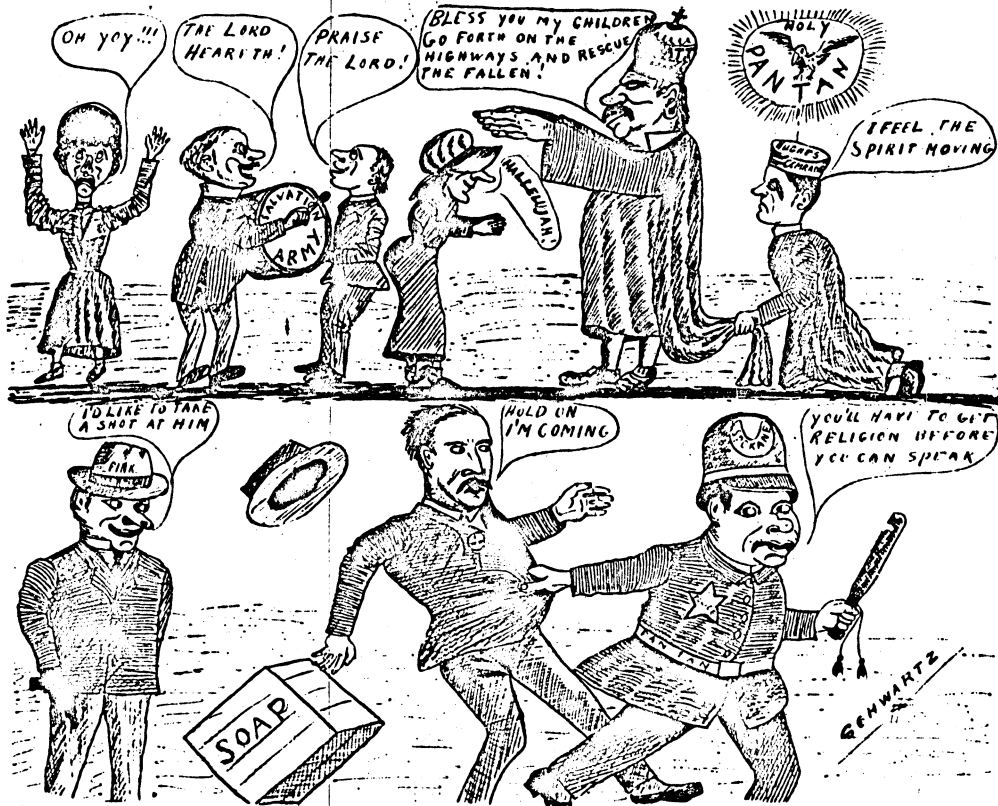
Colla job is open again; \$2 per day of 10 hours. Chuck-tenders, \$2.50 with a 2 cent bonus. Machine drillers, \$3; blacksmiths, \$4.

Logging camps are starting up again and considerable work in the camps up and down the Willamette. The W. W. hall and with the camp delegates hold for the new loggers and lumber men. There is little doubt but that we will have more information regarding the jobs and employment sharks can furnish at the hall.

The I. W. W. is the candy from now on in the men in and around Portland and all necessary is for us to go to it and we will get it.

The employment sharks have been whipped and are hanging on by the teeth. One shark sold a job last night and is hanging on with the hope of selling another again when his stake will be made. The shark will be ready to quit. Let us hope that the millmen help him out. Let us hope that the millmen help him out. Let us hope that the millmen help him out.

What is the property of those only who can't bear to lose it—Emerson.



FREEDOM FOR GRAFTERS AND PREACHERS; GAG-LAW FOR WORKERS

WAKE UP, LOGGERS!

Loggers L. U. No. 432 of the I. W. W. has found it necessary to get an organizer on this coast to organize all men working in the lumber industry in the Puget Sound country, and eventually all along the Pacific coast; one that understands the industry and has the ability to undertake the job and make a success of it.

We have at last succeeded in getting such a one here and since August 11 Fellow Worker Fred W. Hessewood has been at the work laid out for him.

He has met with great success since he came here and deserves the support of every logger in this part of the country, and it is the duty of every workman, working in or around logging camps to give him their support in inviting him to your bunkhouse in every camp the organizer happens to reach at any time.

Who would fall the lumber? Who would do the hoek-tending, the bucking, the rigging, the loading, the dogging up, the running of the donkey and so on? Why, he would have a fine logging camp, wouldn't he?

Who would tell him to go to the devil and be the one-half of one man, who don't know how to take hold of a saw or an axe, would be left by himself out in the cold. Why, he would freeze to death for the want of knowledge of how to cut his own wood.

Wakeup! Act like men and you will be respected as such. If you don't, they will ride you to death and make you a dog.

Read the Industrial Worker and I. W. W. literature. It will give you the answer to all questions. W. M. LIEBRECHT, 302 James St., Seattle, Wash.

CONDITIONS IN SAN PEDRO.

So far, the working class of San Pedro don't want to do anything for themselves in order to improve their existence. They assemble mornings and noons daily to be pointed out by a Southern Pacific functionary at the foot of Fifth street.

San Pedro is overcrowded with laborers. Lumber yards and longshore workers are paid 30c per hour and up to nine hours.

GREAT FALLS UNION AND SACRED CONTRACT

The Industrial Union of the I. W. W. of Great Falls, Mont., was organized in 1906. After the second annual convention of the I. W. W., the Great Falls union left the general organization, preferring to cast its lot with the discredited ex-president, Sherman.

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There are in Great Falls two so-called central bodies of organized labor. One is the "Cascade Trade and Labor Assembly," and the other is the "Cascade Central Labor Council."

The Great Falls union, having no conception of the principles of the I. W. W., signed a contract on May 4, 1909, which was printed in this issue of the Industrial Worker.

The attention of the general administration of the I. W. W. was called to the irregularities of the Great Falls union, and J. H. Walsh was sent by the I. W. W. headquarters to Great Falls to inform the members that they must either repudiate the contract with the employers, or give up their charter in the I. W. W.

contractor was allowed to take another 25 cents from the man against whom an order was signed by the business agent of the "union,"

Far from being a loss to be I. W. W., the expulsion of this bunch of ignorant and cowardly slaves is a distinct gain. Without large industrial control the I. W. W. has nothing to offer the working people, if not principles adhered to.

The growth of the I. W. W. depends to a great deal on the propaganda expounded by our organizers and soapbox speakers.

A weakened little Irishman applied for a job at the docks loading a boat. At first they said he was too small, but he asked them to give him a trial and he made such good progress that they gradually increased the size of his load until at last they had him carrying a 200-pound length of steel slatting under each arm.

Get in the swim and assist in bettering your own conditions. The boss wants profits, and it must all come out of you. It is to his interest to pay you as little as possible and work hell out of you.

Wake up, r-rot!

Have you displayed as much energy and ambition as your boss, in making your conditions better? If not, start now by joining Loggers L. U. No. 432, I. W. W., of Seattle!

Study industrial unionism. There is no need (Continued on Page Three.)

MISERABLE SLAVERY IN LOGGING CAMPS

The logger who has any idea in his mind that he is free, and in a free country, with equal rights with his boss, is, to say the least, laboring under a delusion.

For the last year, Loggers L. U. 432 of Seattle has attempted to organize the loggers on the Pacific coast into the woodworking department of the Industrial Workers of the World, and up to the present time, success has crowned what efforts have been made by approximately 5000 men being enrolled.

Believing that an organizer that was familiar with the organizing of loggers in Montana, would hasten along the work on the Pacific coast, the loggers local sent for Fred W. Hessewood of Montana, and instructed him to make a systematic tour of all the logging camps on the coast, especially in the states of Washington and Oregon.

Organizer Hessewood arrived on the 10th of August, and on the 11th he called the men together at Brown's Bay, Camp No. 3, and while addressing the men he was ordered to stop speaking by the superintendent (whose name is Grammer) and immediately leave his property, on threat of bodily harm being done to him, if he did not go.

As the Brown's Bay Logging company is a part of the National Lumbermen's association, we believe that their organization of masters will use their power to head off the organizing of the coast loggers.

The fact that the master class (not only on the Pacific Coast, but entire America) hates the Industrial Workers of the World is proof that they understand the plan of organization, as well as the aims and objects of the I. W. W.

The man who says he is free and in a free country, when he can not receive a visitor of his own working class into his home, where he is paying \$5 a week for board and room, is either a coward or a fool.

A negro slave had the right to receive visitors in slavery days and a hired girl of today, who does the scullery work for the rich, is given the privilege of bringing friends to her master's home, but not so with the loggers. They are only free to work long hours like hell and keep their mouths shut.

"Equal Rights."

You will have equal rights with the boss—when you are dead! Your boss can, and has organized to raise prices, cut wages, get more money out of your hides, and you did not order him away, and forbid him to organize. Why? Because he is your master and you are his slave.

If there was such a thing as equal rights, you would have the same power to stop the boss from organizing, as he has to stop you.

Of course you don't care about being called a slave, because you think you are free. You are free to starve if you don't like your boss, and you can't better your conditions without organizing your boss.

No better argument could be advanced as a reason why you should organize industrially than the equity displayed by your boss to the I. W. W.

His organization is bad for you and yours will be bad for him, and he knows it, and you don't! He don't want you to shorten the hours of labor, or get more wages, or force him to send to the union hall for his men.

Nothing can be accomplished without organization—your boss will admit that. Ask him! Men are battling for better conditions and fighting the boss all over the world, in some places with guns and clubs.

Japanese are striking by thousands in the Hawaiian Islands; hundreds of thousands of our fellow workers in Sweden are fighting for better conditions; the same in Spain; but here in free America, where one workman has not the right to speak to another in his home where he is paying rent, there exists an utter indifference to the noble work of raising the standard of living for the workers and somebody freezing us from the clutches of the capitalist mag, who threaten men's lives and talk of their men.

Wake up loggers—many a good man is today suffering in jail, because he has dared to turn his face to the stream and fight the powers that be.

Any old fish can float down stream, but it takes a live one to swim up.

Get in the swim and assist in bettering your own conditions. The boss wants profits, and it must all come out of you. It is to his interest to pay you as little as possible and work hell out of you.



CAPITALIST STATE AND ECONOMIC POWER

(By Vincent St. John.)

The capitalist state is a creation of capitalism. The capitalist state is a creation of capitalism. The capitalist state is a creation of capitalism.

A Few Questions.

To raise men of the socialist party the following questions are respectfully referred to the working class.

The army is powerless if the worker will not support it by producing wealth to maintain it. The army is powerless if it has to produce its own supplies and transport them or go without.

Robert Hunter, one of the "faddists" in the labor movement, says that the capitalist will not permit any form of industrial union.

Let me whisper in your ear, Bobbie, that they can not put the working class in jail. Let me whisper in your ear, Bobbie, that they can not put the working class in jail.

They can not put any considerable portion of the workers in jail either—to do so means to lessen the supply of labor in the labor market, and that means an increased price for labor power.

What good is an injunction that is disregarded by all at whom it is issued? If a striker is in jail he feeds on the taxpayers, and he will feed just about as good as he will on strike benefits.

THE PALOUSE AND THE PALOUSER.

When writing about a country and its inhabitants, it is customary to dwell upon its location, the physical features, the climate and the moral status and occupation of its people.

The soil is what is known as volcanic ash, and is admirably adapted to growing wheat, corn, mustard and tarweed.

The climate is what is called temperate, and in the winter the temperature goes down to 20 degrees below zero and the summer temperature is about 97 degrees above the zero.

The present inhabitants are many of them Palousers and their descendants. Most of the Palousers came from eastern states, chiefly Missouri, Kansas and that portion known as western Oregon.

means of transportation. Most were poverty stricken victims of eastern conditions, who ran away rather than try to solve the problems.

Then in the aggregate the Palouse pioneers were the sum and dregs of southern and eastern states, and it is due to this origin and environment that the present holders of the land are of such a low caliber in the sum total of civilization.

Occupation, Customs and Home Conditions. Having the opportunity to observe and study the Palouser in his natural haunts and everyday life, noting his peculiarities and brutalities, I am in a better position to describe him.

It does not require much ability or knowledge of farming to raise wheat or mustard upon the Palouse hills, and even that ability is generally furnished by hired men.

Food. And now I come to the most distressing and disagreeable of all—the foodstuffs displayed upon a Palouser's table. Although wheat is the chief cereal raised in the Palouse, flour, the manufactured product, is the scarcest.

Meat. In the line of meats he generally buys the cheapest, such as the neck of beef. Once in a while this will be substituted by pork, but often, very often, there is no meat of any quality upon a Palouser's table.

Coffee. And this completes the bill of fare upon a rancher's table. The coffee is always of the poorest quality and is always over and underdone, but never good.

Kitchen. There is no such thing as a dining room in a Palouser's home. The meals are always eaten in the kitchen, which is always small and hot and full of flies.

WILHELM II. SPEECH TO SOLDIERS. You now belong to me, body and soul. You have now only one enemy, and that is my enemy.

My friends have you heard of the town of Somers. On the banks of the Flathead Lake, where stands the Somers sawmill fair, which some time or other scents the air with the dirty smell of scabs?

It lies in the Flathead Valley. In the state of old Montana. That scabby feeling is native there; it's the home of the worthless I don't cares, where all the scabs reside.

LABOR MOVEMENT IN SAN FRANCISCO

(By George Speed.)

It may be of some interest to fellow workers of the Northwest to hear something in relation to conditions in "Frisco." True, most all members think they have the most difficult job, to get on with the workers in their own respective localities, and for some unaccountable reason many workers are unable to see the value of industrial unionism.

Two young fellows, sons of a Granger rancher, and two of the men who lived off the earnings of the women upstairs, and Foley, the proprietor, thought it would be a great thing to play a joke on old Sam, the cook.

THE TOPPENISH MURDER CASE. There was an old fellow hanging a round Foley's saloon, a notorious dive, the upstairs of which is occupied by prostitutes and pimps.

AN AVERAGE LAWYER—A SCAMP. And it is a peculiar fact that the city attorney was present and took an active part in the hearings administered in the jail, from which his dead body was removed that night under cover of darkness.

REMARKS. If this man Smith is the Smith that many suppose him to be, and from every source from which I can learn I believe he is, he was known as a peaceful, manly fellow, who would take an occasional drink, very, very frank and outspoken, is very well known in this north-west and has many friends.

THE GENERAL STRIKE. The characteristic main periods of the general strike idea can be reviewed as follows: 1. The general strike is the only form of revolution possible under the present conditions, qualified and created by the economic situation of capitalism.

2. The general strike can disturb society most severely because it attacks its vitality, its main support: production and consumption.

3. The general strike is the clearest, most direct and unveiled expression of revolt of the proletariat, and only the result of the development of its every day means of battle, "the strike."

4. Due to the division of labor, it is sufficient that only a few wheels stop in the complicated mechanism of modern production, to bring whole series of machines, factories, even whole industries to a standstill.

5. The general strike needs no money support and is more apt to succeed in an unfavorable business crisis than in a favorable one.

6. The general strike can figure on the largest masses and largest success, because it starts quite lawfully; does not require great heroism; does not expose any one to danger, and is even promoted by the cowardice of those who stay at home.

7. Through the interruption of all means of transportation and communication it is no more possible to fetch produce and nourishment from districts which remained quiet. The political and military authorities lose the possibilities of quick communication and movement of troops.

8. Through the absolute necessity to protect the large cities and centers of industry, the private property of the exploiters, to watch the numerous railroad trucks (not only to uphold law and order, but also to care for the engines of their own army) and through the endeavor to continue the most necessary production by aid of soldiers, the dispersion and organization of the military forces will soon be effected, and the consequence thereof will be their complete impotence and the "victory of the proletariat."—Ex.

the fire spread, running up his pants leg and in his effort, or supposed efforts, to quench the fire in his pants, they forgot his feet, which were so badly burnt that he is still on crutches.

Cold-Blooded Murder. And it was on the expiration of the 30-day sentence that Smith was murdered. This was in June. On the evening of the last day of his sentence, he was chained to the pump, which is used to pump water in the tank in the city hall or town hall.

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MISERABLE SLAVERY IN LOGGING CAMPS

(Continued from Page One.)

for any man to be ignorant of it. It is the only method by which the great hosts of labor can ever be brought together to fight their common enemy—the profit monger.

When you come to Seattle, just forget the skidroad for a while and do the right thing. The bluffer who herds his men at Browns Bay, says he believes in unions "if they are run right," and says he is willing for his men to organize, so long as they don't join the pesky I. W. U.

The I. W. U. men reduced their hours of labor to nine hours a day and raised their wages in the spring of 1907. This was hell for the boss, and in the spring of 1908 the I. W. U. men were forced out of the state, because they would not join a lot of scabs.

Read the Industrial Worker, printed in Spokane by the I. W. U. locals. It is a sure cure for ignorance, and ignorance is the worst disease which can afflict a wage worker.

TO THE REVOLUTIONIST. Workers of the world, unite! No longer need we wait; So let us organize to hold The wealth that we create.

Workers of the world, unite! Wake, slaves, and organize! None but the brave deserve the fair; None but the bold, the prize; And when we stand united, boys, We'll raise a mighty shout; Then hold the tools of industry And lock the bosses out.

Workers of the world, unite! The final fight begin; You've nothing but your chains to lose, And all the world to win! H. T. K.

Industrial Union No. 12 of Los Angeles, Cal., has sent in \$23 for the Industrial Worker on their own hook. This paper is printed for the benefit of the I. W. U. and we expect no help from anyone else.

Ed. Ross ..... 50 John W. Miller ..... 1.00 O. J. Sautter ..... 1.00 Sam Lehrer ..... 1.00 G. W. Reese ..... 1.00 Sidney Smith ..... 1.00 I. Nosholtz ..... 1.00 L. E. Freeman ..... .50 W. Bauldorf ..... .50 Gus Sandberg ..... .50 Rudolph Mischler ..... .25 Fred Fildmudt ..... .50 John Troy ..... .50 C. M. Quinby ..... .50 Walter Sautter ..... .25 G. A. Frick ..... .50 E. M. Dickerson ..... .25 A. C. Holst ..... .25 F. Robbins ..... 1.00 H. Sterndorf ..... .50 Frank M. Smith ..... 1.00 No. 12 bundle orders ..... 10.00

Total \$23.60 The Portland (Ore.) unions also sent in bundle orders for \$17. Tom Hall of Enville sends in \$5 and offers to go to jail as soon as we start the street fight against the Pan-Tan, Hughes, Pratt & Co. Various other gifts have been received which will be acknowledged in the next number.

I. W. U. Song Books Now Ready The Classic Songs of Revolution and the Songs of the Modern Blanket Strif 25 Songs in All Address: B. HOLMES Literature Agent I. W. U. REAR 412-420 FRONT AVE. Price—10 Cents Each \$5.00 per 100 \$2.50 per 50

