

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

VOL. I

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1909

No. 5

LOGGERS ORGANIZE ON PUGET SOUND

The loggers of Puget Sound are beginning to realize the necessity of organization. They are able to establish conditions in the camps, that will permit a man with intelligence to stay and work in them more than a few days at a time.

Reports from all over the country are in accord with the facts: That the conditions in the logging camps are all the time; the usage he gets in the average camps, surpasses all imagination, the accommodations are as a rule on the bum. Imagine, 8 to 10 or 12 men sleeping in a shanty, in bunks three tiers high, which is alive with fleas and bedbugs and lots of times with worse vermin, the socks and clothing hung up around the stove, is, in itself, enough to drive a man out of the room.

As to the grub, it is in most cases a mistake, not only of the poorest quality, but often short at that; the foul air in the bunkhouse is often so thick, that you can cut it with a knife.

The North Is on the Bum!

There are lots of men at present working in some of the camps thinking of going north. Now I can tell you before-hand, that you will only jump from the frying pan into the fire, as the Fellow Workers up there are on strike in three different camps at present: Prince Rupert, Fairbanks and at Nome, and you will be told the same there, as here, "ORGANIZE" or go scabbing.

Instead of staying where you are and organizing, to make conditions tolerable, you select the worst kind of method; you rush into a place where workmen are striving to better their condition, and you, by your going up there to work are very apt to put them on the hog. You all know these conditions in the camps too well; you also know, that as long as you do not organize, you will have to take your medicine; what are you waiting for? Will you allow yourselves to be driven to the dogs, or will you stand up like men, get into the loggers' L. U. 432 and do the work, that is expected of you? Be men, act like men and you will be respected as such! We expect to be 2,000 or 3,000 strong on, or about July 4th; so get a move on yourselves and get into your place, which is in loggers' L. U. 432. I. W. W. WM. LIEBRECHT. Member of I. W. W. and W. F. M.

VICTORY IN FRANCE SCARES EMPLOYERS

The following is an extract from the "Chicago Tribune." The Tribune is a paper printed solely in the interest of the employing class and can not be accused of giving the workers the best of any story. It is instructive in showing the resistless power of the Industrial Union. When a strike, like the last one of the postal and telegraph workers in France, is enough to call forth such articles as the following, it is a sign that there is something doing:

PARIS STRIKE BIG LABOR LIFT.

Immense Power of Workingmen Leaders Shown in Result.

COUNTRY IN UNION'S GRIP.

Public Employes Can Paralyze Government Any Moment.

By Cable to the (Chicago Tribune). Paris, March 27.—While it is admitted here on every hand that the result of the postal strike is a complete victory for the strikers, there is little or no appreciation shown by either the public or the press of the immense significance of the defeat which the government suffered.

What in fact has been going on in France for the last two weeks was a duel between regularly appointed officials of a republican government and labor union leaders, and the labor union leaders won. They won completely, humiliating the government at every point and demonstrating that the regular officials are powerless against them.

Labor Leaders' Power Shown.

The French postal strike of March will go down in history as the most massive revelation ever given Europe of the solidarity of labor and the power of labor leaders. The original and only head of the strikers was the head of the union, under-secretary of posts and telegraphs. They've got Simyan's head, though the formal decapitation will not



Brothers (!)—Hod Carriers Get \$3.50. Cement Workers Take Job For \$3.00—A. F. of L.

take place for a few days. The Frenchman is a polite duelist and does not desire to cause unnecessary humiliation.

The strikers have had a week holiday devoted to joyous processions, proclamations and forensics, and have resumed work victorious and unpunished. The government, too, has indulged in more or less fervid oratory declaratory of the impossibility of submitting to the demands of the strikers, but has been compelled to eat its words.

Can Paralyze the Government.

It is fully a refuse to see what this battle, this victory, may mean. If the strike has proved so effective a weapon in the hands of one class of government employes it is certain that members of every other branch of the public service will in the future present their demands under the same menacing, for there are in France 400,000 public functionaries. It is in their hands at any moment to paralyze the government.

The right of the civil service employes to organize hitherto has been legally undetermined. There always have been mutual associations among them, but their right to strike never before has been tried out.

SPOKANE KANGAROO AGAIN.

White, of the dairy lunch and cafeteria on Wall St., was arrested on March 16 charged with having used foul and abusive language to one of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees, who was picketing the place at the time of the strike against the dairy lunches and cafeterias which the A. F. of L. had placed on the unfair list. L. S. Smith was the complaining witness before Judge Mann, Monday, and White was convicted. Not on your tin-type! Turned loose. It is reported that the new A. F. of L. scale will be put in effect if possible on June 15. Until that date there is to be no picketing, etc. According to this scale the extra men who work odd shifts are to be paid the regular scale and half as much more by the man whose places they are filling for the time. The boys want a straight six days a week shift and the first class cooks want \$2.00 more per week. It is to be hoped that the cooks will get the raise, but what is the sense of letting the bosses know in advance about this business? Why not spring it on them when there is a crowd in town and the bosses have their hands full? The court has dissolved the injunction against the cooks and waiters. The next thing should be to "dissolve" the court.

INDUSTRIAL WORKER UP-TO-DATE.

Phoenix, Ariz., April 8: Please send another bundle of the Industrial Worker. We will keep a standing order for a bundle of 50 copies. I think it is up to date and will get all the subscribers I can. G. W. REESE.

Order a Bundle of the May Day Edition of the Industrial Worker

OUT OF JAIL AT LAST; NOT ON CHAIN GANG

Two of our Fellow Workers, Joe Pavich and Wasyl Choma of Industrial Union No. 434 were let out of jail Monday afternoon, April 12. They were arrested on February 16 and charged with disorderly conduct. Being I. W. W. men, they were suspicious characters and were blamed as having taken part in a "riot" on Stevens street. Judge Mann gave them the limit—\$100.00 fine and thirty days in jail. Of course they both refused to work on the chain gang and have been in jail for two months. There is such a land office business on the jail is almost full, and they were turned out to make room for some "fresh fish." The condition of affairs in the Spokane city jail would disgrace any place but Spokane and both the boys look very pale and will probably be sick.

It is some satisfaction to think that these acts of tyranny and repression make the gulf wider and wider between the employing class and the union men. One of the main complaints against these men, according to the Spokane "Chronicle," was that they are foreigners! The justice and kindness they have experienced in the Spokane booby hatch will no doubt make them love "our country." These men are Austrians and say that there is more freedom in Austria for workers than in America. Of course this is wicked! Business is on the boom in Spokane; there are 20 men on the chain gang and there should be some fine streets paved by fall. The chain gang is composed of employment agents, sky-pilots and tinhorn gamblers. Nit!

They are workmen who get put on the chain gang and it is good enough for any bunch of curs who have so little manhood that they are willing to parade along the street chained like cattle.

Pavich and Choma are both about 20 years old. They will live to see the abolition of the chain gang and the extermination of the employment agencies who are at the bottom of their arrest and all the trouble the I. W. W. has been in in Spokane for some time. It is no great event in union circles for a bunch of I. W. W. men to be in jail. It is the regular thing. This rotten town and Russian city government will be advertised for all it is worth. Every Industrial Union in America and in Europe will be notified of these things and "made in Spokane" will be a by-word among union men for senseless and corrupt "law" and grafting officials.

\$30.00 IN TEN MINUTES.

A foreman for Grant, Smith & Co. wanted eight men to go to work on the railroad. He called on Monday last at Adams & Switzer's employment office, and was assured that the men were in stock and he was shown some samples. Adams asked this foreman if there was not room for more than eight. The foreman stated that room could be "made" if the neces-

sary commission were paid to him. This latter part being arranged, he got fifteen Austrians where he only needed eight. On being asked what he intended to do with the others, he replied that he would fire a bunch of men the next day. This transaction at \$2.00 per head netted \$30.00. This is the kind of thing that is so usual, that all the workmen are familiar with it. Thirty dollars skinned in ten minutes from a bunch of men who could not speak the language! No wonder the employment sharks can afford to pay to keep the I. W. W. from holding street meetings! But we are still in the fight as these sharks will learn and are learning every day. The employment shark has got the gasp artist faded—and has a license. By the way, has anyone seen C. D. Kent of the Empire employment joint? He specialized in Austrians, too, and had to leave town in a hurry. Moral: The employment shark must go!

I. W. W. GROWS AND GROWS.

The Polish Branch of Industrial Union No. 390, Plainsville, Penn., was organized April 4 by Fellow Worker Zielinski.

G. E. B. Member Joseph J. Ettor is still working in the Anthracite coal district of Pennsylvania. The prospects are growing brighter in spite of the employers and their hirelings.

General Organizer Wm. E. Trautman was in Philadelphia during the past week. Week before last he was in the coal district around Scranton, Pa.

The I. W. W. Propaganda League of Chicago had a big time at the opening of the new Headquarters during the afternoon and evening of April 11.

A Propaganda League has been chartered at Kansas City, Mo. They have red hot material and will certainly carry on an active campaign for the Industrial Union this coming summer.

Railroad Constructors' Industrial Union has been organized at Prince Rupert, British Columbia. This union is already over 300 strong. Pat Daly is the Secretary. Prince Rupert is the western terminal of the Grand Trunk Pacific R. R. There is little doubt that this local union will be able to organize this entire part of the country. They already have a fight on against the employers.

KEEP AWAY FROM ALASKA.

There are a number of grafting schemes to draw men to Alaska, now that the homeseeker crop is in season. The Western Federation of Miners warns all people to stay away from Douglass Island and other Alaskan camps. There are lots of men out of work there and the country is crowded.

CONDITIONS IN FLATHEAD VALLEY

Fred W. Heselwood.

Conditions here are good (for the boss) which means that they are bad for the worker.

Conditions are bad all over America, for the workers, and there is nothing to indicate at the present time that they will improve, but on the contrary, everything tends to show us that they will be worse. The heavy reduction in wages, that is being forced on the workers in the steel and other industries, does not tend to make matters better for the great army of toilers.

There is no place in America where the work of education and organization has been carried on with more vigor, than here in Flathead valley, and there is no place in America where traitors and cowards have worked more diligently among the workers to destroy our work, than right here in Flathead valley.

The master in his mad desire for more profits from the toil of the workers, is a gentleman compared to the cool, calculating, oily-tongued cur of a wage worker who would (in the interest of a company), tear down the workers' organization, by worming his way into their confidence and then deliberately robbing them of their money.

Don't Be a Quitter!

When such instances occur, instead of repairing the breach and profiting by experiences of the past, pay closer attention to the Union and its business methods. A great many, in fact the majority of the workers do the very thing that the master wishes them to do, and for which he probably paid the traitor help him do it, that is, quit the Union. With such obstacles to contend with, the I. W. W. has grown in Flathead valley. Many loyal men can be found remarking, "That I will stick to the I. W. W. through thick and thin, and as long as there is one more member." Had all the workers this sense of reason, manhood and fight in them, the I. W. W. would today be doubly as strong as it is. Yet we are strong and still growing.

The men are getting tired of being forced into the ranks of the unemployed, when they are healthy and willing to work, and yet even the hobo route is more desirable than suffer all the indignities that the lumberworkers have to, if they wish to work.

From a capitalist standpoint, it is impossible to insult one of their slaves. The bosses do not recognize in the ordinary working plug, enough brains to give a mosquito the headache. Let us see if this be so.

Company Owns the Men!

Last winter while in a camp of the Somers Lumber Co. (a Great Northern concern) and while Peterson, the president of Local 421 was addressing the men in their home (bunk house) after the day's work was done, and supper over, etc., a small shrivelled up son of King Oscar came bounding up to Peterson and interrupted him by saying that "it was an insult to the Somers Lumber Co. to come in and talk to their men, without getting permission from the company." He said he was the main sprag, and would not allow it. He said he didn't mind any one talking to their men, but it was an insult to do so without getting permission. Of course Peterson got right out (two hours afterward) feeling very sorry, for having insulted the Great Northern Railway. No! the main sprag didn't mind the I. W. W., only the insult was sticking in his crop. It wouldn't do for him to say that his master had sent him there, and that the company was afraid of the I. W. W. Oh, no! He only traveled to the camp to protect the company from being insulted. Do you see the point? Many of them didn't see it then, but several did, and they joined the organization. Here is another insult, but all the workers have not discovered it as yet. The notice on the walls in all the company camps, read, that if you work a whole month, you will get \$35.00, but if you leave inside of a month that you will get \$28.00. You work long enough to pay the employment shark, tax collector, doctor, commissary bill, and then get let out and paid off at the rate of \$28.00 a month. Why didn't you stay and get the \$35.00? Of course you have not been insulted. You feel a little mean as you pack your blankets back to town to try it over again. That's an easy one. Here is another a little harder:

A Job with a String to It.

Men who have recently applied for situations at the saw-mill of the Somers Lumber Co. have been notified by a superintendent that the applicant can have the situation he desires, providing that he

(Continued on Page 4)

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

REAR 412-420 FRONT AVE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE
Spokane Local Unions of the Industrial Workers of the World

JAMES WILSON Editor
TELEPHONE MAIN 1566

Subscription, Yearly	\$4.00
Subscription, Six Months	.50
Bundle Orders, 100 or More, Per Copy	.02½

To Our Friends: We are in need of items of news for workers from all points. In writing for the Industrial Worker, articles should not contain over one thousand words at most. Write in PLAIN, SHORT WORDS—the every-day language of us workers—and we can understand it.

Always send in a bunch of subscriptions if possible.
Application has been made for admission of this publication to second class mail matter.

Fight the boss while you live. You'll be a long time dead.

What are you doing to get more wages and shorter hours?

Niagara Falls went dry April 11. Hilly Sunday must have been there.

Why don't you ride in an automobile, this fine weather? Do you prefer to work? There's a reason!

The French Industrial Union strike in the postoffice madé the King of England wait for his mail. Anarchists!

The crop of home-seekers (suckers) is the biggest in years. They are coming west to take up a homestead, and most of them will wind up in the jungles—not the Teddy-Bear jungles, but the other kind.

Dig in and work like H—ll this summer. When fall comes you may be even with the game. A tramp is even now and will be then, too. See?

Sam Gompers of the A. F. of L. gets \$5,000.00 per year salary. He is president of the outfit. This must be a comfort to the members of No. 12,222 and 11,624 as they bend over a shovel!

If there is to be trouble between the employers of Japan and of America, it will be no benefit to the workers of either country. Let the Mikado and Cinejnatti Fatty and Rockie fight it out alone!

Our dear friend, Harry Rhodes, of the Spokane Kangaroo Court has been busy with politics for some little time, but he is now back again at his old job. From all accounts Harry is better at "soaking" hooch for suspicion of hunger than at politics. Stay on the bottom, Harry—then they can't put you down!

The Western Employers' Clearing House has opened still another employment office. Two dollars for "registration" and one-third of the first month's pay. This is a damned shame and you workmen must put a stop to this employment office game. It's the rottenest graft in Spokane—and that's going some!

The Review has trotted out that old electroplate article about "how the farmers can't get help, etc." The farmers want a "man" to work 16 hours per day, eat garbage and sleep in the straw-stack with the pigs. The average horse rancher is one degree removed from the brute.

An Associated Press dispatch says: King Edward at Biarritz was absolutely unapproachable for two days, during which he received bushels of letters and telegrams delayed by the postal strike in Paris. Even the King of England had to wait till the Industrial Union of France got ready to lend him his mail. Which was really "king" of the situation; the Industrial Union or Ed?

Fellow worker James Perta, one of the Italians brought in an order on his boss in favor of 12,222, A. F. of L. (the short handed shovel union). The order was for \$2.50 for initiation. Perta said he did not know what the order was when he signed it nor what the union was. This is a fair sample of the A. F. of L. system of organizing. This "alien," this "foreigner" Perta should ask Thomas Maloney, what the A. F. of L. really is. God knows!

According to a "prominent employment lady," there are not half enough applicants—women for the jobs. This seemed to be the trouble not more than a hundred years ago, when the applicants were sent to "jobs" which it is not necessary to describe. If the decent people of this section, not necessarily agitators, knew what goes on every day in these employment offices, there would not be one of them left twenty-four hours. Employment lady!

The Chronicle as a newspaper is powerful. So is Lamberger cheese—powerful. The "Chronicle" prints the resolutions which were passed by the San Francisco I. W. W. condemning the gag law of Spokane. The "Chronicle" says that Judge Mann is "not worried about this." Certainly not! But the I. W. W. has "worried" the city hall grafters into putting on a gag-law. Afraid to have I. W. W. men talk and then they aren't worried! Likely story!

It's a cold day when some new employment office don't start in Spokane. Especially is this the case since the I. W. W. has stopped street meetings. The "Baraca" Bible classes of several churches will now start another lay-out. They can not afford to be as exclusive as the Y. M. C. A. From all accounts the "Baraca" will even get jobs for men who have been in jail. Many of the I. W. W. men have been in jail for talking on the street, but they will not apply to the "Baraca" for all that!

The Chronicle—that city garbage can—has an editorial about getting rid of the "loafers" in Spokane. This would be a good idea, though it can't be supposed that the Chronicle means business. Get rid of the loafers! What! "Vag" the employment sharks? Put the tin-horn gamblers on the rock-pile? Clean up Riverside Avenue from the loafers and dead-beats which hang around the corner of Riverside and Howard and crowd women off the sidewalks? Never! Never! Never! It would be too radical.

Page eleven of the Sunday Review is very instructive. The Review, for the benefit of those outside of "the Inland Empire" is the sheet which has done more than any other second-rate paper in this section to discredit labor unions, to persecute union men, to break down wages and uphold tyranny. Grandma Durham is the prop of "law and order"—a second Moses for the Spokanites. Sad that Grandma's efforts along this latter line have been of so little use! The advertisements which plaster page eleven of the Sunday Review call attention to the social sewer in no doubtful terms. A paper which will print anything—except the truth—for money can not be too particular! But what is the matter with the postoffice inspector for this district Section 12, Art. 5 of the postal laws forbids the mailing of

"all obscene, lewd or lascivious matter." Borrow a copy of this paper, you respectable members of the citizens' alliance and 150,000 club and read page eleven to your families. Send a copy to the infant class of the Sunday school, and then abuse the I. W. W. for being "lawless!"

CRAFT SCABBERY

Last Thursday, several members of the hod-carriers' union, A. F. of L., were at work for Archer, the contractor. They were handling concrete and were getting \$3.50 per day. Then some men who belong to the cement workers' union, also A. F. of L., hired out to Archer for \$3.00 per day—whereupon Archer, of course, fired the \$3.50 hod-carriers. The chances are that the carpenters' union, A. F. of L., did not know of this chance or they would have been there ahead of the cement workers. This would have been another chance for the carpenters to "make good" by scabbing.

The I. W. W. is sometimes criticized for pointing out the faults of craft unions—"as if the I. W. W. was perfect." The I. W. W. is not perfect, nothing human is perfect; it is only a matter of development from the bow and arrow to the Krag-Jorgensen rifle. But there is as great a gulf between the moss-back tactics of the A. F. of L. and the I. W. W. as between the bow and arrow and the machine gun. The craft unions of Spokane are, as far as they go, average samples of the A. F. of L. It would be interesting to know just what would be scabbery from their point of view. If an outsider had taken the jobs of the hod-carriers for less than the scale, it would probably have been scabbing—even in Spokane. But what can be said of men with cards in their pockets doing the same thing? Where is the A. F. of L. member who knows anything about the rules of his union or the "constitution" of the A. F. of L.? Is there any literature put out by this bunch that tells how to get more at the bosses' expense; or how to fight the boss; or in fact a word or a line that will really organize the workers for their own good?

There are good men in the separated unions in Spokane. No one would be foolish enough to deny it. But could a good man armed with a bow and arrow, hope to conquer the man with the rifle? It is the fault of the wrong disorganization of the craft unions that they are not able to fight the employer. The employer is industrially organized, the A. F. of L. is not. In addition to the old-fashioned form of their unions, they are controlled by bosses' men and labor skates. With a home guard that has not the backbone of a lamp-wick; with such men as Tom Maloney for "organizers" and with a union that teaches that the employer has a right to make money out of the sweat of others, the A. F. of L. in Spokane is certainly the limit. It is a fright! Look at the porters trying to fight the Japanese; the hod-carriers fighting the cement workers; 11,624 fighting 12,222; the carpenters fighting the whole bunch; all groups of workmen fighting other workmen and not one of them fighting the common enemy, the employer.

The American Federation of Labor is run in the interest of the employing class, and the bosses, big and little, are there to keep down the spirit and the fighting blood of the workers. Any man who has the nerve and the backbone to stand up for what's right should leave this aggregation who have long since become merely a cat's paw for the bosses. Cement workers scabbing on the hod-carriers and then talk about being "union men!"

THE WAGE SCALE OF THE I. W. W.

We are often asked about the I. W. W. wage scale, and how it compares with other labor organizations in this regard.

The I. W. W. wage scale where in force and established has the record beaten for high wages and short hours in the same line of work. In Nevada, before the troops were sent in there by Teddy, the track laborers on the Las Vegas road got \$4.50 for an eight hour shift. No laborers received less than this under the jurisdiction of the Industrial Union. In Goldfield wages, according to the I. W. W. scale in force, were as follows: Laborers, \$4.50; carpenters, \$7.00; bakers, \$8.00; plumbers, \$10.00; laundry girls, from \$4.50 up, and other things accordingly. True, prices were higher in Goldfield than in Spokane, but in nothing like the same proportion as the difference in wages. There was ONE UNION in Goldfield till after the arrival of M. Grant Hamilton of the American Federation of Labor. Hamilton made a statement that after he had been there for only two weeks, he had FOURTEEN unions on the "true, patriotic basis of the A. F. of L." etc. After Hamilton got started the wages of the laundry girls dropped to \$3.00, and so on all along the line. The above is merely one instance. The I. W. W. never has a wage scale unless organized strong enough to enforce it. As yet there is no local scale set in Spokane. No man is allowed to underbid another worker, or to take a striker's place, or to work for less than the bona fide scale established by another union. But this must apply to an actual established scale. As for the separated unions in Spokane, they have not now, and never had anything but a small part of the workers in this vicinity organized. Today there are but few contractors in Spokane who are paying the laborers' scale of the separated unions: \$2.75 for eight hours.

The wage scale of a union, to be anything but a joke, must be a scale that is established and enforced by the union and this of course requires sufficient organization to control the work.

The I. W. W. stands for the full product of the workers' work, but we have no wage scale, unless STRONG enough to ENFORCE it.

Will any man pretend that the "57 varieties" of the A. F. of L. are living up to their 57 wage scales in Spokane today? Hardly! Then why have a wage scale, or having one, why not live up to it?

THE "PROVOKING AGENTS"

The use of foreign phrases in working class literature is a source of much misunderstanding and confusion. For those of us who understand the English language, the meaning is always plainer and more direct when confined to that language. The French phrase "agent provocateur" means provoking agent. A provoking agent is a person hired by the employers to incite crime or violence for the purpose of leading workers into excesses which can only harm the labor movement, break up the union of workmen and turn public opinion against them. In America we see the Pinkerton detective as the most notable example of the provoking agent. These wretches are to be shunned and avoided like a plague. What labor trouble has been free from the crimes of these snakes in human form, who are paid to commit crimes and then lay the blame on the workers? This term "agent provocateur" has also been used by some persons to discredit the tactics and methods of organizers of the Industrial Union here as well as abroad. Those who advocate industrial action rather than dependence on scheming politicians have often been reviled as being provoking agents. Right here should the distinction be very clearly drawn: between direct working class action on the industrial field, orderly, systematic and peaceful, and the excesses and insanity of those who would appeal to the anger of the workers by advocating violence, disorder and the like. A tree is known by its fruit. It behooves Industrial Union members to guard against the provoking agents of the employing class and also to despise the terms and epithets of the croakers who would revile us because we will have none of their vagaries and leadership. We should all become familiar with the best and most successful tactics which have been proved and found effective. Those moves of the workers which have the certainty of success, whatever the conditions may be, will never be advocated by the provoking agent, who is only present to mislead the workers. A thorough grounding in the principles and practice of Industrial Union, the habit of observation and the benefit of experience will best enable us to recognize the provoking agent whenever he makes his appearance. In this matter as in all others, education and discipline are indispensable. Thus alone will we be able to cope with all emergencies as they arise, and avoid the thousand pitfalls

of the employing class which are dug for our destruction. Consider what is really best for the union as against the employers and the advice of the agent provocateur will be unheeded and he will expose his true character.

Outrages and crimes committed by the employers and by those they hire are best met by self-control and powerful organization. Industrial Union is the one thing dreaded by the employing class, and, as we advance the respect inspired by our methods will act to deter the employing class from those butcheries which have so long been the answer of capital to the resistance of the workers. A few well ordered Industrial Army will sound the death-knell of the wage system and all the crimes which it fosters. We must remember that it is the employing class which incites war between nations and makes murder legal and this class would paint the I. W. W. as having the same bloody code of morals which they use themselves. A study of the history of Industrial Union and observation of its acts will justify our methods and tactics to all workers who will investigate the facts. The provoking agent is a spy of the employers. Beware of him!

WHILE YOU'RE STEALING, STEAL PLENTY

Come now and read what a Judge says:

MOTHER STARVES, NAB SON.

"Wait Until You're B. B. Head to Steal"—Judge.

NEW YORK, April 10.—James Finley, a boy of 17, was arraigned before Magistrate Crane today, charged with stealing 6 cents' worth of coal from the railroad yards in Mott Haven. The widowed mother of the boy said he went after the coal because it was cold in their home. She and her children, she said, were on the verge of starvation. The magistrate discharged the boy, remarking: "Young man, I am going to discharge you, but I want to tell you something. If you want to steal wait until you are president of a railroad. Then you can steal anything and have no fear of punishment. Until then you must never look at a railroad car or you might be arrested."

Good! When you steal, get the goods! The real title to property—capital rests on physical force. Might makes right. This judge said openly what all the judges know; that only the poor thieves go to jail. Organize, take and hold, and then it won't be "stealing," it will be ahem—expropriation!

The March number of the "Review of Reviews" has an interesting article on "colonizing the tramp." After calling attention to the fact that there are half a million "tramps" in the U. S., the magazine tells about the law introduced into the New York legislature providing for a tramp convict colony. Similar institutions already exist in Belgium and Switzerland. As in all employing class books, the tramp is regarded as a distinct species of man. It would be a very comfortable thing for the masters if all the unemployed could be forced into peonage or slavery. It is hoped that this plan would do away with the dangerous and out-of-work army, besides enabling the masters to force down wages and lengthen hours by means of the fear the workers will have of being sent to the tramp colony if they become fugitive slaves. Like the fugitive slave law, this is a desperate step. While there are unfortunately many men, especially of the drunken and criminal element, who will submit tamely to outrages like this law, there also are in evergrowing numbers many who will resist while they have life left. With the rise of working class feeling, this thing can be dealt with like that similar civilized institution, the chain-gang. A strike on a chain-gang is a success. There are no scabs, and the same thing would apply to a strike in a tramp colony. This New York law is similar to steps now being taken in various places. With the organization of the employing class, and the complete control it has of the law-making, it is more than likely, that this will be the answer on the part of the employers to the "unemployed problem." It is unthinkable that this can be the final answer. A working class that prevented the hanging of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone will be able to resist this attempt to force the unemployed into slavery under the name of tramp colonization. This finally leads us again to the need—the life-and-death necessity—of organization. The degradation of the workers will only be stopped by the workers' resistance. A shortening of hours would enable every unemployed person to be employed. **Industrial Union is the only hope of the workers!**

Not the least of the advantages of Spokane over the "effete" East is the advance made in law. The publicity committee of the boosters should publish a copy of the U. S. constitution draped in mourning with the Spokane—Heavens!—amendment doing away with the right to talk on the streets. This would be more attractive to Easterners if it were ornamented with a good half-tone of the Spokane chain-gang. It is hardly fair to our efficient police to neglect the leading industry of the town. Then again, we would suggest that a table of figures giving the yearly income to the city from prostitution be sent to the Eastern Sunday schools and churches. This will show parents what a moral atmosphere surrounds Spokane—like the "smoke of the Pit." It will not be necessary to refer to the small-pox at the not-quarantined Lousawa Inn; let the suckers get vaccinated! On the whole the boosters are not doing the town justice. As for roads we are the real thing. The chain-gang has done very well so far, but now there is to be a convict colony which will operate a rock quarry here and the roads will be even better than ever. Missouri yawp, have you no home? Come with us! we have none either!

Recently a rich society female—it would be an insult to say woman—paid \$2.00 for a tenderloin steak for "Hector," her dog. "I have ordered broiled chicken for Hector but he refuses it unless the poor dear is almost starving. Now he only eats meat once a day, and he shall have what he likes and what difference does the cost make, when we consider Hector one of the family!" This is rather a hard one on Hector, but it shows what unnatural affections and disgusting ideas fill the place of mind with these worthless cattle. All these things do good. They show the world that the employing class from the gunny-sack, jack-knife contractor to the millionaire are no good to themselves and the curse of the workers. What do you think about "dear Hector," workingman, whose children are selling papers on the street with an empty stomach this bright spring morning?

We have a copy of the Y. M. C. A. employment office application blank. This is the most bare-faced deal that ever came down the pike. Whoever got up this list of questions and made out this form, must have worked the shells at country fairs. A working plug who gets a job from this den pays one-third of a week's wages for a job. This is as good as the "Peerless Employment Office," and the Peerless has no religious department either. However, it will be a moral young man that gets a job out of the Y. M. C. A. Here are some of the questions asked and which are to be answered by the suckers: Are you a church member? Do you chew tobacco? Do you smoke? What is the lowest salary you are willing to take? etc., etc. No wonder the business men support the Y. M. C. A.!

The "Ondawa"—Lousawa—Inn has now been quarantined though they have had a man there for a number of days who was sick with the small-pox. The Health Department, no doubt think that any man who is tough enough to stand the Lousawa at all, ought to be proof against the small-pox. Rev. (Gunpowder) Bull of the Episcopal Church is the proprietor of this dive which contains the largest exhibit of insects in this section. Bull will probably order out "more than ten legions" of soldiers next winter to shoot I. W. W. men. The Ondawa will be a good barracks. In the meantime the resort ought to be disinfected; some of the soldiers might get the small-pox. Soldiers are to be protected. A few dead workingmen more or less, cut no figure!

Big Paris Postal Strike

(Translated from "La Voix du Peuple," an organ of the General Confederation of Labor, Paris, March 28, 1909, by B. H. Williams.)

Origin of the Conflict.

In spite of the general discontent that has been manifesting itself for some months among our fellow workers of the Postal Administration, nothing pointed directly to the event which has just taken place.

A decision by M. Simyan, under secretary of state, with regard to the method of promotions of the personnel, caused deep dissatisfaction. The General Association of Postal, Telephone and Telegraph Agents made effort upon effort to get that decision reversed. The Association moreover protested against the manner in which orders emanating from the direct chiefs were ignored or overruled by their superiors. As a last resort, the General Association addressed itself to Barthou, minister of public works, who, on Friday, March 12, received a delegation from the Administrative Council of the Association.

At the same hour, by pure coincidence, the wagon mail carriers (ambulants), particularly irritated by the conduct of the Administration with respect to them, were holding a general meeting in Vianey Hall. At the close of the meeting they learned that the General Association was having an interview with the minister, and decided to go in a body to meet their comrades and learn the result of the interview. En route they met the delegation, who in a few words made known to them the negative result of the effort they had just made with the minister. The carriers then started to march to Grenelle Street for the purpose of making a demonstration before the offices of the under secretary of state. Until then, our comrades, whose purpose was peaceable, had proceeded without the slightest hindrance; but the moment they passed the Chamber they were encircled by police, and arriving at Grenelle Street, found their passage barred. With their habitual amenity, the "flies" drove back the manifestants and according to custom, proceeded arbitrarily to make arrests.

Citizen Subra, president of the General Association, tried to speak with an officer of the law; he proposed to go with a delegation to M. Simyan to obtain the release of the arrested workers.

On all sides surged brigades of police. M. Lepine was at their head, and with him there, one could be sure some one was going to get hurt. The carriers in great number had been driven into the courtyard of the "Central." Several chiefs of the service intervened in vain to prevent those arrested from being held. Irritation increased; Simyan was roundly cursed. The chief of police, as if to provoke the cries, took pleasure in charging the demonstrators massed in the courtyard, who, to evade the blows, took refuge in the corridors and halls. Simyan then appeared, and at the head of the police, more brutal than ever, pursued the manifestants. Like a silly Lepine, he pointed out to his "flies" those employees whom he wished to apprehend. Numerous arrests were thus made at hazard. In the role of a government official, M. Simyan can lay claim to the title of the second "flic" of France.

Cessation of Work Spontaneous.

The day after this scrimmage, the telegraphers at the Central effectually resorted to "passive resistance," while awaiting the strike, which was not decided upon until the next day. The incidents of the previous evening formed the subject of conversations and comments by all. No work was thought of, and the chiefs comprehended that intervention on their part would not be calculated to calm the spirits of their men. During several hours the 700 employees, men and women, of the Central, remained, with arms folded, in front of their instruments. Neither the efforts of the foremen nor of the superintendent of the Central were successful in getting them to work.

Officials' communications given out hastily, asserted that employees were resorting to acts of sabotage destruction of property, tampering with instruments, etc. Simyan declared that the postal workers had allowed themselves to be led by anarchists. Against such allegations the personnel protested. As a matter of fact, it was not proven that any telegraph instrument had been injured; M. Simyan himself was obliged later to make that admission.

Agitation.

At a previous meeting held Saturday evening, the postal employees decided to ask the Administrative Council of the General Association to call a general meeting of all the postal workers of Paris. The following day the several groups of postal workers met in different halls. In the course of their meetings, resistance by striking was suggested amid the greatest enthusiasm. Mail carriers, telegraphers, telephone girls, all met to consult on measures to be taken. Sunday, the

carriers quit work. At all the stations their absence was noted. The service was already disorganized, although the strike was not formally declared until the next day.

Odious Provocations.

Monday afternoon, M. Simyan, hoping possibly to find ground for the repressive measures he had employed for two days, seconded by his chief of police, had the meeting hall of the telegraphers invaded again by the police. The latter were received with hoots and a storm of hisses. Angered by this reception, the chief of police ordered his men to expell from the hall all who were not seated. This resulted in a scrimmage, in the course of which the police brutes, rushing about like deer, violently jostled a number of women; several fainted and had to be taken to the hospital.

But what brought the exasperation to a climax was the vicious conduct of the under secretary of state, who, not content with lowering himself to the level of a police officer of the lowest type, descended even farther. Losing all control, he so far forgot himself as to grossly insult the women employees under his charge. These insults, still more than the annoyances and injustice previously suffered, aroused the ire of the postal workers, and made them determined no longer to be directed by that arrogant and gross individual who inspired all with the deepest contempt.

The Convictions.

Of the numerous workers arrested, eight only were held. They were unable to obtain release on bail to which they were clearly entitled by law, because of the desire of the judge to stand in with the government, and so had to remain in jail for six days awaiting their trial, for having committed the unpardonable crime of swearing at Simyan. One of the number had a sick baby at home, and to obtain his release on bail urgent appeals had to be addressed to the Minister of Justice. When the unfortunate father arrived home, he found his child dead.

The Declaration of Strike.

It was with the impressions caused by these iniquitous condemnations; by the outrageous conduct of the under secretary of state, and by the incidents of the preceding days, that on Monday evening the postal workers assembled in the great Tivoli Hall. There, 10,000 workers, men and women, resolved to defend their honor together with their legitimate demands. The speeches were received with enthusiasm, and when the question of a strike was put to a vote, with one lone exception, it was carried unanimously. Deafening applause followed this vote, and cries of "Vive la greve" resounded through the hall amidst loud and prolonged cheering.

Among the speakers was Comrade Guérard, secretary pro tem of the General Committee of the Confederation of Labor, who in a brief statement assured the strikers of the sympathy of all the organized working class. The closing speaker announced that the English postal workers had placed 25,000 francs (\$5,000) at the disposal of the strikers and that they had pledged themselves each to turn over one franc a day to assist their French fellow workers in their struggle. The German postal workers had also sent 10,000 francs, and an equal sum had been raised through outside contributions from workers.

The following resolution was adopted with the same enthusiasm as the strike declaration had received a few moments before:

"Agents and women employees of the Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Service, in meeting assembled at Tivoli Hall, to the number of 10,000, applaud the strike movement so effectually begun by the telegraphers of the Central and by a great number of mail carriers and clerks.

"We formally pledge ourselves to immediately take part in this movement, which is forced upon us by the arbitrary and tyrannical administration of the under secretary of state.

"We declare that this move has its principal cause in the calumnies the under secretary of state has heaped upon the General Association and the insults he has addressed to all the personnel, chiefs and subordinates.

"We pledge ourselves to defend our rights to the end, and will only renounce our resistance when we shall have the formal promise that all repressive measures will be recalled.

"We address to workers outside of Paris and in the provinces an appeal to participate in our action, and thus to bring about a general strike of Postal, Telegraph and Telephone workers."

First Day of the Strike.

The movement has greatly exceeded expectations of the Administration of the General Association.

At the central telegraph station, where 1,500 agents usually work, all service was stopped.

At the main receiving office, some work

was being carried on by inexperienced operators.

Six mail stations had to close their doors, not a single employe showing up. At other stations only a few employes came to work.

The carriers upon all routes have observed the decision. A great number came to see their wagons leave, without any intention of taking their places in them. The Administration has tried to fill their places with a "personnel of fortune." It has given out hastily figures contradicted by facts; to believe these figures all services are in operation. The "Temps," which contained these optimistic statements, unfortunately published a telephonic communication from its Nancy correspondent, saying that the telegraph office of that city took no dispatches for Paris, because "the central station in Paris is not receiving any." Yet they tell us, all services were in operation.

Sacks of letters and dispatches piled up. The great stores and warehouses were handicapped because their managers were unable to receive and fill orders. The telephone workers, whose strike was only partial Saturday, took measures to make it general Sunday.

The General Association of P. T. T. addressed an appeal to the public stating the facts of the case and cause of the strike.

In several cities of the province, the postal workers joined in the strike.

The admirable move of the postal workers marks a date in the history of French Syndicalism. The government contests their right to a union on the ground that being public service workers they are forbidden to strike. They aim to prove that the strike is for them an inalienable right. At one and the same time, they are eager to conquer the right to organize, and they have come into the General Confederation of Labor, to join the organized workers.

This double victory, which shows the power of solidarity, will be for them the beginning of their freedom.

GOOD-BYE, DOLLARS! I MUST LEAVE YOU.

(Tune "Dolly Gray")

Written by Richard Brazier and sung with great success by Thomas Borland of the I. W. W.

1.

Looking at the job signs one winter's day,
I saw a working stiff and heard him say:
"I am fairly on the hog, and I'll have to buy a job,
And for that job, my last two dollars pay.
I guess I'll take a look inside and see
If there is any job that will suit me."
He said, "What little dough I have will have to go."
And as he went inside he murmured low:

CHORUS.

Good-bye, dollars, I must leave you;
For a job with you I've got to buy;
Something tells me I will need you,
When I'm hungry and get dry.
Hark! The employment shark is howling;
For that job he wants his pay—
Soon to the boss I will be crawling
To make wealth for him; each day!

2.

He went inside, and this I heard him say:
"I have come to buy a job of you today."
The employment shark said, "Yes, I have got a job, I guess,
But two dollars for that job you'll have to pay;
The job I'll send you to is far away—
The board is high, and wages low, they say.
The camp is full of bums, and the bunks are full of crumbs."
Then again I heard that sucker softly say:
Chorus.

DISGUSTED WITH POLITICIANS.

Fellow Worker Sam Killum, Secy. of No. 17, W. F. of M. Wallace, mails us some resolutions passed by that union relative to the crookedness and treachery of the Idaho law-makers. Lack of space prevents the publication of these ringing resolutions which show how little the workers have to expect from politicians and their proxies.

HOW'S THIS FOR DABBY?

April 6—Fellow Worker: Please find enclosed \$25.00 postal order for a bundle of 50 of the Industrial Worker. I would like to get this week's issue if possible. Please send receipt. The bundle is for Local No. 33 of Darby.
PETE BROWN, Secy. No. 33.

Katapult is a Bustler.

Industrial Union No. 821 wants 1,000 of the May Day edition. It will be a warm number!

Order a Bundle of the May Day Edition of the Industrial Worker

MAIN AVENUE CLOTHING STORE

FULL LINE OF

Men's Clothing, Furnishing Goods,
Hats and Shoes

AT RIGHT PRICES

Good Made Goods of All Kinds

Mocha and Java Coffee House

305 Front Avenue

BEST MEALS AND COFFEE IN THE CITY

15 Cents and Up

W. W. Men, Come In and See Us

SVEA HOTEL

517 1/2 Main Avenue

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT
Room Clean and Carpeted Floors

35 Cents to \$1.00

Free Baths Phone No. 4206
Workingmen, Try Us

Binnard Clothing Co.

We sell

"Boss of the Road" Overalls
for 60c a Pair.

Just across the street from I. W. W. Hall.

423 Front Avenue

Boyd's Restaurant

218 Washington St.

BEST 15-CENT FAMILY STYLE
DINNER AND SUPPER

Short Orders at Breakfast and All Day Long

National Laundry

314 Stevens St.

BRING YOUR LAUNDRY TO
THE NATIONAL LAUNRY

314 Stevens St.

Inland Clothing Co.

RIGHT CLOTHING

SHOES AND HATS

We Cut the Prices

MONTANA HOTEL

All Large, Airy Outside Rooms
Neat and pleasant to stop

ALL I. W. W. W.'s WELCOME

228 Washington St.

DR. I. E. ROBB

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Has Removed to Office: 415 1/2 Main Avenue
Office Hours 9-11 a. m., 2-5, 6-8 p. m.
SPOKANE, WASH.

The FRISCO LOAN OFFICE

Gives the Best Bargains in

CLOTHES, SHOES AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS

Quick Sales and Small Profits

That is what you get at the Frisco Loan Office.

513 Front Avenue

UMATILLA HOUSE

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

FURNISHED ROOMS

255 MAIN AVENUE

MRS. D. C. McFARLANE

NEW YORK CAFE

Good Clean Meals
10c and Up

QUICK SERVICE

Try Us, Workingmen!

REAR OF MAIN BLOCK, FRONT AVE.

Portland Restaurant

323 Main Ave.

The BEST PLACE IN SPOKANE
For Workingmen to Eat

15 Cents and Up

Albert Hotel

237 Riverside Ave.

FURNISHED ROOMS 50 CENTS
AND UP

Cozy and Comfortable

A. Comelli J. Benedetti

Comelli & Benedetti

225 Washington St.

Dealers in
CIGARS, TOBACCO, CONFECTIONERY AND NOTIONS
Spokane, Wash.

HELENA CAFE

Home Cooking and Home Made Pies

618 Front Ave. 15c and Up

NEW YORK BARGAIN HOUSE

BUY, SELL AND EXCHANGE SECOND HAND GOODS
237 Stevens Street

CONDITIONS IN FLATHEAD VALLEY

Continued from page one.

agrees to leave 50 cents a day of his wages with the company until the end of the season's run. Mr. Main Sprag further states that the object of holding back this money, is to keep the men from getting drunk. No "insult" here, of course. There is talk of the lumbermen in the camps and on the drive demanding more pay this Spring for their labor, and the 50 cents a day held back from the mill men, would be a very nice anchor to fasten them to their job, should the lumberjack go on strike in the same industry. Of course the mill man agrees to lose the 50 cents a day should he leave the job (to get drunk). Ah! Ah! Now, do you see what a great amount of brains the master recognizes in you? He would not insult you!

We have a check hanging in the window of the Union hall at Kalispell, signed by the superintendent, and general manager of the Somers Lumber Co. It is for (now hold your breath), this is the way it reads: \$0.05 (five cents). It is a month's pay for a slave after the man has paid for the necessaries of life at the company store. There are other checks for 13c and several as high as 85c.

All we lack here now to complete the line of insults from master to slave, is an interest in the watered stock of the company, on the Carnegie profit-sharing plan; and a 20 per cent cut in wages. One company here gives its slaves a fat turkey at Xmas, and a share of stock and \$1.50 a day for wages, for 4 days a week. They are going to get two turkeys this next Xmas to make up for the lack of dividends due on the share of stock.

High Prices; Low Wages.

Pieces of foodstuffs, clothing and shelter, are higher in Flathead valley than they are in Great Falls or Butte, and the free-born American sovereign of a wage slave here gets less than one-half the wage paid to workers who do common labor in these other Montana towns. Common labor in most of the saw mills here receive 20c an hour. In Great Falls a new scale for common labor was established on April 1st of \$3.30 for an 8-hour work-day. This was accomplished through the efforts of Local No. 308, I. W. W. It has taken years of energy and persistency on the part of the I. W. W. men in Great Falls to raise the standard of living to where it now is, and what can be done in Great Falls, can be done in every other town if the workers will only put their organization above superstition, ignorance, and booze.

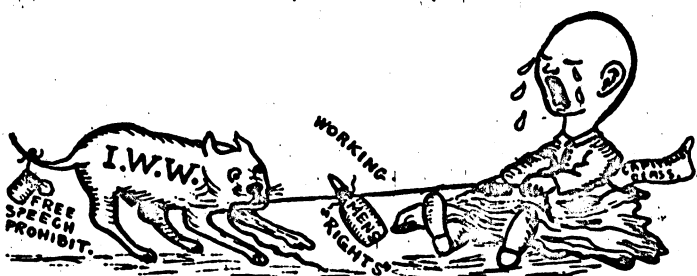
Notwithstanding the obstacles which the I. W. W. has had to face in Flathead valley, some better conditions have been gained for the workers. The Teamsters, immediately on organizing into the I. W. W., set the day's work at eight hours, and so far have been able to maintain it, together with a raise of pay. This move on the part of the teamsters necessarily carried with it the shorter work day for those shoveling, but up to date we have not succeeded in getting all the laborers who have had a raise of wages and a shorter work day (through the action of the I. W. W.) into the Union. We realize that forcing a man into the Union does not make a union man, but more often increases his hatred for the Union. One man who understands the aims and objects of the I. W. W. and voluntarily joins is worth a thousand forced into the Union.

Degenerate Slaves.

There are workingmen here who could never be organized, as they have degenerated to the stage where they are perfectly willing to accept the pittance handed out by the master, and never hesitate to say that a half a loaf is better than none, and if the half loaf is not forthcoming they would accept a soda cracker with joy, especially if the gospel monger told them it was right. Nothing can be expected from these kind of ignoramuses in the near future; like a hog that is contented in his wallow, they, too, are satisfied with their tarpaper shack and the poorest kind of food. Nothing can be expected from a pig but a grunt. But the great majority of the workers can be enlightened and educated to the point that they will be discontented with their present position in society and will yet rebel against the system that makes them poor and the master rich. While the workers are reading this, the lumbermen and river drivers will be battling for a higher standard of living—more wages and shorter hours.

If the workers would only stop to reason and think for a minute, on what pertains to their own interest, our Secretary-Treasurer in Chicago would need a dozen clerks to parcel up the per capita stamps and due cards for new members. Let those who TRIUMPH on the civilized plane by malicious falsehoods paddle their own canoe. Ignorance and malice can have no place in the I. W. W. The

Order a Bundle of the May Day Edition of the Industrial Worker



Industrial Union will End the Class Struggle

Industrial Workers of the World can accomplish its aims regardless of the cowards and traitors that infest the ranks of the toilers.

Let us Unite. We will Unite. We must Unite. All that stands in our way is IGNORANCE.

INDUSTRIAL WORKER—"GINGER."

Pleasant Hill, Ore., April 12: The "Industrial Worker" has got more "ginger" in it than any other paper published; and tells the truth without favor. Expect to stop off at Spokane, on my way back to Montana, next month.

BENJ. F. B. GATHANY.

From California.

Fellow Worker Geo. T. Edwards, Secy. of Agricultural Workers Ind. Union No. 437, Holtville, sends in two subscriptions and wants a bundle for May Day. The boys in Holtville are to have a demonstration on May Day which will no doubt stir up the dry bones in that town.

Forty New Members a Week.

M. M. Elders of Phoenix, Arizona, sends in a sub. and says that the I. W. W. in Phoenix is growing at the rate of from ten to forty new members a week. He says that the low-priced wage slave takes to the I. W. W. like "a duck to water."

In Louisiana.

Fellow Worker F. Albers of L. U. 38, New Orleans, wants a bundle of the May Day Edition. He believes that the organized physical force of the working class is the only thing to make the world better.

New Hall in Portland.

Walter Neff of No. 141, Portland, Ore., says that No. 92 and No. 141 expect to have a new hall soon and will then progress faster than ever. They all like the paper in Portland.

Fellow Worker Willard Northrup of No. 95, New York City, orders the paper and says things are looking up in New York for the I. W. W. There are seven local unions there.

Newport, Wash.

William Sand of Newport, Wash., orders the Worker. We would like to hear more from Ind. Union No. 111 at Newport.

Chicago Keeps Moving.

Fellow Worker Otto Justh of Chicago is hunting for subs and wants a bundle of the May Day edition. The boys are busy fixing up the new Headquarters for the Propaganda League in Chicago.

From Joe Hutchinson.

Joe F. Hutchinson of the Executive Board of the W. F. of M. is in Kennett, Calif. He says, "I will be pleased to push the Industrial Worker and am proud of the scrap the Spokane boys put up."

Victor, Mont., April 7.

Please forward to me at your earliest convenience, the latest edition of the I. W. W. newspaper, also the song book. There are about 35 of us working here and by the end of the month, the few who are not members of the I. W. W. have declared their intentions of becoming so. Good luck to you all.

WILLIAM IOJING.

THINGS ON THE MOVE IN SEATTLE.

The loggers' L. U. 432 is progressing rapidly, they have at present 37 camp delegates in the field, who are doing the work of organizing, by convincing their Fellow Workers the necessity of organization. They are working side by side long and weary hours, they are doing good work, building their organization from the ground up. We expect to reach the 2500 mark on, or about July 4th, as the local is contemplating to get Fellow Worker F. W. Heslewood here from the first of May on for the Summer, if possible, to travel from camp to camp and organize those Fellow Workers, that are not organized as yet.

The Fellow Workers working in the lumber industry on Puget Sound are beginning to realize the need of organization to be able to better their conditions, as to obtaining shorter hours, better treatment, better grub and better sleeping accommodations. They also begin to see, that individually they cannot do anything, while organized they can better their condition. The work of the dele-

gates consists of 30 new members last week.

WM. LIEBRECHT.

FROM D. BURGESS.

Seattle, Wash., April 7, 1909: I am just in receipt of the two first numbers of "The Industrial Worker." I am pleased with these papers. I like the note of fearlessness that pervades their pages; I like the absence of simpering; the papers are clean, bright and incisive.

Your cartoons illumine some things that some of the so-called lovers of the working class would like to keep concealed. And then you hit the sky-pilots where the blow will do the most good. You have made a steer out of Bull, and his imitators are seeking pastures new. It seems that you must have heaped up troubles for Rice until he could no longer bear them, and, seeing that Bull could not save him, he has resigned.

I know that the Employment angels must love you, and the Salvation Army must remember you in their prayers. Yes, I'll try to get some subscribers for you. I feel that every S. P. and every S. L. P. ought to take your paper.

Taft "prosperity" is doing much to stir the gray matter in the heads of some of the working people. And the little middle-class man is wringing his soft white hands, and praying to his God to save him from impending ruin, but it does not look as if his God will hear such prayers. There is something doing now all along the line, and there will be weeping, wailing and gnashing of teeth. Some will say: "This is the opportunity I long have sought and mourned because I found it not." It is the opportunity just the same; we must make use of it.

D. BURGESS.

I. W. W. IN ELK.

Elk, Wash.

There is quite a number of the boys or men out here in the camp, all in good standing and all prospects of having a dozen more join pretty soon. There is railroad work here and pretty near always room for a lumberjack if any around.

SPOKOMA GRILL

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

Dr. Geo. Rennicks

VETERINARY SURGEON. SAUK CENTER, MINNESOTA.

MAIN AVE. CAFE

424 Main Avenue THIS IS THE PLACE FOR A GOOD MEAL

RESSA BROS.

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

Victor House

307 Main Avenue READING ROOM IN CONNECTION

NEW LUVERNE HOTEL

ALL LARGE OUTSIDE ROOMS 25c and up. 14 and 16 Main Avenue MRS. MADDEN

NATIONAL CAFE

FIRST CLASS MEALS :: QUICK SERVICE 405 Front Avenue

THE LENOX HOTEL

250 Riverside Ave. SPOKANE, WASH.

Miedecke & Zintheo
311 STEVENS ST.
Pool Parlors, Cigars and Tobacco
Stationery and Soft Drinks
SAME THING AT 227 HOWARD ST.

Everybody Welcome
BASEMENT IN CONNECTION

Cannon Ball Chop House
519 FRONT AVE.
BIG MEAL 15 CENTS

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

COME TO THE
IDEAL RESTAURANT
If you want a good meal at reasonable prices
No. 311 HOWARD STREET
LOWERY BROS.

Open All Night Telephone Main 3382
ROOMS BY THE DAY, WEEK OR MONTH
TRANSIENT TRADE SOLICITED
Union Hotel
H. L. LEVITCH, Prop.
148 Rooms, New Building, Steam Heat, Newly Furnished
414 Front Ave. Near Washington St.
SPOKANE, WASH.

S. ORLOFF
124 Washington St.
Ice Cream, Confectionery,
Cigars, Tobacco
I. W. W. MEN WELCOME

Stevens Street Restaurant
502 Stevens Street
BEST 15c. MEAL IN THE CITY
OUR COFFEE CAN'T BE BEAT

New York Lodging House
216 1-2 Stevens Street
Clean, Modern Rooms From 25c. Up
The Place for Workingmen

Free Bath Electric Lights Steam Heat
250 Outside Rooms
B. M. R. HOTEL
FOR MEN ONLY
Rooms Per Day, 35c., 50c., 75c.
Weekly Rates, \$1.75 and Up
PHONE MAIN 1897
235 Front Ave. Spokane, Wash.

Queen Coffee House
We Feed More Workingmen Than Any Place in Town
OUR "COFFEE AND" IS KNOWN
337 FRONT AVENUE

The Chicago Coffee House and Bakery
316 Main Avenue
If the Cheapest Place in Spokane—for a Meal or Lunch: Everything Clean and Wholesome

WANTED
500 Mps to Eat Special
15 Cent Meals at . . .
FINCH'S COFFEE HOUSE
419 FRONT AVENUE

F. SILVERSTEIN & SONS, PROPS.
The S & S Clothing Co.
MEN'S OUTFITTERS
Clothing, Hats, Shoes and Furnishings
339 FRONT AVENUE
NEAR WASHINGTON STREET
SPOKANE WASHINGTON

O. K. LOAN OFFICE
220 N. Stevens Street
Big Line of Secondhand
CLOTHES AND SHOES
Sent from New York and Chicago Loan Offices
UNREDEEMED WATCHES and REVOLVERS AT HALF PRICE
We Buy, Sell and Exchange

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