

The Working Class And The Employing Class Have Nothing In Common.

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

VOL. II. No. 1 One Dollar a Year. SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1910. Six Months, 50c Whole Number 53

PROSPERITY—WILL IT COME YOUR WAY?

Authoritative statements appear in the Seattle Post-Intelligencer of March 18th, that the lumber and shingle manufacturers of the Northwest expect to be swimming in milk and honey the coming season. They expect to enjoy unbounded prosperity, owing to the large demands for the products of the forests. It is predicted that the coming year will be the banner year in the lumber industry, breaking the former record of 1906.

What I would like to ask is this: Are we, the loggers, the lumberworkers and the shingleweavers—who compose the larger portion of the workers employed in the Northwest, going to enjoy this increased prosperity? Will we also swim in milk and honey, or will we still be forced to work long hours, under poor conditions, for small wages, forced to buy our jobs from the employment sharks and to carry our happy homes on our backs?

That the lumber manufacturers expect to reap a harvest the coming season cannot be doubted when we read the statements appearing under the following headlines and part of which are herewith reproduced. "Lumbermen see big year ahead for the Northwest." "Predict that record of 1906, the banner year, will be smashed." "Orders come in floods." "Boom in eastern trade." "Spruce market active." "Shingle output bright."

"Northwest lumber manufacturers, with orders on their books sufficient in most cases to keep the mills operating sixty days, and with big yard, cargo and railroad business ahead, expect the 1910 trade to equal, if not exceed, that handled in 1906, the most prosperous year ever enjoyed by North Pacific lumber and shingle manufacturers."

"Not only are many large orders for lumber in sight, but the Eastern yard trade, which is considered the backbone of the lumber industry, is now looming up in excellent shape. Eastern yard stocks are low, and hundreds of these small orders have already been placed on the Coast."

"Lumbermen consider the yard trade of prime importance to the industry, inasmuch as it affords a diversified market for practically the entire output of the mills, with the exception of some common lumber."

Victor H. Heckman, secretary of the Pacific Coast Lumber Manufacturers Association, has this to say: "I confidentially expect 1910 to be one of the best years the Northwest Lumber Industry has ever known." Further on the article continues:

Spruce Market Active.
While the demand for fir lumber is brisk, conditions in the spruce market are said to be better than they have been in two years. Prices are at least \$2 per thousand higher than six months ago, and the mills have more business than they can handle.

S. L. Johnson, manager of the Grays Harbor Commercial Company, said recently:
"The spruce business is good. Better values obtain than in two years. Prospects are bright and the demand strong. We have all we can do for sixty days."

Shingle Outlook Bright.
The shingle market is likewise enjoying bright prospects. Under the stress of numerous inquiries from the East and a stock said to be 2,000 cars below normal on the Coast, prices have advanced sharply during the last ten days.

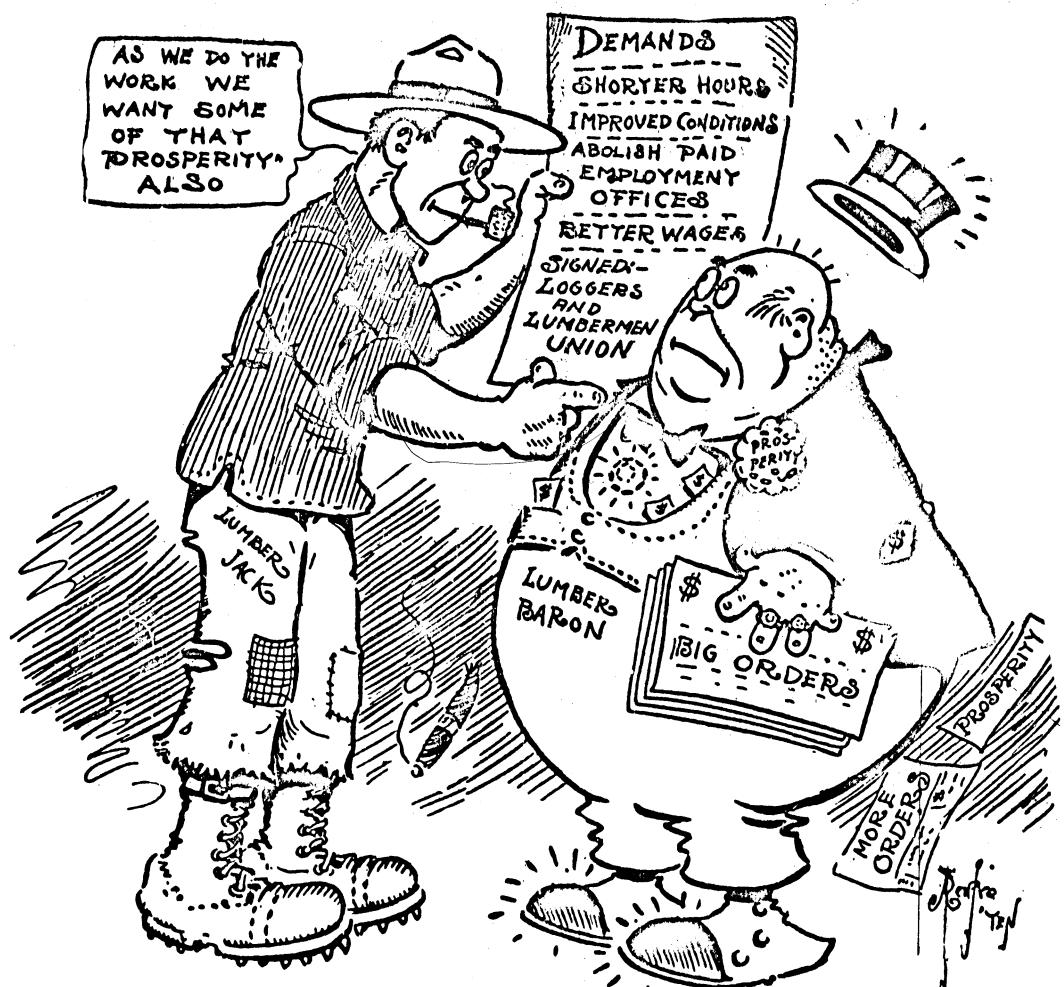
The inability to move cars at present is also contributing to the strength of the market, although shingle men state that if there was a consuming demand prices would go still higher. Star shingles were quoted at from \$1.65 to \$1.75, and clears at from \$2.10 to \$2.15. These prices have not been touched in months.

"The outlook for shingles is bright," said Col. H. S. Stace. Western representative of Barnes & Mauk. "Stocks on the Coast are probably 2,000 cars less than normally carried at this time of the year. Eastern yard stocks, according to the best advice I can obtain, are abnormally low. Future prices depend, however, largely on transportation conditions. Most shingle mills will be in operation by the end of the month."

The Lumber Manufacturers thus predict a banner year, not for the workman but for themselves. Let us the workers who are employed in the mills, the shingle mills and the logging camps, also make it a banner year for the workers. Why should not we the workers, who perform all the useful work, receive better wages, shorter hours and better conditions of employment. Our masters who do no useful work are looking forward to the coming season as one which will add to their profits, probably fondly dreaming of what they will do with the increased revenue.

Long have we the workers labored in the mills and in the logging camps, oftentimes sleeping in lousy bunkhouses, eating poor grub, working from early morn till late at night, packing our blankets on our backs, without bathing facilities or connections with the laundry, very poor facilities for drying our clothes and forced to buy jobs from the employment sharks; all this we have endured in the past. I say these conditions have lasted long enough. That it is time that a change is being made. Let us organize and demand from the lumber barons more of the product of our toil, that we may be able to live among respectable surroundings. It is time that we take a stand. Without organization we can accomplish nothing. In union there is strength. The thing to do is to organize and make our demands through organization. If the bosses refuse to accede to our demands—then every man employed in the mills, in the shingle mills, in the woods and in the factories, lay down our tools and go out on strike as one body and tie up every mill and camp on the Coast until they come through with the improved conditions demanded.

Do not say that this cannot be done. Whoever men have organized they have compelled the bosses to grant them concessions. The



Organized Industrially, the Workers would be in a position to dictate terms to the masters.

lumbermen of western Montana who were organized into the I. W. W. were able to get a nine-hour day. The workers employed on the railroad construction in Nevada also organized into the I. W. W., were able to reduce the working hours to eight per day and the wages up to \$4.50. In the city of Goldfield in the same state the laundry girls received \$4.00 for eight hours. The miners through organization have been able to reduce the hours to eight per day. We, the lumber workers of the Northwest, can do the same if we but organize and stand shoulder to shoulder in making our demands and backing them up if necessary by a strike if the boss does not come through immediately.

If organization we do not mean to organize into some petty craft union which divides the workers instead of uniting them, and cannot be classed as a real fighting union. In the craft union the most of the time is taken up by one portion of the workers fighting the other portion as to which is to control a certain piece of work. This is just what the masters want. He likes to see the workers fighting one another. As long as they do this he has nothing to fear. What we mean by organization is to get into one big union such as the Industrial Workers of the World, which embraces all workers regardless of industries thereby doing away with craft squabbles. The I. W. W. says that an injury to one is the concern of all. That wherever one body of workers is engaged in a struggle with their masters that all the workers should rally to their support. It is the industrial union that has won the battles for the French workers, and it is into the Industrial Union that we should organize in order to force the bosses to grant us concessions.

Fellow Workers, no more opportune time could be presented to us than the coming summer, when the mill owners expect to be doing a rushing business. Are we going to take advantage of this opportunity in order to get better conditions or will we allow it to slip by. It is high time that we do something. A number of locals have been organized along the Coast. These can gain nothing unless they embrace the majority of the workers along the Coast. The thing to do is get active, if you are not as yet a member get in and help to get the other fellow to join. It is time that the workers employed in the lumber industry awake from lethargy and seek out means to remedy the miserable conditions under which we have been forced to labor. No better time than the coming summer can be afforded us to make our demands. Let us grasp the opportunity.

PORTLAND REDS THERE WITH THE GOODS.

A crew of I. W. W. men working at Fourth and Stark street for the United Engineering Co., went out on strike on Saturday, the 19th, for an increase of wages from 25c per hour for nine hours work to 30c per hour. The strike took place at 2:30 in the afternoon. Hardly had the men went on strike than large banners were painted, bearing the words: "Men on strike for 30c per hour at Fourth and Stark street. Stay away." Pickets were stationed around the building, telling all to stay away until the fight was settled. The company being unable to hire any men were forced to concede our demands on Monday morning after we had been on strike for four hours. The men have returned to work. The A. F. of L. cement finishers and other craft unions employed on the building were astonished at the mastery with which the men went about winning the strike. The carpenters employed on the building also received an increase of wages of 4c per hour.

Portland, Ore. WALTER T. NEF.

WANTED.
Industrial Union cigar worker, competent to do hand work. Apply to R. L. COMFORT, Phoenix, Ariz.

DEAD AS RESULT OF BRUTAL TREATMENT

Thirty-five Days on Bread and Water Brings On an Attack of Diabetes and Causes Death of S. O. Chinn, Spokane. Free Speech Fighter.

Because of Chief Sullivan's brutal system, S. O. Chinn, who contracted diabetes after being fed on bread and water for a period of 35 days, died at the Deaconess Hospital of Spokane on Friday evening, March 18th. This brutal treatment was accorded him because of his participation in the Spokane free speech fight.

Chinn was a member of the Industrial Workers of the World. He had resided at Spokane for a period of two years, and for a time was secretary of the Central Executive Committee of the I. W. W. locals of that city. Those who knew him best knew him to be scrupulously, even fanatically, honest. He never drank, his personal life was clean and he was zealously devoted to what he thought was right.

Chinn went to jail because he believed that the constitution meant what it said; that free speech and free assemblage were inalienable rights; that as a man it was his duty to see that they were not trampled underfoot. He caused no disturbance; he demanded merely what he considered were his rights. He believed that constitution meant what it said. But Chief Sullivan and the powers that be in Spokane had decreed otherwise.

Nowhere but in Spokane have men been put on bread and water for 35 days; from three to five days is the army regulation. For the average man a diet of bread and water for ten days, as it was allowed to the imprisoned free speech fighters, means chronic disease, but for 35 days S. O. Chinn was given a bread and water diet, and from the barbarity of the treatment he emerged a wreck and died a lingering death.

The Spokane Press has the following to say on Fellow Worker Chinn's death:

"He was one of the town's citizens and a quiet, soft-spoken, hard-working man. But he had determination; so had Sullivan to prove that when he said the constitution wasn't worth a damn, that he knew what he was talking about, so Sullivan kept Chinn on bread and water for 35 days, and so today Chinn, by giving up the struggle and finally dying, admits that Sullivan knew what he was talking about."

"Don't you wonder if Sullivan is real proud and happy of his little victory over S. O. Chinn? "Chinn doubtless was to blame for his own death; he should have given up his fight against the odds; he should have recognized that men can be tortured to death in Spokane regardless of law or common decency, and he should have saved his life. But, you see, Chinn was not that sort of a man; what he thought was right meant everything in life to him, and if it had taken twice 35 days Chinn would have been there just the same."

"Sullivan can't escape the moral responsibility for this man's awful death today by saying the man could have given in and agreed not to speak on the streets. The government does not give its worst offenders one-third the treatment Sullivan gave this man, who was guilty of no offense the law recognizes, and when Sullivan transcended the bounds of civilized brutality 200 per cent he did so on his own responsibility."

Chinn's funeral took place on Sunday and was well attended, several hundred members of the Industrial Workers of the World, who were in the city at the time, taking part.

ACCOUNTS OF THE STRIKE AT SHERIDAN, OREGON.

Last Friday morning, March 11th, we read in the morning Oregonian that about 150 men had gone on strike at the Sheridan Lumber Company's plant at Sheridan, Ore., against the shipping of men to pile lumber in the yards, through an employment agency.

After reading the above account we had banners painted bearing the words, "Strike on at Sheridan, Ore. Stay away," and had such carried along the streets past the offices of the employment sharks. This was continued for a period of two days and the result was that no men bought jobs to go to Sheridan.

Wm. Deneke and myself went down to Sheridan to ascertain what the trouble was. We arrived there on Saturday noon but the strike had been settled on the day previous. The result of the settlement was that the company was forced to send the men back to the employment agencies and to raise the pay of the men 25 cents per day almost all around. The wages of the men previous to the strike had been \$2 per day of ten hours. Most of the men being dissatisfied with the pay were ready to quit and seized the opportunity upon the arrival of the Italians who were to work in the yards by the employment sharks of Portland, to make their demands. No race prejudice exists as the morning paper would have the people believe. The men do not care who works in the yards as long as they do not reduce the standard of living.

The company is short handed at the present time. Fairly good board can be had at the hotels at \$5.00 per week. Hospital fee \$1.00. Three days' notice have to be given when you quit in order to obtain your money. The yard boss says he'll see that the men wait the three days for their money when they quit. Motto: Make him fire you if you wish to get paid immediately.

WALTER T. NEF.

CONDEMN SPOKANE POLICE.

Portland, Ore., March 19, 1910. Industrial Workers of the World, in regular meeting:

Whereas, The chief of police, John T. Sullivan, and the police department of the city of Spokane, Washington, by and under the instigation of the mayor of the said city, Nelson H. Pratt, caused some three hundred of our fellow workers to be confined in jail on a diet of bread and water for a period of thirty consecutive days and in many instances for a greater period and,

Whereas, The greatest period this punishment is ever inflicted to the most recalcitrant prisoners in the penitentiaries and by the military of this or any civilized country, is fourteen consecutive days, a longer period of its application being regarded as inimical to bodily health and dangerous to life, and,

Whereas, This torture and inhuman punishment has actually resulted in serious and permanent bodily injuries to great numbers of our fellow workers, and,

Whereas, The direct and continuous result of thirty-five days of such torture Fellow Worker S. O. Chinn, died on March 18 1910.

Be It Resolved, That we denounce the aforesaid Pratt and Chief of Police Sullivan, as guilty of wanton and inexcusable murder and that we condemn them as monstrous and inhuman, criminal and abandoned, bereft of heart or human soul and that we invite the attention of all human kind to their foul and murderous act.

Be It Further Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the United States Senate through Robert M. LaFollette, to the National House of Representatives through Miles Poindexter of Spokane, to Acting Governor Hay of Washington, to the Associated Press, the United Press, and to the press generally throughout the United States, Canada and Europe.

JOE DUDDY, Chairman.

LESSONS FROM THE PHILADELPHIA STRIKE

By Louis Ducheux.

It would be an easy matter to point out the weaknesses of the Philadelphia strike from the industrial union point of view. We could go on to show how in the beginning the street car men waited and waited before coming out, knowing the attitude of the Transit Company and believing themselves that a struggle was inevitable. We could show how they gave the company plenty of time to bring in scabs and thugs, and in every way possible prepare for the time when the men left their cars. We could also go on to show craft union weaknesses of a similar character regarding the general strike in "sympathy" with the car men.

The fact of the matter is, there are about 150,000 wage slaves out on strike in Philadelphia. The spirit of solidarity manifested by the rank and file of the Philadelphia wage slaves has surprised the A. F. of L. leaders beyond comprehension. They do not seem to understand it.

What I want to deal with in the Philadelphia strike is its revolutionary significance to the revolutionary union movement. First, these 150,000 workers in Philadelphia who came out in support of the car men have done more to teach themselves, and the whole State of Pennsylvania, class consciousness and solidarity than a whole trainload of literature. By breaking their agreements with their bosses the "sacredness of contracts" has received a good jolt; open hostility between them and their employers has been stimulated; the struggle between themselves and the bosses will be fiercer than it has ever been before. The bosses will no longer be sure of them; militants will be "tabbed" and "chopped off" as occasion presents itself; in short, there will be a fight from now on.

The fight will demand the activity of the militants of the different organizations; revolutionary methods will be thought out and employed; slimy labor leaders with conservative minds and capitalist instincts will have to take a back seat, while the more progressive and younger blood will naturally push to the front. As long as the conservative leaders were able to deliver the goods to the masters there was comparative peace in the various unions; as long as they could impress the membership with the "sacredness of contracts"; as long as they could impress the workers that a reduction in wages is more profitable than to strike they were "marketable goods" for the capitalist.

But this latest act of the Philadelphia workers has "awakened" these labor leaders; they will never again be the power to the capitalists that they have been. For it must be remembered that the economic masters of today do not wine and dine in Civic Federation halls with the Gompers and Mitchells because they have a particular love for them as individuals.

We read that even a large percentage of the unorganized of Philadelphia have come out in "sympathy," too. And that they are being rapidly organized by the A. F. of L., which rushed in hundreds of organizers when the general strike broke out and began making hay at once.

Here is an important point in this strike: It is quite probable that the A. F. of L. in this instance is saddling a horse that it won't be able to ride. These unorganized men, who are the so-called "unskilled" of Philadelphia, have been crushed to the straiten point; they gladly welcomed the burst of working-class solidarity; they joined the movement; they felt power, a oneness of interest, promise of support in their own battles. They will expect this from the A. F. of L.

When the general strike has been called off and these poorer classes of laborers are back at work, they will discover that the oppression of the employers has not been abated; it will be fiercer than ever. They will have to struggle in a body; the organization that the A. F. of L. built up among them will have to "make good." And here's where the A. F. of L. will "come clean" or get out, and thereby show itself up in the minds of the rank and file. Judging from the attitude of this organization—or disorganization—in the past, we are inclined to believe that it will not "make good"; that it will simply attempt to parcel the various workers off in little groups, avoid a struggle at every point; simply horde them in such a way as to make them harmless to the capitalists and financially profitable as office sustainers.

With the increasing oppression and the development of a militant spirit in the present struggle, it is more than probable that this will not be done; these workers will not stand for it. The A. F. of L., we believe, is, indeed, saddling a horse that it will not be able to ride.

Then there is the psychological effect of the general strike upon the minds of the workers as a whole. There is nothing like these mass movements to create in the minds of the proletariat opposition to all the institutions of capitalism. During them the swords of the workers and those of the capitalists are measured against each other; class struggle becomes a force economic struggle—that it really is—unveiled.

From now on the master class will put on the screws; the capitalists will reason that the only man who is not dangerous is a dead one and the only union that is harmless is no union at all. The same tactics will be employed against all forms of unions, craft or otherwise, as the Steel Trust is employing against the Amalgamated Association.

It will be war to the knife; knife to the hilt. But organized labor will come out victorious; it will grow in revolutionary spirit and organization in the struggle. In the direct conflict—and continuous at that—reactionary leaders will have to take a back seat; they will be sloughed off with the unfit. The old craft unions, with their antiquated methods and deadening spirit, will simply be burst to pieces. They will be pushed aside by the merciless forces of economic evolution, to make way for the new and revolutionary union of the workers. The I. W. W. will then come into its own. The structure of the new society will then be completed. A new era of mankind will dawn; "civilization" will then begin to be a reality.

To the revolutionary unionist the outlook was never more hopeful; to the worker who is not afraid of a struggle, the fields are indeed, ripe for the harvest.

LABOR EXCHANGE NEWS ITEMS



All members of the I. W. W., especially those employed in the camps, should send in reports to this labor exchange column, so that the membership may be kept posted on the conditions existing in said camps or places of employment.

LABOR EXCHANGE NEWS ITEMS. Eagle Gorge, Wash. Page Lumber Company. Wages \$2.25 per day and up. Pay once every month.

Knights Bros. Logging camp. Wages \$2.25 to \$5.00 per day. Pay whenever you quit. Grub is poor.

Portland, Ore. Plenty of work to be had around town. Wages \$2.00 to \$2.50 per day for laborers. Work 8 and 9 hours per day.

Eunemclaw, Wash. White River Lumber Co. Wages \$2.00 to \$4.00. Pay once a month. Grub is bum.

Burbank, Wash. Burbank Power, Water and Land Co. Wages \$2.25 per day of 10 hours. Board \$5.50 per week.

Lewiston, Ida. Wages \$2.25 for 10 hours. Skippers \$35.00 per month. Board \$4.50 per week.

WALLACE RESOLUTIONS. Wallace, Idaho, February 27, 1910. We urge upon you and through you the Congress of the United States, and especially its committees on labor, the injustice of permitting the contract work for the government to be done under the ten or twelve hour work day.

Congress has demonstrated the desirability from every standpoint of the eight-hour work day by establishing it in all the departments, with the very best results to both the government and its employees.

Last year only 50 per cent of the workers were employed in the United States; by establishing a shorter work day it would give the other 50 per cent a chance to obtain the means of subsistence.

The question of the day in all countries is what to do with the unemployed; every day we see more labor-saving machinery invented, thus throwing more people on the unemployed market.

Therefore, we respectfully request that the eight-hour bill known in the Senate as S. 5572, and in the House as H. R. 15441, which provides for an eight-hour work day on all contract work done for the United States government, be reported out of committee and passed at this session of Congress.

The above was unanimously adopted by Wallace Miners' Union, No. 17, W. F. M., March 6, 1910, and that a copy be sent to the labor papers and local papers, also to Senator Heyburn and Congressman Hamer.

SAM KILBURN, Act. Secy.

WHAT IS SLAVERY? (By Percy Bysshe Shelley.) 'Tis to work and have such pay As just keeps life from day to day.

'Tis to be a slave in soul And to hold no strong control Over your own will, but be All that others make of ye.

Loom and plow and sword and spade, With or without your own will bent To their defense and nourishment.

'Tis to see your children weak With their mothers pines and weep, When the winter's winds are bleak— They are dying whilst I speak.

'Tis to hunger for such diet As the rich man in his riot Casts to the fat dogs that lie Surfing beneath his eye;

And at length, when you complain, With a murmur weak and vain 'Tis to see the tyrant crew Ride over your wives and you.

Men of labor, heirs of glory, Heroes of unwritten story, Nurslings of one mighty mother, Hopes of her and one another,

Rise like lions after slumber In vanquishing number; Shake your chains to earth like dew Which, in sleep, has fallen on you! Ye are many, they are few.

(Continued from Page Three.)

capitalist law. That great world of politico-legal scoundrelism may or may not be conscious of its parasitism on the working class, for self-interest is a most blind and primitive instinct; but there is slight excuse in either case, and one cannot be too defamatory in the case of conscious parasitism on the working class—as in the case of the political and labor fakir.

The third has reference to those who are class-conscious, and to those also who recognize the existence of economic injustice, but who know little or nothing of working-class psychology.

Why perpetuate an intricate program when the needs and wants of the working class can be formulated in relatively simple terms? When, in fact, just such a program is already in existence? When it deals with the affairs of the worker's life in the terms of his life?

The mass of workers are unfamiliar with either the historical development of their own class, or that unreal concept of development in their political history.

A study of industrialism as operating in France for the past fifteen years will not only be of immense practical benefit to industrial organizers, but will tend to create a greater synchronism between the two movements, and thus accelerate the moment of synchronous action.

One of the functions of I. W. W. organization should be to repudiate all politics from the spirit of the New Industrialism.

Too long have Jesuitry and sophistry sought to enmesh the working class in America. Too long have the inherited models of political action misled many a well-intentioned worker intent upon discovering what was the matter with himself and his class.

F. C. PEASE.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM: FACTS AND PRINCIPLES

By W. J. FISHER. (Continued from last week.) Living Conditions for Labor.

We should not only stop certain evils we labor under, stop capitalist aggressions against the laborers, but launch a positive program for the building up the living conditions and power of labor. The shortened work day, the abolition of child labor and labor of married women in factories, and also the abolition of sweatshops, these are but a part of a program to do away with competition between the laborers to the end that the laborers may get the values their product.

When at work greater care for safety of the workers, fewer hours and better labor-saving devices, so we who work will have more energy left to cultivate and enjoy life. The union refuses to let its members work in foul or dangerous places, but insists and forces the installation of the best protective devices on machinery, in mines and other places of labor.

THE POSITION OF INDUSTRIAL UNIONISTS TOWARD CAPITALIST LAWS AND GOVERNMENTS.

What position do we as Industrialists take toward capitalist laws and governments? But before we proceed let us analyze capitalist government, and show what it is. In theory modern constitutional governments represent all the people, in practice they only represent the property interests.

while the laborers are subject and have no individuality.

Existing governments and law then, is only the instrument and will of the propertied class, the class that employs. Being the employing class and the work class have nothing in common, that a struggle must go on between them, it follows we laborers have nothing but hostility between ourselves and existing governments.

Our investigation shows that the employing class have their power because they have been able to organize and direct the laborers to produce things necessary to society's needs and desires. It matters not whether this is done in person or by deputy, their hired bosses, law, custom and social consent gives them the right to own the tools of production and through it to organize the workers for their, the employer's, welfare.

But let us briefly review what the capitalist class has done, and if their way is any longer useful or beneficial to the great mass of the people. From being a subject class under feudalism they (the capitalists) have risen to become the industrial masters of the world and conquered for themselves in the modern representative state exclusive away. They have subdued all old or antiquated forms, and either done away with them or else subdued and turned them to their uses.

Therefore we conclude that modern industry has not only changed the face of production but also rendered largely useless the present organizations of labor. But to whose gain has this been done? Is it for the welfare of the great majority? Are the laborers more secure and better off than formerly? Has it been for the physical, intellectual and moral welfare of the laborers?

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO BY-LAWS.

Article V, Section 1: Strike out "He shall appoint a majority of all committees. He shall also fill committee in case of vacancies therein."

Spokane Advertisements

Rosca Bros. POOL PARLOR, CIGARS, TOBACCO. Grocery Store in Connection. 415 Front Avenue.

Ideal Rooming House. 221 1/2 Howard St. Neatly furnished rooms, 15c to \$1.00. NELS SWANSON, Prop.

O. K. LOAN OFFICE. 220 N. Stevens Street. Tailor Made Suits, value \$15.00, at \$4.00 and up. Overcoats, value \$8.00, at 75c and up.

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

Miller's Cafe. The only 25-cent Meal House in Missoula, Mont. I. W. W. HEADQUARTERS. 132 WEST FRONT STREET.

Mechanics Cafe and Bakery. 308 WASHINGTON STREET. GROSS & CAROTHERS PROPRIETORS. MEALS 15 CENTS AND UP. Short Orders at all hours. Boxes reserved for ladies. Open all night. MEAL TICKETS, \$3.25 FOR \$3.00.

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

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