

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

VOL. I

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1909

One Dollar a Year

No. 17

LABOR EXCHANGE

I. W. W. NEWS ITEMS

Sanderson, one of the California agitators, taken a big bundle of the papers to be among the fruit pickers near Brawley. The farm workers need organization, and when we are organized, the workers will be able to suit themselves. Awful—eh?

Wash., the Consolidated Lumber Co. has two camps with about 20 men in a camp. This will soon be increased to 50 men. Haywood is the feeding contractor. Wages from \$2.00 to \$2.50. Board \$4.65 per week. This is a "consolidated" company. The board would all belong to the consolidated union—the I. W. W.

In St. John, Wash., says the harvest is in there about August 1. He sure to get a lot of I. W. W. reading matter and a bunch of the Industrial Worker, before going out to the harvest fields. We have a number of copies for free distribution among the harvesters. You can track off your blankets for the harvesters to read by.

Last accounts Albert V. Roe, our fellow worker who is traveling in New York City and the Worker, was in La Crosse, Wis. There is a street car strike in that town, and an account of it from Roe for the Worker. Roe has been holding street meetings and has not been arrested. To be arrested for speaking on the street, it is necessary to come to "sunny old Spokane." It is necessary that a man started to read the "Declaration of Independence" on Stevens street on July 4, but was advised to stop before being arrested. Hurrah, for Liberty!

A PUFF.

I used to get your paper, since the beginning. This is the best paper that I ever got. The cartoons are bully. I am a member. We will win. CHARLES ENGEL, Los Angeles.

SONE "CLASS" TO THIS!

Los Angeles, Cal., June 28. I read your letter to Fellow Worker Paul and got a good busting subs. In my mind the worst thing that can happen to this coast would be the suspension of the "Worker" and I will do all in my power to help keep it on its feet. Enclosed find money order for \$7.50 for 12 issues of this my second batch and I intend to read in more in the near future. G. A. FRICK.

LUMBER WOODS IN THE BLUE MOUNTAINS.

Palmer's two logging camps at Palmer Jet, on the O. R. & N. branch line from La Grande to Joseph. Wages generally good, no employment. "Chuck," average; wages: Sawyers and skidders, \$2.50; swappers, trackmen, etc., \$2.25; board, \$5.00 per week; weather not altogether unfavorable. ALFRED ANDERSON.

STRIKE AT WENATCHEE.

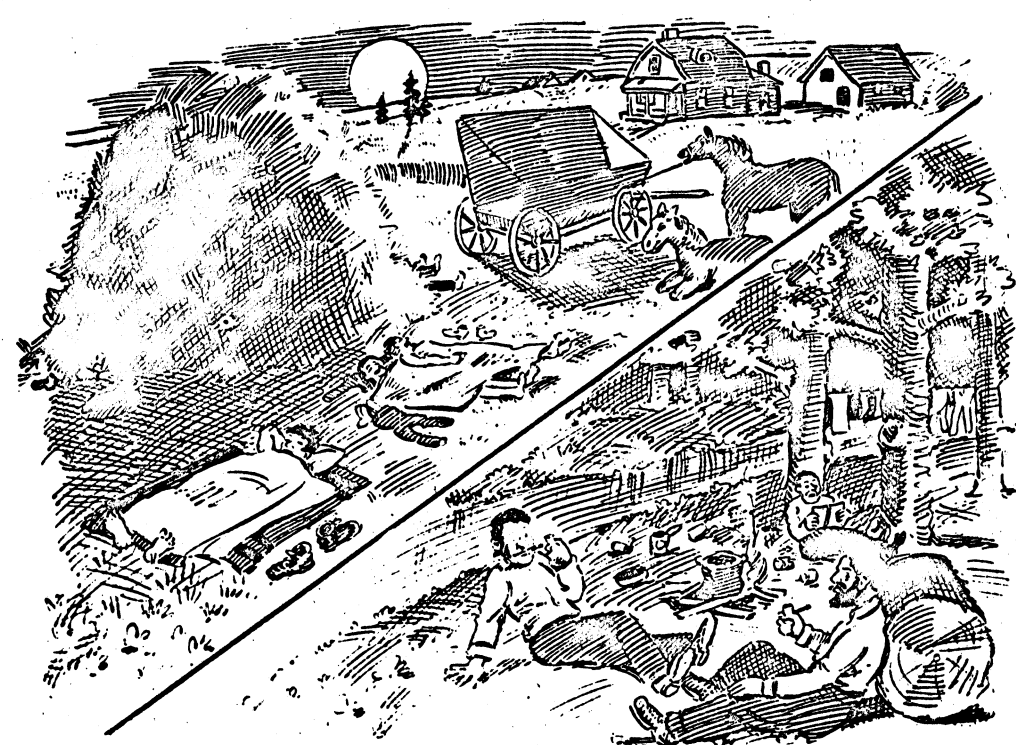
Wenatchee, July 5, '09. There are three I. W. W. workers on a contract job here at Wenatchee, and we are getting only \$2.25 for ten hours' work. We have a strike this morning for \$2.50, and we got the whole gang to go with us. Mr. L. H. of L. H. & N. contractors, said they would not pay us more. So we just walked out. Kindly inform all workmen around there not to come to work for these wages. The board is \$5.25 a week, so you see there is not much left. Personally I belong to a Minneapolis local of the I. W. W. So do all you can to assist us in this strike. GEORGE DRISCOLL.

IT'S UP TO THE UNION.

Vancouver, B. C. I am a fellow worker here. I am venturing to make a few suggestions regarding the membership by the L. U.'s of Spokane of their press. One of these is: that shares be offered for sale in the paper, to the number and amount which would guarantee the purchase of each member who could be found willing to take up these shares, would be able to reap the material benefits, only so far as they desire at present but, at any time that they desire to be in the position to pay for itself, any member who wished to refund his share or shares, could have the original purchase price refunded to him. Another is, that a call be issued for loans, but as the first suggestion amounts to practically the same thing, I will leave it with interest your opinion of this. FRED C. LEWIS, Vancouver, B. C.

THE MONTANA STRIKE.

Wash's trial in Kalispell the attorney for the Somers Lumber Co. asked one of the witnesses if he knew what a county road was. The witness replied that he did. The lawyer was surprised at the answer, because he said to the witness: "How do you know what a county road is? You are not a lawyer, are you?" Moral: You must be a corporation and a lawyer in Flathead valley before you know what a county road is. Oh my! The Somers Lumber Co. has rewarded some of its faithful slaves at last. The scab-herding dogs who were protecting the company's property for them at \$3.00 a day are now working the mill for \$2.25 per day acting as strike breakers. They are even scabbing on themselves, as they had not been recalled when they went to work. It is needless to say that these men are pretty well spotted and I doubt they could work any place else. Moral: Don't scab if you want to work with decent men. To our fellow workers and sympathizers, keep away from Somers! Mr. Wells of the Somers Lumber Co. is the type of a modern scab. He has fenced in the town of Somers and issued orders and injunctions to keep the scab men out of there. One of his pet deputies said that if I set my foot in Somers again he would arrest me. I went down to Somers and held a meeting there. Needless to say I escaped alive. None of his deputies came near me; it is a seven-day wonder when they can violate the czar and his deputies' laws



THE HAPPY LIFE OF A HARVEST HAND

"For them no more the blazing hearth shall burn,
Or busy housewife ply her evening care,
No children run to lisp their sire's return,
Or climb his knees the envied kiss to share." Thomas Gray—7 42.
Now I lay me down to sleep,
And the bugs around me creep;
If I should quit without a stake
Straight for the jungles, I will make! Hobo Poet—1909.

FREAK COLLECTIONS IN LOS ANGELES, CAL.

and escape alive. Will some kind friend kindly inform the czar that these agitators are only fighting to get the slaves more of the product of their toil, and not to destroy property, as he believes? JOE DUDDY, No. 421, I. W. W.

EMPLOYMENT SHARKS AGAIN.

Pinehot, Idaho, June 27, '09. "Industrial Workers" received. Just like getting a letter from home. The slaves devour its contents. They even commit to memory the coffee and doughnut signs. Last Thursday the Lyons Employment Office (just across the way) shipped three tenderfeet here as laborers. They each had with them a suit case, stuffed with socks and a pair of toothpicks, but not a stitch of bedding. For this job, one dollar did they pay. The lying shark told them that there were all kinds of feather beds and Hudson Bay blankets here, to give away—when there is not even a gunny-sack closer than Spokane. I hope Teddy captures this Lyons don. Just think of it! Shipping poor men to a place like this, without bedding, where the nights grow iceles on the breath in the good, old summer time! Now, I am kept awake at nights listening to their chattering teeth; about how they will "see" somebody when they return to Spokane. "Dear" Spokane, you must be a lover of employment sharks or you can't go to heaven when you die. HARNEY McCALIE.

Pendleton, Ore., July 2, 1909. I received the bundle of the "Worker" at Elgin, Ore., about a week ago and distributed same among 150 workers, to nearly all of whom the publication was a "new thing," as well as that one union proposition. What, of course, mostly interested the lumberjacks were the labor notes from the different parts of surrounding country. However, a few kept nipping at it, and if some of the boys go there to work—I left there yesterday and am at this writing in Pendleton, Ore.—I hope they will have the paper sent them regular and thus ever keep it before the savages.

Herewith a note regarding job in region referred to for publication in your labor note column. ALF. ANDERSON.

You will find enclosed another copy of the state law of Washington, which I think will be a great help to the workingmen of the state, in no case is a boarding outfit to furnish board to any one who wants to work on the railroad line of the state without signing his life away; nor to feed any one who wants a hand-out. If they do, they are violating the law of the state, which will be a fine thing for the "law-abiding citizen." ONE OF AN EXTRA GANG.

Organizer E. J. Foote is now in San Francisco. He has had the best of success with the help of the industrial unions Nos 141 and 92, Portland, Ore., during his stay there for the past few months. Over 100 members have joined the I. W. W. at Portland in the last month. Foote is expected back in Portland after working for a while in Frisco. The Portland union has mapped out a plan of camp delegate work which is bound to bring results this fall and winter. Foote will also start a Finnish union in Astoria, Ore., when he returns from Frisco. On June 29, some of the employment sharks in Portland hired a bunch of saloon bums to rotten-egg Foote at a street meeting. He got next to the deal and called the bunch down from the soap box in good order. One of the stiffs then handed Foote his egg, and the rest of them sneaked away. Fellow Worker Duynslager, the former secretary of the executive committee of Spokane, is still working at his trade in Portland and wishes to be remembered to all the Reds.

linary worker happens to get among them and show them the folly of their union he is condemned as an Anarchist and should be hung. The very latest freak move of the plumbers was this: at a regular meeting they voted to cut their own wages from \$4.50 per day to \$3.50. This was voluntary upon the part of the plumbers, and it was a great surprise to the boss plumbers. Then the steam fitters, seeing what the plumbers did, considered it a very wise act, and they voted to do likewise. The make-up of the A. F. of L. in Los Angeles are all artisans, a laborer among them is as scarce as hen's teeth; the only possible show for him is in the hod carriers and that is a closed union. The carpenters are working from \$2.25 up to \$3.25 per day. Metal polishers, \$1.75 to \$3.00, and their membership dropped from 80 to 17 members. There is a labor temple cigar in the market; it is the poorest rope on sale, but the pure and simpletons smoke them just the same, because the Temple receives a royalty on each cigar sold, and every other inferior article on the market that can not be demanded in sale on its merits enters an agreement with the Temple association for a trifling percentage on their goods. This is a brief outline of A. F. of L. tactics in Los Angeles and southern California. And what the progressive revolutionary worker in this section has to contend with, so speed the day when their fakirs and jobsites be relegated and in its stead a class conscious revolutionary Industrial Union will reign. G. A. FRICK.

A GRUB MORTGAGE
Great Northern Railway Line.
Office of the Division Superintendent.
Spokane Division.
Spokane, Wash., July 1, '09.
All Concerned:
On account of the current state law of Washington, before any deductions can be made for board or store account it will be necessary to have them sign one of the mimeograph orders attached and signature witnessed. Order shall then be signed by foreman and turned in with regular board bill at the end of each month. Timekeepers and foremen will see to it that any one entering the service, who require deductions made on account of board or store accounts, signs one of these forms before such board or store supplies are furnished. In case the employe signing such order leaves the service before the end of the month the form must be attached to his time order. Any ample supply of these forms will be furnished on request, and no excuse will be accepted for them not being used as stated above. Please acknowledge receipt and advice if P. C. CONNELLY, Division Roadmaster.

Form 5126 100M RP
Office of Division Superintendent.
Great Northern Railway Company.
Replying, please refer to No.
To the Great Northern Railway Company:
In consideration of my employment by you, I agree to accept such maintenance as may be furnished me by you or at your request during the period of my employment, at its cost to you, as a credit upon wages due or to become due to me.
Witness:
(Employees unable to write their names should make mark X and have their names written by a witness.)
To Boarding House Keeper:
You may furnish board or lodging to the employe whose signature appears above during the period of his employment, and deduction will be made as above authorized; provided that this order is submitted to me before his time is made up.

Union Indians.
There were several more carpenters who had been there for some weeks previously fixing (?) up the camp. They were receiving \$4.50 and paying board. Also, there were some Indians who had been working for \$2.00 and board for eight hours and straight time for overtime, but they had just had a strike, and won, for 30 cents for overtime. A peculiar trait of these Indians (which the boss did not like) was to take an alarm clock and set it on a convenient rock or stump, and when through work they would show it to the boss and stick up their fingers to show him they knew how many hours they had worked. The boss said the clock gained 10 or 15 minutes every day. Now the next thing is, we found that we had to do longshore work; that is, whenever the surf was not too rough, we unloaded material from scows or boats into the beach—a wet job. This did not look good to us at the rate of 37 1/2 cents an hour, so we got together and demanded, on the morning of the 17th of May, 50 cents an hour for all longshore work, and Contractor Abernethy (the partner on the works) had to come through, as he was up against it. I will add that there was a painter who came at the same time as we did from Seattle, who stood with us in the strike, although it did not make any difference in his wages, he receiving \$4.50 and board; but he was all right; he did not suffer from jobitis. The carpenters, of course, stayed with the boss and helped to scab on the laborers (the usual craft style). Now the next thing on the programme was: The contractor sent the launch, (of which he had three hired) to Cordova for more men, and in the course of a few days the launch brought back ten more laborers. Now! here is where the boss received another jolt. The same night that they arrived and lodged in a new dry bunk-house (not an old leaky affair like the one we were in). The boss came and stuck his head into our bunk-house and informed us that when he agreed to give us the 50-cent rate for longshore work that we had him in a pinch, but now this was all over, as we had ten new men, and we would have to go back to the old scale of 37 1/2 cents straight.
Union Wins.
Then all our luck went straight to the new men and put the same before them (some of them were W. P. M. miners), and those men immediately lined up with us before the boss's house and gave him to understand no old scale went. You ought to have seen his face; it was a picture, and he was trembling like a leaf. He not only agreed to take it all back but told me he would give 50 cents for all over time. Well, after this, things went fairly smooth until the end of the month when the grub began to get rocky, "from bad to worse," no fresh meat, no spuds, nothing but canned goods. Anyhow, to draw a long story short, after we got our statements for the month of May, we found (as previously stated) that he had charged us with board while on the boat at the rate of 75 cents per day (instead of \$5.00 per week as per agreement), and also tried to steal time from us. Our bunch again interviewed him and told him that we would not work any until it was rectified. He said, either take it as it was or quit. Of course we quit, and made him fix the statements to our satisfaction.
The Last Act.
His launch came to Hinchbrook Point two days after and we were told to go aboard for Cordova. He having given us orders on a store-keeper there by the name of Joe Diggs, for our money. But instead of this the launch went only so far as English Bay and landed us there, "as they said," until the weather cleared. This was expected to happen the next day, but they did not return for two days. After landing we found there was nothing to eat but spuds (and some onions and canned milk in the storehouse there. J. D. Smith and another went out to a U. S. government survey boat, that was anchored in the channel, and bummed two loaves of bread (open-hearted, was not it?), and another fellow shot four sea gulls of which they made a mulligan.
On the 19th we landed in Cordova, with orders on Joe Diggs, at 12 o'clock at night. He would not rush them till morning, but we obtained \$10.00 on account that night. The next morning we had an interview with him and Walkington, the man who hired us, he being on his way to Seattle. We were then informed that old Abernethy (the contractor in charge at the Point) had written in for Joe Diggs to hold out \$5.00 for fare on his launch for bringing us to Cordova to get our money. We promptly informed him that we would not pay any fare. So he went off to a lawyer, got a written

(Continued to Page Four.)

ELIZABETH G. FLYNN ADDRESS TO WORKERS

Address of Miss Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Organizer and lecturer of the Industrial Workers of the World, given at Spokane, Wash., on Tuesday evening, June 29, 1909.

This is the first time you will know, is held under the auspices of the Industrial Workers of the World. The organization is a new form of organization, one that stands for the interests of the working class and for the welfare of the people. We are interested in the welfare of the people, not in the welfare of the few who are in the position of the ruling class. We are interested in the welfare of the people, not in the welfare of the few who are in the position of the ruling class.

The working class of this country look out for themselves. They are not going to be taken care of by the ruling class. They are not going to be taken care of by the ruling class. They are not going to be taken care of by the ruling class. They are not going to be taken care of by the ruling class.

The class struggle exists in two forms: in a demand on the part of the worker for more wages, for shorter hours, for safer working conditions and thus the unconscious and sometimes conscious striving of the class as a whole to get possession of the means of production and the source of raw material; in other words, a struggle for a little more of their production to take the whole loaf.

There are a whole lot more men in this country than there are jobs for the men, more than there are jobs for the men, more than there are jobs for the men. There are a whole lot more men in this country than there are jobs for the men, more than there are jobs for the men, more than there are jobs for the men.

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THE OPPORTUNITY OF AN OPPORTUNIST

(By E. J. Foots.) (An incident of the panic of 1907.)

Seated at his desk in the small impaneled corner of the main building of the Independent Sash and Door Co., the boss mechanically snapped the rubber band around a package of cashier's checks, representing after a fashion, the coin of the realm that was to take the place of the money issued weekly to the employees.

"Well Kern, what is it?" and the boss swung round in his chair to face the burly form of his general foreman who stood with his hat in hand and the obsequious smirk on his face only worn in the presence of his chief.

"There's trouble brewing, sir, among the men about these cashier's checks; they say they won't take scrip for pay on account of their being discounted at the stores."

"Was you at the union meeting last night, Kern?"

"Yes; and over a hundred of the men in the south shops joined and signed a petition which was brought to the shop this morning and every hand with the exception of myself and the office force has signed up."

"Alright Kern, anything else of importance occurs to me now?"

The plant of the Independent Sash and Door Co., employing about one thousand men, was one of the few concerns that had stood out against the overtures and intrigue of the trust in that industry; firstly, because of its ability to exploit a political patronage secured by the wily opportunism of the boss; secondly, because of the immunity his firm had received from the separate trade unions represented in his factory.

In local and state politics he had stood for such policies as are commonly considered to be helpful to the workers in general and on several occasions had spoken in public on phases of the labor problem; openly declaring that the socialist class should elect their "friends" to office and that as an employer he considered himself more the servant of his employees than their master.

A KIND LETTER FROM A FARMER.

Palouse, July 6, '09.

When my boy was in Spokane enjoying the good old Fourth, he bought a copy of the Industrial Worker. The man he bought it from, told him to read the article about harvesting, and what the harvest hands should do.

My son began to read, he says, under the impression that it was some new-fangled idea or some advice about a sunstroke or some such thing; but when he had read a little of the article he was shocked to learn that a paper could circulate such advice, and not be suppressed. So he decided to bring the copy home and show it to me.

I want to say that I have read the article from beginning to end, and my conclusion is, that the man who wrote the article knows very little about farming, but is, I think, one of those city dudes who do not realize the hard task the average farmer is up against.

The idea of telling men—harvest men—through the columns of a paper to take advantage of the farmer at every opportunity is something ridiculous—looks like as if that person wanted to put the farmer out of business.

I want to ask the man who wrote the article if he knows of a healthier life than that lived by the average farmer. Compare the farm hand to the man that works for a city or railroad contractor. The farm hand has up early and gets the good, fresh air into his lungs, that makes him fit for the hardest kind of work.

I admit the hours are long, but he might as well be working as killing himself staying up at nights, going to the theater, which only closes at 11 p. m. Why, my boy says that the two days he spent in town made him feel more tired than if he worked a whole week.

There is always some amusement going on in the city to keep the workmen up till the small hours of the night. Then there is the bar room where the men spend all their money. Another benefit derived from working on the farm is good, wholesome food—plain food—not so much pie and cake as in the city. No man who ever worked for me could say he was not fed often enough or well enough. Of course, farmers are not, as a rule, rich men and their table, though not luxuriously spread, is ample to satisfy the appetite of a workman.

When the farm hand is done for the day he can turn in, and as a rule his sleep is sound. I never, as a rule, get up before 6 a. m., except during harvest. That is the busiest time of year for a farmer, and I want to say that the farmer who does not try to do some harvesting an hour or an hour and a half before breakfast is not a very successful one.

IF SILVER SAYS SO, IT'S SO

Silver's Special Sales Are Money Savers

Saturday and all next week there will be a Big Special Clean Up Sale of Men's Suits and Extra Pants—every light weight suit and every pair of light pants will be on sale at a Special Cut Price for quick clearance.

BETTER MERCHANDISE OR BIGGER VALUES CANNOT BE FOUND IN THE CITY. You get satisfaction or you get your money back—that's the way business is done at this store.

MEN'S SUITS Snappy styles—dependable fabrics—latest colors, also blue and blacks—splendid workmanship and trimmings—the very best of fit.

\$25.00 Suits Cut to \$16.50 \$22.50 Suits Cut to \$14.75 \$12.50 Suits Cut to \$7.45

MEN'S PANTS Buy now while the prices are down—pants for every occasion—pants to fit everybody—splendid patterns—good fittings—strictly reliable wearers.

\$1.50 Pants Cut to \$1.00 \$3.50 Pants Cut to \$2.45 \$2.50 Pants Cut to \$1.75 \$5.00 Pants Cut to \$3.85

WATCH THE WINDOWS, THEY TALK

OSCAR SILVER The Big Double Store Corner Front and Bernard Sts. "THE WORKINGMAN'S STORE"

Subscribe for the Industrial Worker. It is printed in the interest of workers, and against the interest of employers.

Advertisement for Oscar Silver, featuring men's suits and pants on sale. Includes text: 'Silver's Special Sales Are Money Savers', 'WATCH THE WINDOWS, THEY TALK', and 'OSCAR SILVER The Big Double Store Corner Front and Bernard Sts. "/>

FINANCIAL REPORT OF MONTANA STRIKE

The following financial report, by the secretary of the strike executive committee of the members of the Industrial Workers of America...

Table with columns for date, name, and amount. Includes entries like 'May 1st, Ernest Besselman, San Diego, Cal. 1.00' and 'July 1st, total receipts to date 8776.55'.

IMPORTANT!

We must have our own I. W. W. Labor Exchange. Do not fail to write to your union or to the Editor of the Industrial Worker about the job you are working on...

STRIKE WORKINGMEN

Stay Away from Greenwood

Greenwood Miners' Union No. 22, Western Federation of Miners, have declared a strike against the mines and smelter of the B. C. Copper Company...

On June 1st, 1907, Greenwood Miners' Union and the Manager of the B. C. Copper Company adopted a "wage scale" to be paid the employees of the B. C. Copper Company...

The Strike Committee will notify the public through the press when the strike is declared off.

STRIKE COMMITTEE OF Greenwood Union, Greenwood, B. C., June 26, 1909.

Table with columns for date, name, and amount. Includes entries like 'June 1st, Ernest Besselman, San Diego, Cal. 1.00' and 'July 1st, total receipts to date 8776.55'.

July 1st, total receipts to date 8776.55

July 1st, total expenditures to date 765.05

Table with columns for date, name, and amount. Includes entries like 'May 19, Fred Crane, picket to Stillwater river 2.00' and 'May 27, telegram to Spokane and Eureka 1.00'.

(Continued Next Week)

THE "GOLDEN LAND" WORK IN "OUR" ALASKA

(Continued from Page One.) statement to the effect that he had the right to charge such fare. We laughed at him, and told him that we could hire a lawyer to write out a statement just the reverse; in fact, to write most any old thing for a fee.

SONG OF THE WILLING SLAVE. (For a "BASE" Voice.)

"My job is bread and meat to me, Though others cry in pain Aloud against wage slavery, I never shall complain— The meek shall heaven obtain.

"To serve my master as a god I deem it no disgrace, Nor call it shame, to breed a brood My labor to replace— Replenishing the race.

"Times are as times have ever been, As times shall ever be; A wage is all my father 'seen— Is all that I shall see; There must be slave and free!

"The weak may weep, the bold rebel Against those for whom I slave; But no, not I! There waits a hell Of torture o'er the grave! Thus sang the willing slave. —JAMES BOYLE.

LEISURE.

The words of Jesus ben Sirah are as true today as when they were written: "The wisdom of the scribe cometh by opportunity of leisure; And he that hath little business shall become wise.

"That glorieth in the shaft of the goad, That driveth oxen, and is occupied with their labors, And whose discourse is of the stock of bulls? He will set his heart upon turning his furrows; And his wakefulness is to give his heifers their fodder.

"So is every artificer and workmaster So is the smith sitting at his anvil So is the potter sitting at his work; All these put their trust in their hands; And each becometh wise in his own work. They shall not be sought for in the council of the people.

(Ecclesiasticus, Chapter 35.)

"Leisure," says Jesus ben Sirah, "is indispensable if one cares for wisdom." Ibsen, the greatest dramatist since Shakespeare, declares that if the toilers had six months leisure, society would be obliged to adjust itself to a more equitable distribution before they would return to work.

"A penny saved is a penny earned" (for the master). Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do. "This should read calloused hands."

"Work! for the day wanes." And so on in an infinite number. Now, you may rest assured that those who formulated such sayings (slave ethics, Nietzsche calls them) were repaid for their labor.

"Not he that hath a little business—no! for a small business man has only a customer's smile, an unctuous voice, a glad hand and a manner that's fawning—and finally in their own good time the trusts will add to those things—a lemon! He has then started upon the road to wisdom, since he can begin to enjoy that leisure—not the best quality, but still leisure that the jobless worker has.

"How shall he become wise that holdeth the plow?" Search me, Ben, how indeed—and thus must have thought my Swedish friend who once applied to a farmer for a job—a long, steady job—wages were of small consequence, but the job must be a long one, and steady.

"What?" said the farmer. "Are you quitting?" "Yep," said the Swede. "Why," said the farmer, "I thought you wanted a long, steady job?" "So I did," he replied, "but you laid me off four hours last night."

"No, Ben, holding the plow is not conducive to wisdom—at least not twenty hours a day, and let us hope that O'Mara, who wrote some humble toll as following the plow Full fruition of my sweat thy love and thou 'Twas Adam's as 'tis mine, no less no more, No tortured babe shall cry to me now! —might be induced to consider six or eight sufficient.

"The glorieth in the shaft of the goad." Teamsters, like poets, are born not made, and their ways to the horseless man are mysterious.

Which of us that have ever worked in grading camps but can remember little groups of teamsters gathered 'round discussing horseology—botta, spavins, windfalls, hefting each other's whips—in short, glorying in the shaft of the goad today, as they did in Christ's day. —JAMES BOYLE.

FOR THE "GREEN GRASS!"

It is a well known fact that Charles Grant has said, that he had overheard the James Wilson had heard some say that Travers of the Red Cross had intimated that he had been told that Mayer Pratt had whispered to Chief of

Open All Night Telephone Main 2392 ROOMS BY THE DAY, WEEK OR MONTH TRANSIENT TRADE SOLICITED Union Hotel H. L. LEVITZ, Prop. 25 Cents and Up. 146 Rooms, 25c and Up, New Building Steam Heat, Newly Furnished 414 Front Ave. Near Washington St. SPOKANE, WASH.

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

THE BULL LODGING HOUSE 709 West Front Beds 10c Rooms 15c OPEN ALL NIGHT

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

O. K. Loan Office 220 N. Stevens Street Big Line of Second Hand Clothes and Shoes sent from New York and Chicago Loan Office Unredeemed Watches and Revolvers at Half Price We buy Second Hand Goods, Sell and Exchange.

DR. I. H. ROBB PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Has Removed to Office: 418 1/2 Main Avenue Office Hours 9-11 a. m., 2-5, 6-8 p. m. SPOKANE, WASH.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Fred W. Heslewood WILL SPEAK AT I. W. W. Headquarters REAR 412-420 FRONT AVE. SPOKANE JULY 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 Meetings begin at 8:15 p. m. Come early and get a seat. Big airy hall will be cooled by electric fans. ADMISSION FREE

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

Club Pool Parlors Largest Pool Parlor in the City 227 Howard Street MIEDECKE & ZINTHOE, Propr. CIGARS, TOBACCO AND PIPES, SOFT DRINKS AND CANDIES Basement in Connection Everything New.

A. Comelli J. Benedetti Comelli & Benedetti Dealers in CIGARS, TOBACCO, CONFEC-TIONERY AND NOTIONS 225 Washington St. Spokane, Wash. By W. A. NOBLES.

Boyd's Restaurant 218 Washington St. BEST 15-CENT FAMILY STYLE DINNER AND SUPPER Short Orders at Breakfast and All Day Long

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

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

Jim's Place 208-211 Howard Street CHOP AND OYSTER HOUSE Eastern Oysters a Specialty the Year Round. Our Ham and Eggs Can't be Beat, 20 Cents OPEN DAY AND NIGHT

NATIONAL CAFE FIRST CLASS MEALS :: QUICK SERVICE 405 Front Avenue Stevens Street Restaurant 502 Stevens Street BEST 15c. MEAL IN THE CITY OUR COFFEE CAN'T BE BEAT

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

Main Clothing Store 428 Main :: 206 Stevens FULL LINE OF MEN'S CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, HATS AND CAPS At Right Prices Union Made Goods of All Kinds

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