

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

VOL. I

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1909

One Dollar a Year

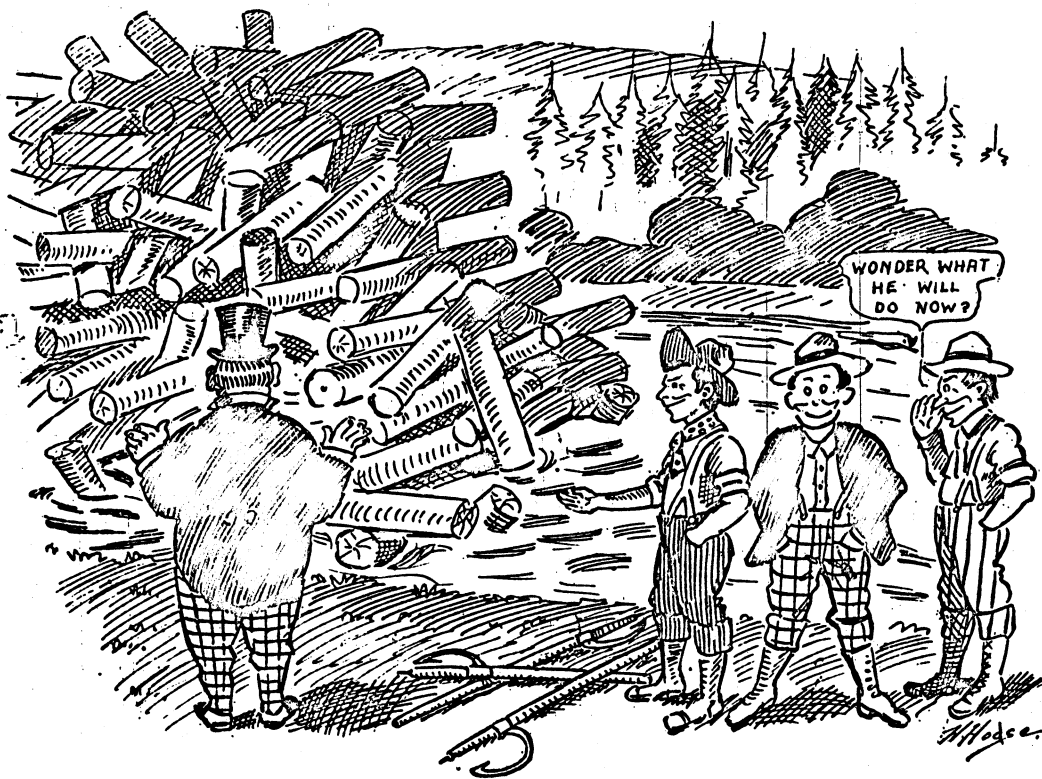
No. 9

FOR HUMANITY'S SAKE AND FOR UNIONISM

Enclosed find copy of resolutions adopted by Wallace Miners Union No. 17, W. F. M., and endorsed by the Trades and Labor Council of Wallace, hoping you can make room for it in your valuable paper.

SAM KILBURN,
Secy. No. 17, W. F. M., Wallace, Ida.

To the people of Idaho in general and of the Coeur d'Alene District in particular, the Union miners do respectfully submit the following appeal and we beg of you to enquire and look around you that you may be certain that what we speak below is but the truth in its entirety. It must be known to you that in the city of Wallace, there exists an institution known as the Mines employment office. This institution is supposed to be an aid and help to men out of work and seeking employment in and around the various mines of the district, if these ends mark the total extent of the influence and efforts of this establishment it would indeed be an institution of great good, but such is not the case. Its secret purposes and working effects are as far from being a blessing and help to the jobless and to the community in general as its keeper. This employment office or slave mart, as it should be designated, is in reality an instrument to prevent the members of the W. F. M. from obtaining employment in the mines of the Coeur d'Alene. In other words, it is a boycott and blacklist against that body of honest miners who made the Coeur d'Alene the largest lead producing district in the world. No man who belongs to the W. F. M. need apply for work at the employment office. It matters not whether he is an experienced miner or whether he has a starving family to feed and clothe; it matters not how good his character or how good his reputation among men if he has committed the crime of belonging to the Miners' Union, he is denied the right to an honest life and living. People of the Coeur d'Alenes, did it ever occur to you why the eight-hour system is in vogue? When you proudly boasted of the absence of Chinese and Japs in the Coeur d'Alenes, did it ever occur to you why they were absent? You men who are working in the mines in this district and who get \$3.00 and \$3.50 for eight hours' work, did it ever occur to you who got them for you? Do you ever think of that organization which fought two great strikes and several lesser ones and who suffered themselves to be shot down and to be herded together, like beasts in that infamous bull-pen that the high scale of wages you draw and the short number of hours you work might be preserved? Citizens of Wallace, have you ever thought who gave you the right to boast of your city that it was the richest city of its size in the world? You business men, merchants, would you rather have the mines worked by white labor or Colored labor, which is more desirable or profitable? If you prefer the white men then remember it was the undesirable Miners' Union which first barred the Colored men and it is that same W. F. M. only that keeps the yellow man out. Now, away down in your hearts do you think it right and just that men, who have done all these things, men who have kept up the high standard of wages and shorter hours, who have built up this camp till its fame rings in the darkest corners of the earth, who have always labored for the highest good for their fellowmen regardless of whether he was union or non-union should be denied the right to honest labor that they might live honest lives? Do you think it right that a free born American citizen should have to go before a capitalistic hireling and be interrogated by him on all secrets and doings of his past life; be put through a cross-examination like a murderer on trial for his life, and at last be compelled to swear he never belonged to the W. F. M. and to sign a veritable Bertillon criminal code description before he is given a number in place of the name his mother gave him, and is then told he might hunt work in the district? You non-union men are responsible for these conditions, the laws call for eight hours underground. You are underground closer to ten than eight hours. The mine owners dictate to you where you shall board. Take what we give you or we will fire you; that is their ultimatum. This to free born American citizens whose proud boast to the world was liberty and freedom. Yes, we can have our freedom, but reckon the cost. It means starvation to us, our wives and children. It is time you unorganized



I. W. W. LOGGERS ON STRIKE--WILL THE BOSS PRAY OR "VOTE" THE JAM LOOSE?

men realized what the W. F. M. has done for you. Present conditions cannot last much longer, and if you wish to retain what the W. F. M. has gained for you through their self-denial and sacrifice, you must shake off your apathy and organize with us in our fight against oppression and greed. By your inaction at the present time you are acting the part of the oppressor; you are helping to destroy the good work we have done for you in the past. It is a duty you owe to your fellow-workers as men to wake up and try to abolish a system that makes slaves out of you. The W. F. M., the father of Industrial Unionism, is open to you and it is time you redeemed yourselves. You must be with us in this movement or against us; there can be no half way between the capitalist and the wage-worker. We appeal to our fellowmen to be with us in this movement by bettering the condition of the miner. You better yourselves, and instead of the union miner being compelled to hide his good work in order to live, let him be honored as he deserves to be. At the latter part of the 18th century there gathered together a noble body of free-hearted Americans; they drew up a protest against the tyranny of King George of England called the Declaration of Independence and among other things they said: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal and that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, and among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." The names of some of the greatest and noblest of men were signed to this statement, and today the world exerts itself to do them honor. People of Idaho and Coeur d'Alenes, in the name of these men and the noble words they said, we beg of you to abolish this pernicious permit system and give honest men the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The above resolution was unanimously adopted by Wallace Miners Union No. 17, May 1st, 1909, and that it should be given as wide a publicity as possible, and that it should be presented to the Trades and Labor Council of Wallace for endorsement.

Wallace Trades and Labor Council.
(Seal) R. V. Hall, pres.; G. W. Segerman, vice pres.; Fred. J. Helm, sec'y;
Chas. Dollinger, treas.
SAM KILBURN,
Sec'y No. 17, W. F. M.
(See editorial page)

FROM WALLACE, IDAHO.
Wallace, May 2, 1909.
Received the Industrial Worker. I distributed them to the various locals in this vicinity. If you could get an organizer to come here I believe we could do great work, and possibly get quite a number of members from the various locals. The majority A. F. L. members seem to be dissatisfied with present conditions and I think the time is ripe for the I. W. W. to get a foothold in Wallace.

STRIKE IN MONTANA BY THE LUMBERJACKS

Strike is on full blast on the Fortine river. Every river driver went out; also those who were cutting brush in Baker's camp. We expect to win immediately as the logs are piled up mountain high, and an inexperienced man is not much good breaking jams.

We walked all of last night, notifying the men at the different camps. Only I. W. W. men will tramp the railroad all night after working hard all day on the drive.

By the time the Worker is out again, we will be showing the power of the workers all along the line.

There are millions of logs in the river and if the masters don't like our style they can jump into the water and get the logs down themselves. It's a free country, and no one objects to the boss doing the river pig act, and then sit before a burning log all night to dry his socks and pants.

So far as tactics are concerned, we are there like a duck. The men are hanging out to themselves, and stocking up the log cabins with provisions.

The company walking boss started by foot this morning from Fortine to Eureka to see his master. It's only 13 miles. He could not get the boss by wire, so took to his heels. It done me good to see him hiking out, while I was taking a little rest on the end of a nail keg at the depot. It put me in mind of the many times they made me hike for agitating. Well, there are more of them that will have sleepless nights, and miles to hike if they don't come through. We have the power of the workers. That power to all lay down the tools at once and let the boss do the work.

The boss is mad and the workers are glad. Let it always be so.
FRED W. HESLEWOOD.

FROM HOLTVILLE, CAL.
Nobody worked May Day in the 437 local. We had half a barrel of lemonade and had open discussion all day. The editor and the judge were in for three hours in the afternoon, and the way we handed it to them was not slow. At 7:30 p. m. the most eloquent speaker of the S. P. arose in an automobile and with all the dramatic force of a profound jurist proceeded to try and persuade the audience that they should vote for socialism; he was very careful not to offend anybody; he told them socialism was coming, that Mark Hanna said so before he died, and so on and so forth. Then our man spoke; he handed it to them straight from the I. W. W. standpoint; the audience was spellbound as they had never heard the like before. We received the song books for which

many thanks. They are a howling success. Next week I will tell you how we came to have a hall of our own. It is 20x40 and cost \$20. We have 26 members in good standing and an average of nine boarders in our fraternal boarding house, which is in the same building as the hall.
—E. F. Legfers.

THAT JOB AT NACHEZ.

Nachez, Wash., April 25, 1909.
When you get this letter, I will be working for the government and am writing you these lines to show you the conditions as regards protection to the workers in this camp.

Last Friday, April 23rd, two workmen were crippled through an explosion of a blast, one of them died this morning, the other got badly crippled. A Montenegro went to see them and told me that the dead man was lying with a bloody face; the doctor, though ill, did not even take the pains to wash the dead man's face, neither was he taken to a hospital, but was left lying in an emergency tent.

This young man, 20 or 25 years of age, has been working here last summer for a period of six months. He has paid \$1.00 a month hospital fees and was therefore entitled to better treatment; also this brave young man used his hard earned money to support his parents.

He was killed, working for the government, on account of carelessness of the foreman.

Who will look after his parents? All kinds of excuses are being made, or have been found, for not having to pay any indemnity to the dead man's parents, if they should try to get any.

I write you these lines because I know that you believe in the welfare of the working class and you might be able to use these lines to good advantage.

The graft also is here: they charge \$1.75 for a poor quilt, 35 cents for a pair of shoe soles, etc. The board is \$5.25 a week and three one-inch boards to sleep on.

Now I will close and hope that you will excuse my poor writing, as our table consists of a piece of rough lumber and I do very little writing.—From J. H. Camp No. 5 U. S. R. S., Nachez, Wash.

MRS. LUCY E. PARSONS
The widow of Albert R. Parsons, will lecture at I. W. W. Hall, rear 412-420 Front avenue, Spokane.
Saturday, May 15, on Industrial Union.
Sunday, May 16, on The Haymarket "Riot."
All workingmen should hear the widow of our noble martyr.
ADMISSION FREE.
Come Early! Hear Our Side.

VANCOUVER GAG LAW AND THE I. W. W.

(By FRED C. LEWIS)

The revolutionary unionists comprising the local here, are having their little troubles with those tools of the capitalist class (the police) still. One of our fellow-workers was fined five dollars and costs the other day in the kangaroo court here, for daring to hold forth from a soap-box on the street corner, the principles as advocated by the revolutionary I. W. W. We do not intend the matter to rest there, so the case has been appealed and will come up for review in the Supreme Court next Tuesday. It matters not to us which way the decision is handed down: whether for or against us, we shall still uphold our constitutional right of free speech and the right to peaceably assemble for the purpose of discussing our views on this great social problem. International Labor Day has come and gone, and with it has passed into history a very successful meeting held in the city hall under the auspices of the local here. Fellow Workers Whitehead and Dwarshack came up from Seattle to give us a helping hand, and in conjunction with our local organizer, delivered very excellent and appropriate speeches. The longshoremen's strike here has been broken by scabs imported from the interior; and the majority of the strikers have returned to work at the same scale of wages and the same conditions as were existing previous to the strike being called. How much longer are we going to see the workers allow themselves to be made the tools of the dominating class today; by giving up the last prestige of manhood they ever had in them, in order to scab on their fellowmen when they are engaged in a just strike for better conditions? How much longer is it going to be, before the slaves arrive at the conclusion that their fight must be against the boss, and him alone, that his interests and theirs are diametrically opposed to each other. All this talk of capital being the co-partner of labor, may be all very well for Bible-pounders and sky-pilots to sing when they are banging away on their golden harps in the beautiful land of the hereafter; but to the wage-slaves (and you suckers are slaves) only, it is taking you a long time to realize it, it means or it should mean that capital is only the friend of labor when you are required to help the boss meet his own infamous exactions, and no longer; after that you can go to hell or some other large seaport, for all that he cares about your welfare. You workers are the producers of all wealth, and to you it should belong; but it does not, and why? Simply because you are fools enough to let the boss pit you one against the other in the mill, mine, shop and factory, while he sits back in his palace and grows fat on the profits created by your own sweat and blood. Workingmen, unite! Not at a capitalist ballot-box, for it is not there where you are robbed, but at the point of production, in the mine, shop, mill and factory, that is where you are robbed of four-fifths of the wealth you alone produce, into a concrete labor union as represented in the I. W. W., where each and every one of the workers' interests are identical; and become believers and upholders in that greatest of all ideals, an injury to one is an injury to all. Then, once and for all time, you will throw off the yoke of slavery and become for the first time free men, stepping forth into a land blossoming in the triumph of freedom and civilization.

FROM OTTO JUSTH, CHICAGO.

Fellow Worker: They tell me that the capitalists of this U. S. A. have been getting wiser since the last five years; that they are no longer relying upon the information gleaned from socialist and labor papers of what's going on in the ranks of the more progressive working men, but are put wise by trustworthy agents first hand—by direct action, so to speak.

This statement is reliable, from a newspaper man of high standing, an old timer and loyal I. W. W. man.

The labor skimmers have their eyes open, their ears on the ground, and discuss every phase, every move on the part of the workers for better conditions or more perfect organization to get them. They also plan much the same as we do at our union meetings, with this difference—they act immediately and consistently with their findings and decisions, while we go no further than talk most of the time—leave to bewhiskered and bald-headed politicians or to fate to do the rest.

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE

Spokane Local Unions of the Industrial Workers of the World

JAMES WILSON

TELEPHONE MAIN 1566

Editor

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

Application has been made for admission of this publication to second class mail matter.

It is reported that a New York scab was asked to join Jim Farley's organization of strike-breakers, and objected. He said that Farley's outfit had "no political clause!"

Al Roe is still in jail for selling the Industrial Worker on the street, or in other words for "disorderly conduct." He gets ten years off for good behavior. The Red Cross Employment office is still doing business—and suckers.

During these days of industrial depression, millions of so-called free-born American citizens are jobless and hungry, and know not where to find a master. The convict, however, has a "cinch" on his job.—"The Jungle," Holtville, Calif.

What is the American Federation of Labor (President Taft's Union) doing about the unemployed problem? How long will it be before you are one of the men out of a job? Will "law and order" fill an empty stomach? Which is better: a "legal" empty stomach, or an "illegal" square meal?

Men may come and men may go, but the broad principle of working class unity will last after all "isms" and pet theories have been forgotten. The class struggle is a fact. Are you struggling to the best of your ability, or are you trying to work yourself into the enemy's camp by betraying your fellow workers?

The Japanese workers are generally superior to the American unorganized yawks. A Japanese knows enough not to kill himself working and they are better dressed on the street than the wretched slobs who are afraid to organize, and who yell "down with the Japs." Who robbed you last; your boss, or some Japanese?

Don't make a virtue of necessity. You respect your employer's interests? You would not take as high as \$10.00 per day if you could get it? You know you would, and so would I. But do not expect some other fellow to fight your battles for you. If you would take a thing if you could get it, have the nerve to go after it.

Elsewhere in this paper is the account of the arrest in Seattle of Pat Kearns, a member of the I. W. W. The policeman arresting him, held up in court a copy of the May Day Industrial Worker as "evidence" against the man. This is some more of the "liberty of the press." Strangers with gold fillings in their teeth are warned to stay away from Seattle. They "need the money"—so be careful.

The chairman of the finance committee of the Seattle council said that the only way to pay the police for the Seattle Yukon Fair was to have the "restricted" district restored in that town. The income to Spokane and other cities from this source is very large, and helps to keep down taxes on the property of the moral God-fearing church members. It's an ill wind that blows nobody any good!

Wake up! Is life in a grading or logging camp—packing your blankets from one job to another—so sweet that you are afraid to make a stand for better things? What, under the sky, have you to lose by exerting yourself to better your condition? Are you satisfied? Do you think the boss will ever do anything for you, unless you compel him? Can you compel him single-handed? Join the Union of your class—the rebel slave army—the I. W. W.

The Spokane Review says that the French postal employes "surrendered" last March at the time when every paper in the world—capitalist and all—admitted that the affair was a complete victory for the strikers. For the benefit of the average reader of the Review, we will explain that "France" is the name of a small country east of Missouri about one-third the size of the Palouse. There are no such papers in Paris as the Review, nor any such bright old women as Grannie Durham. It is not to be expected! The French are foreigners!

Do the duty that lies nearest you. It is a remarkable thing that some so-called revolutionists insist that only firing into the air is the correct tactic. A close combat with the employing class is called a personal attack. It were well to lambast old John D. or Carnegie, but any modern Hampden "who withstands the little tyrant of his fields" is accused of being "personal." The employing class is composed of individuals. If every workman will seek to better his condition at the expense of his employer and expose the wrongs of each grafting contractor or of a whiskey bloot who happens to be a police judge, there will be more in the way of results than the random firing which neither hurts nor helps anyone.

Tom Maloney, the District Separator of the American Fakeration of Labor, has been fired by the boys of A. F. of L. Separated Union No. 11624. Tom is a contractor and the shovel stiffs do not seem to be in love with contractors, strange to say. Tom has posed as a friend of the workman in Spokane for some time, and he is an honorable man—so are they all, all honorable men. It is an encouraging sign when a bunch of workmen have the gumption to get rid of such people as Maloney. It shows that they are waking up. Tom is not a lover of the I. W. W., and the I. W. W. is not liked by any of the contractors, big or little. As for Tom being business agent of a union of workmen, he is no more in his place than for a shovel stiff to be director of a bank. The Industrial Worker offers a reward of \$5.00 for any man that will prove that Tom Maloney has done a day's labor in ten years.

The strike of the I. W. W. river drivers and lumber jacks in the Kalispell country is an inspiring example. The river is high and the logs are coming down by the thousands. The drivers, not slow to see a chance to break it off in the enemy—the bosses—have quit the job to a man and are waiting for the grafting employers to come to time. In the meantime the logs are piling up in big jams and no amount of prayers and "votes" on the part of the bosses will move a log. There is every chance that the boys will win out in this fight, and it will teach some of the croakers that the I. W. W. is a practical organization. The industrial power of the workers is unlimited, and

when a body of men have finally seen into the truth that the employer is at best a robber, and has no rights that the workers ought to respect, the workers are not slow about taking a chance when they have one. The working conditions of the river drivers are the limit for hard and merciless. A man is expected to wade around all day in ice cold water and put up with wages that will hardly keep him in chewing tobacco and overalls. This is a job that ought to pay at least \$10.00 a day and two hours at a time is too long for a man to work at it. The next move on the part of the enemy will probably be to send to Spokane and the other towns for scabs to break the strike—as usual making use of the employment sharks, those enemies of workmen. The workers in Spokane may be depended on to keep the working people wise to this game, and it will go hard if the river drivers and the lumber jacks do not win the strike. A log jam is not a thing to be broken by every scissor-bill scab—it is too dangerous, and cowardice is the main quality of every mangy coyote that would take a striker's place. The river drivers are staying by the workers' union, the I. W. W., while as usual the A. F. of L. is scabbing with its damned aggregation of degenerates, the so-called "International."

THE W. F. OF M. A FIGHTING LABOR UNION

Elsewhere in this number of the Industrial Worker, there is printed a resolution from Miners' Union No. 17 W. F. of M., Wallace, Idaho, which resolution is also endorsed by the Trades and Labor Council of the same town. The resolution deals with one of the most damnable and open schemes for robbing workmen and preventing them, if possible, from organizing in their own interest; that is to say, the employment office. The I. W. W. does not, of course, discriminate between the white worker or the worker of any other color or language. To the true revolutionist, from our way of looking at it, the only "yellow" man is the scab who refuses to organize and stand up for his rights—whatever the color of his skin. The so-called white man who came into the Coeur d'Alenes in the rear of the militia to scab on the W. F. of M., and who, although he never got over \$1.60 in Missouri for ten hours' work, is ready to help the bosses drive out the Union that is responsible for the eight-hour day and \$3.50 instead of half that wages and ten hours a day, such a man as that is yellower than any Chinaman and lower than any coolie. The only "foreigners" are the employers. The employment office in Wallace is indeed a disgrace to any human society. It is necessary for a person to unman himself and lower himself in order to get a chance to make money for millionaires and it is only necessary that a man be suspected of the first principle of manhood—Union—for him to be blacklisted by this scab employment office. The employment agency evil is growing worse daily. In Wallace, it is to be seen a fair sample. Spokane is infested with the same kind of thing and to an extent that is hard to believe. Not only do these dives rob the worker of his last dollar but they act to protect scabs and prevent organization. The Western Federation of Miners has always opposed the Company employment office, and this fact alone would entitle the W. F. of M. to the respect of workmen. The W. F. of M. has been the most progressive labor union in the mining industry, and in fact, till the formation of the I. W. W. in which the W. F. of M. took part, the latter was the only exponent of Industrial Union in the Western mining states.

The history of the Western Federation of Miners has been a story of real struggle between a fighting labor union and the most unprincipled crew of employers that are to be found. The W. F. of M. has never tried to mislead its members into the belief that they can win out by getting on the right side of the boss; by compromise, by flattery. The W. F. of M. believes in fighting the enemy—the employing class. Compare the history of the W. F. of M. and the I. W. W. with that of the United Mine Workers of America under the leadership of John Mitchell and Sam Gompers. While Haywood and Moyer and Pettibone were in jail, where were those bosses' men, Mitchell and Gompers? Making friends with the enemies of workmen!

It is to be hoped that the W. F. of M. will make a strong fight against the employment offices and it is certain the I. W. W. will do all that lies in our power. In this effort the workmen are entitled to the support of every decent man and woman in the country. The employment agency business needs only to be known to be hated and fought by fair-minded people.

"A PRACTICAL LABOR UNION"

The Industrial Union—the I. W. W.—is often spoken of as being "all right in theory, but not practical." That is, it is often so spoken of in this country. In France, in Italy, and elsewhere, on the other hand, it is accused of being too practical to suit the employers. Conditions have been different in America from those in the older countries, but this difference is now a thing of the past. Yet we find the average young American with the idea that he is either going "out West to grow up with the country," or that "his chance will come" and he will sometime be able to get out of the wage working class. Now, however, that there is no longer any frontier, and the chances for single-handed effort of the workman are growing ever smaller, it is only natural that workmen should try to better their condition together, seeing they are no longer, even in America, able to do so each for himself alone. A man advocating revolution would have been rotten-egged by workmen a very few years ago—especially in a western town. Today, the workmen would be more likely to see to it that the "agitator" was not abused—so great is the change in the minds of the workers themselves and what seemed but a short time ago as the wild dream of cranks, now looks like the only course to pursue. Yet why has not the Industrial Workers of the World more real industrial control? This is a question often asked by sensible, practical men, and should be carefully and courteously answered. In the first place, the I. W. W. is comparatively a new thing. It is the first strictly working class union in America, which includes all persons of either sex, of any race, or age, or color, who work for wages and which makes not one person other than a real wage-worker. This policy, which is necessary, also keeps the I. W. W. poor, for the working class is, of course, the poor class. The I. W. W. is hated and opposed by the employers as no other labor union has ever been, and its revolutionary character is so well known, that it is watched closely and no pains are spared to prevent the spread of its teachings among working people. As to industrial control, the I. W. W. has nothing to offer the employing class but opposition. We do not agree to bind ourselves to remain at work while other workers in the same industry are on strike. The I. W. W. says that there is no such thing as a "fair" employer, and can not be so long as the wage system lasts. The I. W. W. regards no contract with an employer as binding on its members. Anything is all right with the Industrial Union, to beat the employing class. There are no secrets in the I. W. W. and the employing class knows just what the I. W. W. will do wherever it has a chance. The latest events in France, for instance, are not calculated to win the love of the employers. All these things require that the I. W. W., to have industrial control even locally, must be strong enough to force recognition in spite of the employer, and not by his good will. Then again, mere local industrial control is apt to be of little use. The past experience of the W. F. of M. and the I. W. W. shows this. The working class must be generally organized—not in places here and there. All experience shows that this is needful for our success, which may be thus slower, but is therefore surer.

The machine age, the ever-growing number of people out of work, the failure of the craft unions, the continual agitation and object lessons of the power of industrial union make us certain of

success. Industrial control, by a revolutionary union, is hard to get, but it spells the downfall of the wage system—and the employees know this. The sunrise may seem slow, but it lightens the whole earth!

ANY STICK TO BEAT A DOG WITH

Working people should remember that it is almost never that the press and the speakers of the employing class try to justify the cruelties of the wage system itself, or to dispute the position of those who say that working people are entitled to the full value of their work. The old reliable method of the employers and their stool pigeons is to slander a union of working people and then persecute them. A real move on the part of the workers to better themselves meets with the opposition and the slander of the enemy—"as it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be." If a labor union is well spoken of by the bosses, it simply means that it is worse than useless to the workers. If the labor union really meant more for the workers and less for the bosses, it stands to reason that the bosses would oppose such a union. The Industrial Union has always been met by the most excessive and the bitterest persecution on the part of the employing class. Why? Is it to be supposed by any sensible person that the men in the W. F. of M. or in the I. W. W. are all worse than other working people? Hardly! And yet those organizations are referred to as "dynamiters," "bums," "anarchists," and what not. Only by lies is it thought possible to avoid general approval on the part of the workers, of the sublime idea of one labor union.

The rise of Industrial Union or "Syndicalism" is so great, so powerful and so rapid, the attention that is drawn to it is so keen, that all working people should investigate the matter and then act.

Does any thinking workman suppose that the employers' press would do otherwise than slander an organization that proposes to rule the earth and abolish the wage system, and which is not contented with talking and preaching and voting but which is also acting? So persistent a campaign of lies and slander has been waged by the press of the employers, that it is the exception rather than the rule to find those papers believed in regard to matters affecting organized labor; especially is this true in the smaller towns and in the West. The Spokane Review could not be more malignant, but could hardly be less reliable in regard to matters of news, and while this is a second rate sheet, the same disposition is shown by papers which circulate in better educated circles.

To tell the truth about the class struggle is to admit the justice of the workers' side. The labor press should be supported to the end, that working people may always know their side of the matter. This will not only help the workers every day in their struggles against the masters, but it will prevent those acts of tyranny which are done in a dark corner by the employing class. Where would have been the officers of the W. F. of M. if it were not for the socialist and labor press? Never believe the enemy for it is his interest to deceive you.

The Y. M. C. A. held a meeting Sunday afternoon. This Y. M. C. A. means Young Men's Christian Assassination. This previous meeting was led by Lieut. Titus, "the first soldier who scaled the walls of Peking." If a meeting of working people were led by the first burglar who "scaled" the front porch of a Cannon Hill house, the world would come to an end! Blessed are the peacemakers, said Christ. Blessed are the warriors and the invaders says the Y. M. C. A. Christ, the carpenter's son, would have been kicked down the steps of the Spokane Y. M. C. A. as being an agitator and a mere workman. Hypocrisy! Thy mantle is broad!

Among the other Christian charities of these spotless and unselfish models of virtue, is an employment office. The mere name, employment office, is a recommend in itself to the workers in this part of the country. The fees are moderate in the Y. M. C. A.—one-third of the first week's pay for a starter. But look at the religion you are getting, you miserable kickers! But speaking about the holiness of war, can the Y. M. C. A. show a stone tablet written by "the very finger of God" wherein the commandment, "thou shalt not kill," was revoked? The industrial union in Europe is blamed for its anti-military teaching. It has been said that the first duty of a soldier is to mutiny, and that he ought rather to kill his own officers than to kill thousands of workmen who happen to wear a different colored coat. This, of course, is wicked. Take the battle of Waterloo for instance, in which some seventy thousand workmen were killed or crippled for life. Which would have been better: for the English and French and Germans to kill if necessary, a few vultures like Wellington, Napoleon, and their officers, or to obey the latter's commands and mow down their fellow men—"like flies"? Of two evils, choose the less. Frederick the Great was drilling his troops. They were a fine body of men. Frederick asked one of his generals what the general thought was the most remarkable thing about the parade. The general was at a loss to answer. "The most remarkable thing about those men," said Frederick, "is that they don't turn around and shoot us, their tyrants, full of holes." But a man who does not think that it is better to kill a thousand workmen rather than one idle loafer, is no patriot!

"Young Men's Christian Association!" Good Lord, deliver us—"Peace on earth!" Imagine Jesus Christ leading a band of marauders, scaling the walls of Peking! In what way is the morality of the Y. M. C. A. any better than that of the priests of Baal—except that the former have less excuse and ought to know better?

Whatever may be said by the scabs and the politicians who know it all—or think they do—the employment offices are the first thing which must be abolished. They are an infernal outrage and are protected by the police and it is a greater crime in Spokane to sell a union paper on the street than to rob workmen by the hundred. The judges, the lawyers, the sky-pilots all know that the employment offices are robbing men every day and none of them give a damn. It is up to you, workmen, to put a stop to this nonsense and do it quick. You can not win strikes nor organize outside jobs till you have put the finish to the employment offices. The judges and the lawyers and the sky-pilots will stand for anything that pays. There is not a preacher in Spokane that knows that there is a house of prostitution in the city—except when it comes to paying taxes. Then and then only do the saints bless God and thank Him that the wretched prostitutes are forced to pay large money to the city which keeps down the taxes on the property of the pillars of law and order. The same way with the employment offices. A preacher will quarrel with nothing that does not interfere with his pork-chops and so neither will any of the other grafters. The employment offices are as respectable as the licensed prostitution of Spokane and it is up to you workers to put them all on the bum.

The American who knows better, is entitled to no sympathy when he is skinned by an employment agent. The man who can't speak English and still has the fool idea that thieves are punished in America is to be pitied. Buck & Landis shipped 46 Bulgarians to New port, Wash., and of course there was no job for them. Buck & Landis are being sued by the I. W. W. attorney for about \$25,000. It is reported that Judge Mann is very sick with nervous prostration brought on by his sympathy for these Bulgarians!

Here is another small case: one of a thousand. The Western Employment office sent 18 Austrians to Yukon, Wash. It cost the Austrians \$18.85 per man. This makes about \$339.30 that the Austrians were robbed out of. You working people ought to know what to do about this employment office business by this time, but if you get it and are afraid to assert your rights, then don't kick when you get it in the neck.

Taft House
B. H. DANIEL, Propr.
Large Clean Rooms, 25 and 50 Cts.
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THE BULL LODGING HOUSE
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Beds 10c Rooms 15c
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221 1-2 Howard Street
70 Rooms—Remodeled. Neatly Furnished.
Reasonable Rates
NELS SWANSON, PROP.

Queen Coffee House
We Feed More Workmen than any Place in Town
OUR "COFFEE AND" IS KNOWN
337 Front Avenue

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

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Boxes for ladies. Open all night.
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CIGARS, TOBACCO AND PIPES,
SOFT DRINKS AND CANDIES
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TIONERY AND NOTIONS
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O. K. Loan Office
220 N. Stevens Street
Big Line of Second Hand Clothes and
Shoes sent from New York and
Chicago Loan Offices.
Unredeemed Watches and Revolvers at
Half Price
We buy Second Hand Goods, Sell
and Exchange.

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416 Front Avenue

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

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

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

D. & D. CLOTHING CO.
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Right Goods at Right Prices. Give Us
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AND CAPS
At Right Prices
Union Made Goods of All Kinds

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

**First-Class
Shoe Repairing**
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Bought, Sold and Exchanged
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Second Hand Furniture and Clothes
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Lowest Prices
WE DO TAILORING
303 Howard St., Cor Front and
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National Laundry
314 Stevens St.
BRING YOUR LAUNDRY TO
THE NATIONAL LAUNRY
314 Stevens St.

STRIKE AT PRINCE RUPERT
Transportation Workers Indus-
trial Union No. 126, 400 strong is
on strike at Prince Rupert, British
Columbia. Conditions are rotten.
The Union scale is \$3.00 per day.
Foley, Walsh & Stewart are the
main stomach robbing contractors
at Prince Rupert. Keep away
from there. It's fierce!

**FRENCH UNIONISM,
A MILITANT POWER**

Find enclosed an article which I copied from "The Journal of Political Economy" of March, 1909. Although the Journal is a capitalist publication, this article according to my viewpoint contains some good proletarian economic dope.—Geo. Nickerson, Minneapolis, Minn.

"So another tradition vanishes," exclaimed a witty French woman a few years ago, on returning from a magnificent state festival given by M. le Ministre Millerand, one-time socialist comrade. Thirty years ago it was agreed that every republican wore dirty linen and was careless of his finger nails. Later the socialist took the place of the republican. Next? The next has come. The syndicalist, exponent of the new revolutionary unionism, has displaced the socialist as chief bogey of the capitalist world. And not of the capitalist world alone, for the new movement is causing almost as much uneasiness to the parliamentary socialist as to the Philistine. France presents today the piquant spectacle of the accredited defenders of the Marxist faith acting as a moderating force, and for their pains being labeled as reactionary.

One of the most vital and perplexing problems of modern socialism is that of the relationship between the socialist party and the labor union. In no two countries are the relations on the same footing. In Germany close alliance with complete autonomy prevails, the socialist party being recognized as the agent of the proletariat in the political field, and the union in the economic field. In Great Britain, after long holding aloof, the trade unions have entered politics under socialist leadership—with, however, such clogging and deadening effect on the revolutionary movement that the more militant socialists of the Hyndman and Grayson type are waging war to the knife against the alliance. In Belgium trade unions form practically an integral part of the political organization, on a par with co-operative and mutual associations. In the United States politics has traditionally been barred from the union, though the Gompers-Bryan alliance in conjunction with the stimulus to radical action which recent court decisions have given, may foreshadow a different future. It is in France that the most interesting situation has developed. There the new unionism or syndicalism, though committed to the socialist ideal of collective organization of industry, not only declines to be guided by the socialist party, but refuses to cooperate on the German basis of autonomous control of separate fields.

No Political Cobwebs.
For syndicalism is sufficient unto itself. It will brook no rival in its task of freeing the proletariat from its chains, recognize no other policy but its own. Its creed, in brief, is that the working class must work out its own salvation, by its own organs, by direct and not by deputed action, and that the syndicat, or labor union, chief of these organs, is to be regarded not merely as an instrument for securing partial alleviations of the existing capitalist system, or as a recruiting ground for socialist parties, but as itself the instrument of revolution, and the cell of the future social organism. The Confederation General du Travail, the organization which at present is the exponent of syndicalism, is the outcome of a long and chequered development. The growth and integration of labor unions has been a slow process in France, the classic land of small industries. The chief landmarks in the early years of the movement consist in the passing or abolition of legal restrictions on trade union formation and activity. From the Revolution until 1864 trade unions were under the ban of the law and participation in a strike a crime punishable by heavy penalties. In 1789 the National Assembly, in its onslaught on all forms of medieval privilege, abolished the trade guilds and corporations.

Two years later the famous Loi Le Chapelier imposed penalties on persons taking part in strikes or lockouts or becoming members of trade unions, whether of masters or men. In spite of its nominal impartiality the law clearly reveals, above and beyond the faith in the doctrine of freedom of contract, the assent of the Assembly to the declaration of one of its members, Cazales, "La hation c'est la capitalist." The provisions of the Code Napoleon evidence the same bias. While by article 414 coalition among employers was forbidden if it had for its object the "improper and unjust" reduction of wages, article 415 forbade union on the part of workmen to suspend, obstruct, or make more costly the operations of industry. Without any saving qualifications as to the justice or injustice of the proceedings. The penalties prescribed were, in the case of employees, six days to one month's imprisonment for the rank and file, and two to five years for the ring leaders. In 1864 the government of the Second empire, giving the sanction of law to the conditions which had arisen in spite of law, amended the penal code, legalizing unions

with not more than twenty members, permitting strikes or lockouts unless accompanied by violence or intimidation, and equalizing the penalties prescribed for employers and workmen. The law of 1884 completed the unshackling, permitting the formation of unions of more than twenty members exercising "the same, similar, or allied" trades, and also concerted action by unions of different trades. The way was clear for the open organization of unions and especially for federation. The socialist parties were quick to seize the opportunity. Each of the warring factions into which French socialism was divided was long in generals and colonels, but short in rank and file. The trade unions seemed to promise an excellent recruiting ground. The Guesdists, strong in possession of the true Marxian faith, martially disciplined, ably led: the Broussists urging communal autonomy and communal public ownership; the Allemanists formed somewhat later by secession from the Broussists, opposing both Guesdist dogmatism and Broussist opportunism, advocating the General Strike and aggressive union action; the Blanquists living on the memories of the Commune, still faithful to the old theory of a catastrophic revolution—each of these parties sought in the next few years to organize the forces of labor and rally them to its flag. The Guesdists were first in the field. Their vigorous propaganda and particularly their policy of penetration within the unions, gave them a considerable following in the industrial north, and in a labor congress held at Lyons in 1886 they succeeded in organizing a National Federation of Trades Unions. The federation was kept in strict subordination to the party. It never manifested much independent vitality, and after nine years flickering existence it passed away. The secondary role which the Guesdists have throughout accorded to union action, is sufficiently revealed in the official recommendation to the members of the party to join a union—in order "to spread the doctrine of socialism and recruit adherents for the programme and policy of the party." With their chief rival thus backed by the National Federation, the Broussists looked elsewhere for the voting support and moral backing they desired. The founding of the Paris Labor Exchange in 1886 gave them their opportunity. This institution destined to play an important part in the French labor movement had been advocated by leading publicists, among them the economist Molinari, at intervals during the greater part of the century. It was desired to provide a permanent meeting place for the city's workers, to serve as a center of labor activity and education, and aid in co-ordinating the supply and demand of labor.

(To be continued)

EVOLUTIONAL ENCOURAGEMENT.

It is my contention that the natural evolutionist neglecting details and trivialities, lays himself open on no side to logical attack.

In our short lifetime it will be our good fortune to see attention called by subsidized press, to an apparently appalling phenomena.

Such strutting headlines as: "Whole Industry Threatened," "Preposterous Demand to See Books," "One Employee Actually Has Audacity to Affirm Statement That Such a House on 5th Ave. Is Too Sumptuous, Too Commodious," "Very Concerted Action," etc., etc.

On closer investigation, the thoughtful student will here with delight discover a nucleus of the future Industrial Unity. Perhaps widely apart in the capitalistic body but by the very similarity of their nature they are eventually preordained to coalesce.

At first a trifle uncertain, and blundering, but as confidence is gained and as education spreads among the workers these strikes become more comprehensive, until we see, not a vindictive nor malignant experiment aimed at stopping the wheels of industry, but great necessary demonstrations aimed at capitalistic powers, or in order to convince and concentrate a somewhat recalcitrant proletariat. Finally, the whole fabric of industry has every thread of that fabric guided and controlled by those who have created, and those who operate it.

It is my belief that at every contact with true Industrial Union capital will wither.

Until as a tribute to the power of labor they will cast their totally depreciated stocks and bonds at his feet. Labor stands erect, dominant.

He has thrown his hampering burden aside; His features glorified by natural achievement.

He has fulfilled his historic mission. He has opened the gates of the Industrial Commonwealth;

Our children's/children may enter. He has taken, as he alone can take, the bandage from her eyes; and look! the scales are evenly poised.

Labor and labor alone has ushered in a new and more perfect epoch.

It is no miracle. It is but a magnificent natural evolutionary commutation.

The survival of the fittest. J. FLOYD.

**HUMAN SLAVES VS.
HUMAN PARASITES**

Owing to the fact that an overwhelming majority of the slaves who make Seattle the burial ground for that portion of the wealth they create which the masters with their 22-calibre generosity permitted them to retain, have not yet awakened from their get-rich-like-Rockefeller slumber. Those who have rubbed the sleep out of their eyes, are being made targets of by that human slush known as "Fly-Cops," who are ever ready to seek—yea, eagerly seeking, a chance to get the 20 pieces of silver for betraying their class. Would to Heaven they would only emulate the original grafter we read about in fabulous theology and perform the last act in the play! The rope factories would have to run over-time to supply the demand and the "fly-bull" Pinkerton would have performed the only act in his career that suffering humanity would praise.

The latest one of their victims was Fellow Worker Pat Kearns, who was charged with disorderly conduct for having a copy of the May-Day issue of the Industrial Worker in his pocket, and you know when a "Bull" sees something red there is the Devil to pay.

Fellow Worker Kearns was standing on the corner of Third and James street waiting for a car when up comes a "Fly-Bull" and holds him up. "What are you doing here?" "Where are you working?" "Where do you live?" etc., etc. Then seeing the paper—"Ha! rebel. Well, I guess you can come along with me." And he takes him to jail and holds him from 4 o'clock to 9:30 without letting him use the telephone or communicate with us. No one knows anything about it until he gets out on \$20 bail furnished by himself. He was not "broke," as he had \$65 on him at the time. One of our members, standing outside of our hall, saw him go down to the corner and stop, and noticed a man come up and speak to him and saw this man throw back his coat a little but paid no attention to it, thinking it was some master wanting a slave; so they went away together to the jail and no one was the wiser as to what had happened. Kidnapped-in sight of his friends!

The Industrial Worker arrived all right in the morning and Fellow Worker Kearns went down to Washington street and sold some in the forenoon, and we suppose that the "Bull" was trailing him till he got him alone, then arrested him. So you see it was a preconceived plot of the police.

The "trial" came off at 2:30 p. m. When the burly degenerate was called to the stand, his first act was to spread the copy of the Industrial Worker, which he had taken from Fellow Worker Kearns, with the red flag in full view of the crowded court room, saying "Here is the evidence against him, Your Honor," which caused an audible smile throughout the room.

The case was dismissed as no evidence could be brought against the Fellow Worker.

We enclose herewith a clipping from the Seattle Daily Times of March the 19th, which shows that the police live by robbing and exploiting that portion of society which is already the helpless victims of the capitalist system.

In connection with this enclosure, it might be of interest to note that the notorious and malodorous Wappenstein is chief of police of the A. Y. P. exposition. And for further proof that the method mentioned in this clipping is actually being employed, it is only necessary to visit the city Kangaroo Court and witness the daily fines and bail-forfeitures.

These unreasonable arrests of strangers or those looking as if they were unable to protect themselves is probably another means of obtaining money to "police" the exposition, for it is expected that bail will be forfeited rather than stand trial before Seattle's notorious "Kangaroo" Court.

"Strangers, stay away from Seattle! Neither your liberty nor your life is safe an instant in the midst of its criminal officers and brutal police."

We want to give this the widest possible circulation to warn people of what to expect if they visit the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition.

CHARLES SCURLOCK,
WM. LIEBRECHT
W. CHILDS,
Press Committee.

LOGGERS, TAKE NOTICE!

Members of Loggers L. U. 432, sympathizers with the Industrial Workers of the World, or those intending to join, should always demand that the parties to whom they pay their dues or other money, have credentials from their local union, duly signed by officers and also bearing the seal of said local union.

Parties paying anyone else, do so at their own risk.

By order of L. U. 432, 308 James street, Seattle, Wash.

WM. LIEBRECHT,
Financial Secretary.

INDUSTRIAL UNION AND COAL MINERS

(By Joseph J. Ettor.)

The United Mine Workers of America has made certain demands upon the operators of this region and in the little while since they made them they seem to be a thing of the past.

At the Tri-District Conference of the U. M. W. of A., held in Scranton, October 12, 1908, the following demands were made upon the operators:

1st. That an agreement shall exist between the miners and the operators of the region and all disputes arising shall be adjusted as provided in the said contract.

2nd. The complete recognition of the United Mine Workers of America as a party to negotiate a wage contract, and that the United Mine Workers of America shall be recognized in our right to provide any method for the collection of revenues for the organization.

3rd. A general eight-hour day without reduction in pay.

4th. All coal shall be paid at basis of 2,000 pounds a ton.

5th. Demand of a uniform wage scale for all company men and that all employees paid \$1.00 or less shall receive a ten per cent advance, and all employees receiving more than \$1.50 and less than \$2.00 per day shall receive a five per cent advance.

6th. That no miner be allowed to hire more than two laborers and shall have no more than one contract at a given time.

7th. That the employers be required to issue monthly pay statements with name of workers and company, etc., the wages received for different workers and occupations.

8th. That a contract be entered into for the period of one year. Suffice it to say at this point, that the recent convention of the National Organization held in Indianapolis, after going through all the form, endorsed the above demands and instructed its officers to secure the above demands and the convention ends the endorsement by saying "We hold sacred and binding each section and all the terms of any contract entered into, and recommend that such methods, procedures and means for the settlement of all disputes between the anthracite miners and operators, be agreed upon as will prevent any stoppage of work pending the adjudication of any controversy as may be provided for in the agreement and maintain inviolate any and all parties, each and all, of the provisions of the contract."

Since about the best method to expose false ideas and proposals is to offer something better the Coal Miners Industrial District Council of the I. W. W., at its regular session held in Scranton, Sunday, February 28th, 1909, acting upon instruction from the membership of the different local branches, decided on the following demands to be made to the operators:

1. Uncompromisingly opposed to the program advocated by the officers of the United Mine Workers of America in the matter of recognizing the said union as the bona fide miners union, opposed to the recognition on the part of the operators of any specific union of coal miners whereby the condition of employment shall be governed and secured by virtue of membership or non-membership in any union whatsoever.

2. Opposed to any program designating the establishing of a system where the operators are asked to collect the revenues of the union.

3. Opposed to signing any contract with the operators governing the condition of employment and wages for any specified period of time.

4. A demand for a general eight (8) hour day to constitute a day's work for all employees of mines, breakers, collieries and washeries.

5. The minimum wage for all underground workers shall be \$3.00 for eight hours of labor.

6. Sufficient supplies such as timber, etc., and ventilation for the safety and protection of life and limb, and to put the above demand in operation there shall be in every mine, etc., a commission composed and elected by the employes themselves.

7. The wages of all employes of breakers, collieries and washeries including all other outside workers of the industry shall be two dollars (\$2.00) minimum for a day's work.

8. Prohibition of employment to boys below the age of sixteen (16) years.

To some this program may seem quite revolutionary, but be that as it may, we are willing to fight for something worth while fighting for, and not get it rather than battle for some demands that at best mean only mere palliatives and not even get them. When it is recognized that the masters will present as great an opposition to mere demands for crusts as they would for the loaf of bread itself, we choose to be men and make such demands as may be worthy of men.

More Pay and Less Work.

The demand for the general eight-hour day by the I. W. W. men is not made on the basis as the U. M. W. of A. would

have it! "It increases the efficiency and intensity of labor" but is made on the general principles that the workers are entitled to whatever they demand in so far as their material interests are concerned, irrespective of what the boss may have to say or think on the subject. We hold that if it be true that we are able to do as much work in eight as in ten hours, then we are wasting our efforts and energy to ask for any reduction in hours at all; if the same amount of energy is to be spent, we hold that the worker has not gained but has lost all that it took to gain the so-called victory. We are asking for an eight-hour day now, not because we believe we will be more efficient, but we lack the power to enforce a still shorter work day that may be necessary for labor's advancement.

The demand for a minimum wage scale for all underground workers, for \$3.00 as a day's wage is made on the basis that the workers are the only ones who have any right to say what the price of their labor shall be. It can be readily seen that such a demand has for its object the abolition of the present iniquitous system of digging coal by the ton or car, and as some do by the yard, etc. The present method of payment is the best method that could be devised in the brain of the masters as a means of first confusing and then dividing the workers in the mines, against themselves, so as to be able to exploit and rule. To understand the full import of this demand it must be explained that at present, the miner hires his laborer; in fact he can hire as many as necessary; he establishes the wages for him, he has the right to hire and discharge him; one works by the day, the other works by contract. It requires very little understanding to see that by a plan of that nature, the miner becomes an actual employer and his laborer a slave, thus one-half of the men—wage slaves of the same master—are divided against each other to the great elation of the masters. The present method of paying for coal by the car or as it may be arranged, works all to the good of the operators by many devious tricks. To cite a few of these tricks: the miner is not paid for the ton of 2,000 pounds as provided by the law, but the operators sell the same coal at the basis of 2,000 pounds in a ton. Another way of skinning the miner is this: the coal is not weighed at the place where it is mined, but in most cases it is carried a good distance off, the cars are shattered, broken up and generally arranged so that in the shake-up necessary while being transported from one place to another, all the small coal falls by the wayside, the companies acting upon the principle that "every little bit added to what you got makes just a little bit more," have what is known as company men to pick the coal and appropriate the same for the operators without having to go through the formality of paying the workers that did the digging. Then, "lest we forget," when the car finally gets to be scales, the short weight comes into play. It is true that the law of the state provides that there shall only be dockage for the amount of dirt contained in a car and that in all cases the maximum dockage shall be no more than 500 pounds on each 2,000 pounds, but such little trifles as constitutional provisions and legal enactments don't bother the operators very much in docking the miners as much as they see fit. You say, "why don't the workers have a weighman of their own?" O, well, they have that ornament too, but in most cases he is a good member of the United Mine Workers of America and is thoroughly imbued with the notion that the employer is entitled to a fair profit and he winks his eye at the robbery, and if the miner insists on changing the checkweighman, then the former one generally gets a good job as reward for faithful service done. Those who are militants in advocating organization and better conditions are victimized by the refusal on the part of the employers' agents to earn as much as the ones who are meek and faithful to the interests of the masters: they are made to suffer by shortage of cars, bad levels, placed at openings that are dangerous; any way to make them quit the job and make way for some one less aggressive.

A whole book could be written about this nefarious game, but we have neither space nor time to proceed any further on this point.

(Continued Next Week)

FROM LOS ANGELES.

Enclosed please find money order for \$6.25, for which send five bundle orders of 30, commencing with May Day number. The 100 copies I received two days ago are already sold. As we have not got the "Bulletin" as yet the "Worker" is very much needed. It is also a very good paper. I am surprised to see so great advance in such short time.—O. Brostrom, No. 12 I. W. W., Los Angeles, Cal.

The I. W. W. is democratic. Its officers are elected by the vote of its members. We have the referendum and recall. The only way the A. F. of L. has to remove one of their members is to send them to jail, like Sam Parks. We simply make them take a back seat in the ranks and if not good, kick them out.

ORGANIZE AND WIN-- A WORD TO JOB-ITES

(By C. H. Axelson.)

Under the present system of society, the population is divided in two separate and distinct economic classes, namely, master on one side, and the slaves on the other. Yet that is not all. The wage slave class is again divided into two separate and distinct groups: the employed and the unemployed. The last named division we must take up, and see if we can not trace it to its cause and that alone. We must have a remedy through which the question of unemployment can be solved.

Some of you men can clearly remember the time in this country when lack of employment was an unheard of quantity for a willing worker. But times and things have changed and the reason for this, we will find in the difference between the old and the new method between hand and machine production.

You slaves in the mills & factories are every day having this point driven home to you; for whenever a change of machine takes place, it is, as a rule, the replacement of a slow machine for a faster one, with fewer slaves to operate it. If we go to any machine shop, we will find automatic machines replacing human labor. But not only is this true in the shops; for turn your eye where you will, you find the machine putting its makers out of business. You workers on railway construction, did it ever occur to you how small and powerless you are, compared with the work of the steam shovel? And yet all these machines and these great inventions are but the results of you wage-workers' brains and work!

More Machines, More Tramps.

The machine has taken your job. But it is no less a truth that you as wage-workers have acted very blindly, when we compare the part of the product you received 50 years ago, which statistics prove was half of the product, against 17 per cent today. Surely we have acted blindly and some are blind yet, for we find wage slaves who have the work racket so well drilled in, and who, it seems, are working for the sake of working and with no regard for what wages they receive, or how many hours they put in. Say, you Jobites! can you not see that you by your willingness to work long hours are playing right into the mill of the master class? By working long hours you are helping the capitalist to maintain the army of unemployed which is so necessary for him; for it is the jobless workers the master class use whenever they intend to cut your wages. Stop being capitalist tools. "Yes," perhaps you say, "but how can we?" We can if only we will! The Industrial Workers of the World offer the solution when it organizes all wage workers into one union. But as we are discussing the problem of the unemployed, let us see what can be done and how we should do it. First of all, it becomes necessary to organize industrially under the watchword, "An injury to one is an injury to all." Let us take the building industry for example. We must organize all wage slaves of said industry from the lowest to the highest in one union; then we could estimate the amount of work to be done, and in accordance with those findings, regulate the hours and thereby largely eliminate the army of unemployed, and likewise in all other industries. But let none harbor the notion that we are only interested in the problem of getting the jobless a job. No! nothing short of getting the goods will satisfy an I. W. W. man.

The above mentioned theme is only a method by which it is possible to do something here and now. Now it is up to you who have a job to recognize that the jobless worker is a member of your class, and if you don't, this jobless army will, from hunger, be driven to drive you into harness still harder. Get busy! Organize, reduce the hours of toil and give your jobless brother a chance to live. It is up to all of you now; skilled or unskilled, do something for yourselves and at the same time help your unfortunate brother. Wake up, you faithful slaves! Strike a blow for freedom; you have everything to gain and nothing but misery to lose. Are you willing to carry out the suggestion offered by an old Spanish army officer, who, in talking to his soldiers, drew a line on the ground with his sword and said: "On this side, you have hunger and death; but across the line lies a country rich in everything you need. Will you take a step forward? If you want better conditions, remember it's up to you. I. W. W. is the means by which the goal can be gained.

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Over all the so-called civilized world the last struggle of man with man is now being waged on the economic field—the only solution. Get wise, slaves!

All of the writers, thinkers and students the world over, have endorsed the principles of Industrial Unionism, and we find the well paid labor skates, the man of cloth in the pulpit, and the grafting poli-

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tion oppose it. Also the well-paid professor. The writers, thinkers and students in the working class will win.

Money makes the laws in the legislatures, money enforces them in the executives, money interprets them in the courts.

Size up the average A. F. of L. leader and socialist who is fighting Industrial Unionism for his pay. Do they know much? No, very little, or a great many of them do not know what a union or a "political party" is.

A democracy is a government in which the people rule. Spokane has overthrown the democracy. It has destroyed "A government of the people, by the people, for the people." It has set up "A government of the people, by the rascals, for the rich and employment sharks."

The street car conductors are like the hand organ monkey, dressed in livery. Every time the monkey gets a coin for his master he rings the bell. We are all ringing bells. Let's stop being monkeys and be men and women.

F. H. ALEXANDER.

NOTICE.

Industrial Unions Nos. 92 and 141, I. W. W., Portland, Ore., meet in large new hall, 33 North 4th street, between Crouch and Burnside. All workers welcome.

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