

Cook's and Waiters! Stay Away From Spokane. Strike On!

We Want the Goods.



We Want the Earth.

Industrial Worker

VOL. 2. No. 14

One Dollar a Year.

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1910

Six Months, 50c

Whole Number 66

NEWS FROM THE MAN ON THE JOB



ELLENSBURG, WASH.

D. A. Williams & Co., City Contractors.
Editor Industrial Worker:

We arrived in Ellensburg about a week ago and went to work for D. A. Williams & Co., city contractors. Wages \$2.50 for eight hours; board \$5.00 per week; room \$1.50 per week. Worker five days and drew \$6.00. C. Lint quit last night and cannot draw his pay until tomorrow night. Went up to see city prosecuting attorney and was informed that "the company owed him the money until they paid it," and he could do nothing about it. Boss on sewer is a bourgeois minded slave driver. Others have trouble staying on the sewer job. He has but one man today. Yours for the I. W. W.

E. F. DOREK, Local 222.
ROBT. LOCKE, Local 132.
CHAS. LINT, Local 222.

SUPERIOR, MONTANA.

Train Mountain Tunnel Co.

A small mine; wages, \$3.50 for eight hours work; board good, and good bunkhouse at \$1 per day; nearly all union men working here. Yours for liberty.

M. C. W.,
Care T: M. T. Co., Superior, Mont.

NOTICE TO ALL WORKINGMEN!

Stay away from Taft, Mont., and the Milwaukee railroad contract work. Twelve hours per day, wages \$2.70 and \$3. Working in mud and water knee deep. Board \$5.25 per week, bum at that; poor bunkhouses.

M. C. WARDEN, Local 222.

SNOHOMISH, WASH.

A Fellow Worker from Snohomish reports from the job on which he is working, the Snohomish Logging Co. Pays \$2.50 and up, pay any time. Grub fair. I. W. W. men may work on this job. Sleep in bunkhouse, which is full of bugs; employment shark. Can get a feed of work.

MEMBER OF 432.

STAY AWAY FROM MARICOPA.

Fellow Worker F. H. Little reports that there are 100 men for every job in Maricopa, Cal oil fields. Pay \$2.50 per day and up, with board. On desert, hot as—

NEW UNION IN EVERETT.

Fellow Worker Fred W. Heslowood reports great success with loggers and with the machinists around Everett, Wash. Twenty-one at the latter place signed an application for a charter in the I. W. W., and many machinists were among them. Literature sales A-1. Loggers being put out of commission by the flying machine, the chasers, snipers and swampers being rendered unnecessary by this device. Nothing but a shortening of the working day will give any relief to this wholesale elimination of labor, which makes tramps of thousands of loggers.

MINNEAPOLIS UNIONS SHOW PROGRESS.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 13.

The Locals here are doing fairly well in spreading the dope. We handle 400 papers a week, 200 from the West and the same amount from the East. We add a few members to our unions right along. The Scandinavian Workers are carrying on a good agitation among their people from which we expect to soon realize in a Scandinavian branch of the I. W. W. For literature in their propaganda they are sending to Sweden, and it is sure good dope and does good work.

C. H. A.

SPOKANE MEMBERS, ATTENTION!

Election of officers for the ensuing term will take place on Monday, June 27th, at the regular joint meeting of the Local Union. Every member should make it his business to be present. Bring your card along and be sure that it is paid up to date.

All those who owe for sub cards are urgently requested to send at once all money that may be on hand for cards unsold.



The Farmers Are Up Against the Real Thing Now—Organization Direct Action—Solidarity

HARVESTERS! ORGANIZE WITH THE I. W. W. AND OWN THE HARVEST

This is the time of year when the gentleman and kind-hearted farmers, the rural gentlemen who live close to nature—so close, in fact, that they come to look upon all nature as their own private property—are casting amorous glances in the direction of the hobo, the traveling worker, the worker who is out of a job and looking for a chance to part with his labor-power—for a consideration.

The mouthpieces of these "simple" children of nature, the press of the cockroach landowner, is holding forth the rich rewards to be obtained in their particular neighborhood. According to them, the workers who assist the farmer in gathering his grain will have one glorious time, a series of holidays, as it were, and life will be one glad sweet-song. These sheets are disseminating the gladsome tidings that there is work for all that wish it, and that it really is not work at all, but merely strenuous play. They are showing much solicitude concern that the poor toilers of the towns, the college students who have been confined for the past year, should avail themselves of this grand opportunity to live the simple life with the simple and gracious people who are in the market for human life energy.

And, oh! whisper it not! These overworked specimens of humanity, these brothers of the Palouse who are arousing such solicitous concern, these seekers after recreation, these vacationers, will be provided with calisthenics, exercise, in order that their jaded appetites may be restored and developed. At an early hour in the morning, when the little fishes are hopping from twig to twig and all nature is smiling, the bright-eyed harvester will spring from his downy ("way down-ey") couch, and after a hearty but wholesome breakfast, will he

himself with a joyous shout to the wheat fields and with gay laughter and merry jest toss the bundles of wheat or the headed grain keeping time with song and lay, the benevolent farmer smiling the while at the result of his philanthropy.

Pinch yourself, pinch yourself hard, you working plug. The above is a pipe dream caused by the fumes of the capitalistic dope handed out to the scissor-bills each year, at the time when the grasping and greedy wheat grower wishes to inveigle the deluded worker into flooding the country of the harvest, making a large surplus of labor and enabling the employer to purchase labor-power in a market that is sharply competitive on the side of the seller of the commodity, labor-power.

You workin' stiffs go individually into the harvest. Most of you are broke. You find that there are three workers for every job. You must work cheaper than the others if you get a job at all. Then, while on the job, you must swallow all the indignities heaped upon you by the tight-fisted employer; work long hours to produce more value for the boss than any other; pretend to be satisfied with poor food and worse sleeping accommodations; make a good fellow of yourself by betraying your fellow workers; all because there are many other workers looking with longing eyes at your job.

Is not all this true, Mr. Workin' Stiff? And do you like it? Well, what are you going to do about it? You say you can't do anything? Well, you can't—alone. But—let me whisper in your ear. IF YOU GET TOGETHER WITH OTHER WORKERS WHO ARE IN THE SAME BOAT THAT YOU ARE AND ACT COLLEC-

TIVELY, YOU WILL BE ABLE TO DO SOMETHING.

THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD have started a campaign to organize the harvesters. Different locals have elected a committee to correspond with each other and with all others who are going into the harvest with them. Stickers are being printed and plans perfected to line up the harvesters and go after some of the goods NOW.

There will be a carefully arranged system of co-operation between the different localities and an organized effort to shorten hours, raise wages, procure better accommodations and in general to grab everything that is not nailed down, is to be made. The things that are nailed down will be prised up.

COME ALIVE, WORKERS! COMMUNICATE WITH THE HARVEST COMMITTEE, P. O. BOX 2123, SPOKANE, WASH., AND DO YOUR PART TO GET THE GOODS. SPREAD THE NEWS OF THIS ORGANIZED EFFORT. SEND FOR A BUNCH OF THE STICKERS TO BE POSTED ON EVERY WATER TANK, BOX CAR AND DEPOT IN THE NORTHWEST. Write us your ideas on the subject. Tell us all you know and learn what others know. Go into the harvest prepared to go after the goods in a systematic manner, in an ORGANIZED MANNER, working in harmony with your fellows with your fellows on the principle that in unity there is strength and power.

GET BUSY, HARVESTERS! ORGANIZE, AND GO AFTER THE GOODS! ORGANIZE WITH THE I. W. W. ORGANIZE! ORGANIZE! ORGANIZE!

HARVESTERS, ATTENTION!

Spokane Locals will concentrate all men they possibly can in one locality. It is imperative that men going to the harvest should be there as early as possible in order to get on the jobs.

Once the men are on the job those who are unemployed will leave the town and likewise leave the men on the jobs in a position to make their demands stick.

All Locals are asked to correspond with the Spokane Harvest Committee and to be sure and tell us where they intend to concentrate.

Spokane is considering the advisability of establishing locals wherever possible. Some of these may become permanent, while others will last only as long as the harvest, as some will be established in places that are inhabited by homeguards, rubes, hayseeds and other such varmints.

The Palouse—including Big Bend, Walla Walla, St. John, Wnona, Colfax, Garfield, Rosalia, Teko, Moscow, Pullman, Oakesdale—will be the scene of action for the Spokane Locals.

BALLOTS MAILED.

Ballots have been mailed to all local unions. If they do not come to hand in due time write for more.

Letters in General Office for Joe Duddy, Pete Brown.

VINCENT ST. JOHN, General Secretary.

There are many so-called labor organizations, but there is only one LABOR UNION. That is the Industrial Workers of the World.

YOU WHO ARE NEAR MISSOULA.

Fellow Worker Frank Reed is serving 25 days in the crumb joint with bars at Missoula for being beaten up by a patriotic murderer, drunk. Reed is the live wire of the Missoula movement, but all rebels who are in the vicinity of this cockroach burg should get into the town and show the scissorbills that the I. W. W. does not depend on one man to keep things going.

Fellow Worker Walquist of Tacoma, who is hot from the hustling movement of Tacoma, has volunteered to go to Missoula and help stir things up.

ALL LIVE WIRES WHO HAVE THE FIGHTING SPIRIT AND RED BLOOD IN THEIR VEINS SHOULD GO TO MISSOULA AND HELP MAKE THINGS HUM. If future developments make it necessary, we will take drastic measures to put the fear of the workers in the hearts of the Missoula homeguards.

REMEMBER, AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL.

THIS BOSS WAS GREEDY.

Fellow Worker Peter Marchando, who is working at Jim's Place, reports that the boss ordered some bread and pies from a scab bakery, and when they attempted to deliver the stuff the boys in the restaurant refused to handle it. This made the proprietor angry, and later in the day he was small enough to try to make Fellow Worker Pete put ten cents in the till, the money having been received from the sale of dog meat. Pete told him to go to Texas, or a place just as torrid, while he demanded his pay and quit.

THE COOKS AND WAITERS' STRIKE.

The strike of the restaurant workers still continues, though the Restaurant Employers' Association is hopelessly out of it, so far as the large majority of the eating houses are concerned. With the aid of the "Morning Star," the universal title of the Spokesman-Review, the bosses are spreading lying statements of the actions of the strikers and concealing the dirty work of the hired thugs who are masquerading as "waiters." That vicious and profligate press is a stench in the nostrils of any one who will even look sideways at the truth.

The union is winning out, signing up at least one house a day on the average. The bosses are importing a few innocent scabs, men who are unaware of the conditions under which they have to go to work. Many refuse to scab and are taken care of by the union.

Davenport continues to have trouble with his scabs, even they not being able to stand the conditions under which they have to work. He has promised them a six-hour day in the near future, which may or may not be a bluff. Tempting offers are being made to union men to bribe them to betray their fellows and be of "the lowest of the low."

The strikers are becoming more confident all the time and there is no reason to doubt that they will eventually win out or put the scab joints out of business.

WANTED AT ONCE.

Issue No. 51 of The Industrial Worker, which is missing. We want as many copies as we can get in order to make files of Volume 1 complete

LOGGERS AND MILL-WORKERS READY FOR I. W. W.

The lumber industry is the largest on the Coast. Two hundred thousand mill workers and 50,000 loggers are slaving long hours and under most deplorable conditions in the mills and woods. Only a mere handful of these thousands of the most husky and intelligent men of the country are organized in the American Separation of Labor. These are the Shingle Weavers. The vast majority of that body are class conscious, and from what I hear, ready for the I. W. W. In Bellingham the cream of the shingle weavers are hustling for the I. W. W. and formed a fighting local. Let a lumber worker show up around one of these rebellious slaves and he is backed up against a telegraph pole and cross-questioned as to taking out a card in an organization that produces men and not slaves.

The lumber workers don't waste any time over the ballot nor listening to Billy Sunday's appeal for another Palouse ranch. Ballots and Jesus don't console lumber workers who live in lousy bunkhouses, subsisting on bad food, frequently feeding their fingers to the machinery in the mill while producing profit for the boss, or losing a limb in the woods in the busy summer season. His reward is tramping the country looking at the lumber barons' magnificent mansions, smelling the smoke of his autos and allowing the master to live and revel in luxury. Yes, capital and labor's interest are identical. So be the lion and the lamb.

Cedar Woollie is another town to reckon with Industrial Unionism in the near future. The Fellow Workers are going to plant the cornerstone for industrial freedom on the Fourth. The fireworks will be "Fire the boss—abolition of the white slave"—and a systematic canvass of all slaves as they arrive from the woods and mills. Watch Cedar W. on the Fourth.

I held two meetings in Everett last week. Yesterday Fellow Worker Heslowood and I held two more. Each meeting brings forth better results. Yesterday's literature sales were \$8.30. Organizer Heslowood got poisoned on some of this rotten camp food with which they expect workingmen to be contented. Down with the boss. Industrial Freedom we must have soon. In the lumber regions the seeds are planted where they will bring results. Lumber workers, keep up the good work and show the workers of the world how to organize. Yours for industrial freedom. JAS. C. KNUST.

NOW IS THE TIME.

Now is the time, ye slaves of the sawmills. Now is the time to strike a blow for freedom. The employers of Portland and vicinity seem to have joined hands in a conspiracy not to pay any more than \$2.25 for ten hours. And next winter, when they have you at their mercy, they will cut you down to \$1.75 a day. In the City Free Employment Office there are plenty of jobs, but few of them pay any more than 25 cents per hour.

The employment sharks are shipping east, west, north and south. The Palouse farmers will be wanting hundreds of husky men for the harvest field. The cheap fruit growers want men, women and children to pick their fruit. If you sawmill workers lose your jobs you will lose nothing. If you lose your job you will not starve to death. If you are fired in the sawmill by the slave driver, you can get another cheap job, like you had.

With such a condition staring you in the face, why don't you strike? The Portland boosters claim that Portland is the largest lumber shipping point in the world. Why not have the most powerful lumber workers' union in the world at Portland?

Now is the time to organize into the Industrial Workers of the World.

There is enough timber standing in the state of Washington to build 5,000,000 six-room houses, sufficient to shelter one-third of the population of the United States, or to furnish ties for 1,893,939 miles of railway track, or to construct a plan road twice around the world—says the Interurban Sentinel.

And you live in shacks, Mr. Lumber Worker. And where does your master, the Lumber Baron, live?

Now is the time to join the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union.

If you can't wait for a solid organization, or if you are afraid, for some reason, to pay dues to the I. W. W., then strike anyway. Speak to the boys in the mill about it. Hold a meeting, elect your strike committee, and you can bet that the I. W. W. will stick with you to the bitter end.

Now is the time to strike, while the iron is hot.

Join the one big union of the working class.

JOHN PANCNER

Arguing politics and the materialistic conception of history will never bring about the industrial democracy. Nuff sed.

Our Fellow Workers, Preston and Smith, Are Still In Jail!

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

Labor Produces
All Wealth



Labor Is Entitled
To All It Produces

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CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

General Headquarters—518 Cambridge Building, Chicago, Illinois.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Vincent St. John, General Sec'y-Treas.
W. E. Trautmann, General Organizer

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

C. H. Axelson, Francis Miller, Charles Scurlock, J. J. Eitor and George Speed.

Entered as second-class matter, May 21, 1910, at the Post-office at Spokane, Wash., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

On the jump, Workers!

The harvest is here and we must do some good work.

Are you working? If so, let us hear how, where and why.

Did you help to welcome Teddy Bunkovelt, you working plug? He is, like Jim Hill, "a good friend of yours." Besides is he not a union man!

Say, you I. W. W. hustlers, do you know that one Fellow Worker grabs more subs for THE WORKER than all the rest of you together? Come alive, bunch, and corral a herd of subs.

As noted in another column, the machinists are on strike in Portland, and the molders are doing work that must be finished by seabs. In other words, the "good union men" are doing all in their power to assist the boss and the seabs to defeat their brothers. And yet it is only a short time since the case was reversed and it was the molders who were out, and the machinists who were finishing castings made by "seabs." It cannot be said that this is a case of union men versus seabs. It is merely one set of seabs scabbing on another set of seabs, and the latter are organized in an ORGANIZATION THAT MAKES SCABBING IMPERATIVE.

Last week we printed an article on the Syndicalists that was translated by Odin Por. It was sent in reply to a request from St. John that Por give us some dope as to who or what was to be credited with the present revolutionary movement that is sweeping over the world. The politicians have continually claimed that the movement was built up under their "protection," while all people with an ounce of brains (or perhaps honesty is the better word) understand that, as Odin Por says, the revolutionary Syndicalists of Europe, like the I. W. W. of America, have had no greater enemy than the politicians. And yet they have the consummate gall to claim to "protect" us. It is to laugh. And they are "grieved" at our lack of appreciation of their benevolent intentions. Many are the protestations of their "sympathy." "Methinks they doth protest too much."

HOW HAVE THE MIGHTY FALLEN

News comes that President Moyer of the W. F. of M. has gone to Washington, D. C. to make formal application to the A. F. of L. for a charter that will affiliate the miners with the Separation of Labor. Good-bye, miners.

READ THIS AND HEED

To subscribers and secretaries of unions:
All money orders should be made payable to THE INDUSTRIAL WORKER, and not to Bob Smith or Bill Brown, who may happen to be editor.

In case the editor should be pinched or otherwise put out of commission, or should go to the "bad," the orders could be cashed just the same by his successor if made payable to the paper. If an editor should be fired, he could get all mail addressed to him even after he was no longer the proper one to receive money.

So, in the future, avoid confusion and actual loss by addressing all communications to THE INDUSTRIAL WORKER.

How long, workers, toilers, producers, will you be led around by the nose by your boss and the cheap labor skates that fatten on your defeats and grow round-bellied on your misery? When will you awake to the fact that you and your boss have NOTHING in common except a mutual hatred. Will you ever get wise to the fact that the life of a worker is not worth living under present conditions, and that DEATH AND ANNIHILATION are preferable to an existence wherein you are worked as are the beasts of burden? Yes, worked much longer and harder than any animal that costs MONEY. GET WISE, WORKERS. YOU ARE ENTITLED TO ALL YOU CAN TAKE AND NOT A BIT MORE. YOU PRODUCE ALL OF VALUE. IF YOU

ORGANIZE TO USE YOUR POWER, YOU CAN TAKE AND HOLD ALL YOU PRODUCE.
YOU WANT THE EARTH. TAKE IT.

FROM OUR FRIENDS (?) DELIVER US

The scientists have assured us that there is nothing in nature that is perfect. We have always accepted their word on the matter as authority. But the miracle has happened. A "perfect" example of "absolute" inanity has been received by THE WORKER that must be the exception that proves the rule. The letter is as follows:

"Editor Industrial Worker: My term of subscription six months) is about up. Please discontinue the paper. While we are working to reach the same end, I do not approve of work and you will have a following among a certain class, but your method of doing things. I sympathize with you in your you'll never get all, nor a majority of the workers, while pursuing your present tactics.

"I am a Socialist, and I firmly believe if it were not for the Socialist party standing between you and the capitalists that you would be put out of business in short order. The Socialists here in _____ are the friends of the I. W. W. boys, and whilst we do not agree with you as to methods our papers do not speak disparagingly of your organization. On the other hand, your paper is constantly slurring Socialism.

"Please remember that the Socialists nor the I. W. W. can never accomplish their ends without a majority, so let us, if it is impossible for us to get together, at least treat each other with respect. I am, very respectfully,

"C—II—"

"Treat each other with respect." Respect a "comrade" that prates of "majority rule"! Are there beings in the world who have not yet rid themselves of that antiquated misconception? A "revolutionist" asking for majority rule! Does he not know that the majority are ALWAYS at least fifty years in the rear and behind the times? HOW COULD A MAJORITY BE REVOLUTIONARY? Has he not read the many articles in THE WORKER that PROVE what the French and entire European Syndicalist movement have long ago discovered—that the majority is always a hopeless proposition? Does he not know that the majority has in all history persecuted the revolutionary minority, even to the point of death and torture? Is he not aware that a new idea produces shooting pains in the craniums of the majority?

"Please remember that the Socialists nor the I. W. W. can never accomplish their end without the majority." The "Socialists" (?) are certainly proceeding on that premise. If they can't compel the majority to be revolutionary, why, they simply MUST have the majority, you know, so what's the matter with ceasing to be revolutionary? If the mountain will not go to Mahomet, Mahomet may discard his revolutionary aims and teachings and hike to the mountain. Witness Milwaukee.

"If it were not for the Socialist party standing between you and the capitalist, you would be put out of business in short order." So kind of them! Yes, they did their best to stand between us and the boss, all right. That was what saved us from the suffering that Long John Sullivan and the other thugs so kindly refrained from inflicting upon us in the recent fight for free speech. The cops were afraid the mighty Socialist party might slap them on the wrist or club them with a feather. (We will not mention the fact that the Socialist party and press deliberately tried to cover themselves with the laurels that were earned by the working stiffs that did the fighting and suffering, workers who look with derision on the ballot grabbing bunch.) Somehow it is hard to be grateful. We must be unappreciative.

No, my dear, your papers "do not speak disparagingly of the I. W. W." Not now, when we have arrived at a point where we are in a position to grant favors, where our good will MIGHT be coined to your good advantage. But how about it when we were in need of bold voices to uphold our cause? The ghouls and harpies of politicalism: the job-hunting "benefactors"; the priests and preachers out of a job and looking for a meal ticket—all these gracious individuals have changed their attitude toward the only working class organization—SINCE WE HAVE BECOME A POWER.

THE INDUSTRIAL WORKER slurring Socialism? Not Socialism, but SOWshulism, the brand carried by the politicians and labor fakery. We are social in our philosophy and in our aims. IT IS THE SLEEK, SMUG, UNCTUOUS POLITICIAN—THE SLIMY, SNEAKING COCKROACH—that has dragged the fair name of Socialism in the mire, has trampled it in his own filth, and, having mangled it out of all resemblance to itself, smirkingly accuses the WORKERS—who alone have anything to do with social achievement—of "slurring Socialism."

"The Socialists (?) are friendly with the I. W. W. boys," are they? So is Chief Sullivan and Chief of Detectives Martin Burns of Spokane. It is hard to find individuals who are so thoroughly interested in our welfare. And such gentlemen!

No, Mister Politicalite, we do not value your friendship. That friendship has steered more than one labor organization upon the rocks of dissolution. Our enemies we do not fear. We can handle them. But, good Lord, deliver us from our friends (!).

What's the odds, workers, whether you are confined by economic conditions to a miserable bunkhouse and a roll of blankets, or behind bars enjoying the hospitality of the county? Both are happy homes.

Let us always remember that, while we may bitterly oppose a FALSE form of organization, be it what it may, we do NOT oppose the MEMBERS of such an organization if they also be members of the working class. Any worker has interests in common with all other workers. The battles fought by craft organizations, while pre-doomed to failure in the long run, are nevertheless battles between the workers and the boss, and we always fight with our class, even though their weapons be out of date and the fight a hopeless one. When we fight shoulder to shoulder with a FORM OF ORGANIZATION FOR WHICH we have no use, it is at least an education in solidarity—a lesson in class instinct.

HOW ABOUT IT, VICTOR?

"After telling of an incident in which Thomas A. Hickey got mixed up, Berger said: 'I do not believe in the 'I'm a bum' tactics. Six years we could have had a fight like that in Spokane, but we would have had no movement left.'"

The above clipping is from the New York "Call" of June 9th. It is part of their account of the Berger meeting in New York City.

The Berger mentioned is the Berger of Milwaukee (Ill.) fame. It is the same Berger who in 1904 was one of a committee from the Central Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee that engineered the following settlement with the brewery proprietors of that town.

The women and girls employed in the breweries had just been organized. They had demands for changes in working conditions and a minimum wage of \$7.50 per week.

The men employed were demanding an increase of \$1.50 and \$2 per week.

Berger and the committee met the brewery boss, one of whom was Joseph Ublein, general manager of the Schlitz Brewing company, and now a member of the "Socialist" cabinet by appointment.

Berger and the committee agreed to the following settlement: The breweries were to grant the men an increase of \$1.50 per week, and in return no organization of the women and girls was to be permitted or encouraged by the organizations involved.

In short, the women and girls were sold out by Berger and the committee, and for the \$1.50 raise for the men employed.

Recently, while in Chicago, "Mother" Jones, who had been to Milwaukee trying to organize the women and girls in the breweries, stated that she got no assistance from this "practical" Socialist, but on the contrary he and his ilk did all the could to prevent the girls organizing.

Some three weeks ago, Joseph Ublein, general manager of the Schlitz Brewing company, Commissioner of Public Debt, etc., etc., fired 75 women and girls for their activity in trying to organize their fellow slaves. You did not see any scare headlines in the "Social (?) Democratic Herald" about it, did you?

When the officials of the Brewery Workers took up the matter they were met with foul abuse from the "Socialist" Cabinet Member Ublein. You did not see any publicity in the Berger paper, did you?

And when the union of the Brewery Workers and the women and girls, by standing together, were able to force the brewery bosses to grant them a wage of \$6.50 a week and reinstate the slaves who were discharged, you did not see any news of the working class victory in the Berger paper, did you? Not in any scare head. Not on your life. Not any. All it got was a quarter of a column on the back page.

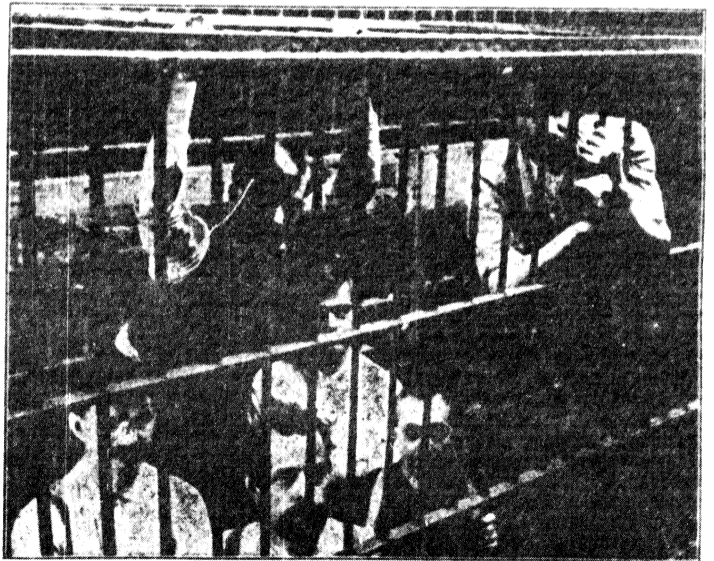
Six dollars and fifty cents a week as wages (how munificent!) while the women and girls in graft-ridden Chicago get \$12 a week for the same work. Say, Vic, old boy, were the girls guilty of "I am a bum" tactics because they went out and got their six-fifty in spite of you and "Comrade" Ublein? Or do you think they ought to have voted for the six-fifty. When crooks in the labor movement are forced to wear striped clothes, Berger will make a zebra's hide look like solid color.

VINCENT ST. JOHN.

TO OUR READERS.

Consider those who advertise in THE INDUSTRIAL WORKER.

A QUIET SUNDAY AT HOME WITH THE AGITATORS



1. Jacobs. 2. Moore. 3. Stirton. 4. McCarthy. 5. Fix. 6. Williams.

This is a scene that is familiar to most of us. Looks like home, doesn't it? It is one of the many scenes of the nation and of the world which shows the persecution of those that dare to say and do. The editor and press committee of SOLIDARITY are enjoying a touch of the rewards of revolutionary action. Yes, they are undoubtedly enjoying it, for the satisfaction derived from knowing that their imprisonment will have a mighty educational value, that it will cause the whole world of labor to think—this is enough to make any rebel enjoy misery. They know that it is all

THE MACHINISTS' STRIKE IN PORTLAND.

On June 1, 1910, the International Association of Machinists, Willamette Lodge No. 63 of the A. F. of L. union, presented a contract for an eight-hour day and \$3.60 minimum wage to their masters for approval. The masters have absolutely ignored their demands, and now they ask for a conference to arbitrate the matter.

On June 3 the machinists walked out to force the employers to terms. They made a clean sweep of all the shops as far as the skilled mechanics were concerned, but on the other hand they left the union molders, union black smiths, union boilermakers, union shipbuilders and the union patternmakers and helpers and many others at work helping their masters defeat their brother machinists.

Common sense will tell us that if the master is ready to place on department of his industry on the open shop list, that he will sooner or later place his whole industry on that list, so you see an injury to one is the concern of all. If that is so, where are the boilermakers, molders, patternmakers, blacksmiths and shipbuilders' unions concerned while they are staying at work (in the interests of the master). All this, where one union helps to defeat another union, is legitimate offspring of craft organization. It is begotten by ignorance, born of imbecility, and nourished by infamy. Of course, we hope that they will win, and urge all machinists to stay away from Portland.

In the meantime we must not forget that the union molders are making castings for scab machinists! Two years ago union machinists finished the castings made by scab molders. The machinists are standing firm and ready to fight to a finish. The spirit of solidarity is in every man who is out on strike. They are giving the best fight that can be expected from a craft union.

MIKE RITTER,
Local No. 246, Portland, Or.

TEAMSTERS STRIKE IN PORTLAND.

(Special to THE WORKER.)

There are no signs of a settlement in the teamsters' strike in Portland. The strike has been conducted along "law and order" lines. There has been no violence and no clashes between the strikers and the police. There are a number of mounted police doing street patrol duty. The city swore in a number of special policemen, but the employers raised the objection that a number of men so employed were connected with the Teamsters and other unions. It was reported in the Oregonian that the number of special policemen was to be cut to 30. A few of the employers have signed up contracts with the union, but the rest are standing firm. The president of the Employers' Association declared that he would walk out of town before he would compromise with the strikers. The strikers are determined and are standing firm, there being but very few or no desertions from their ranks. It is to be patently seen that if the strikers wish to carry on the fight they must call upon other unions to strike and tie up the industries.

WESTERN FEDERATION TO ASK AFFILIATION.

As a result of the referendum vote cast by local unions of the Western Federation of Miners, the organization will ask for a charter from the American Federation of Labor, the proposition carrying by 7,000 votes. Out of the 265 locals in the federation, only five voted against the affiliation.

TO OUR READERS.

If you know of some slaves whom you wish to read The Industrial Worker, send us their names and addresses. We will send them a sample copy as an invitation to subscribe to The Industrial Worker.

Write names on a separate sheet of paper. Do it now!

PROCEEDINGS OF FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE I. W. W.

SEVENTH DAY'S SESSION.

Convention called to order by General Organizer Trautmann.

Chairman Yates was excused on account of having to leave for home to attend to matter of textile workers' strike.

Trautmann read original letter of W. I. Fisher, which had been called into question the previous day. No action was taken on the letter.

Communication from Chas. Brown offering his resignation as a member of the new G. E. B.

Motion was made and carried that the resignation be accepted.

Some discussion took place as to method to fill vacancy.

Moved by G. E. D. Member Miller and seconded by Delegate Chas. Brown that regular business be laid aside and we proceed to fill vacancy. Motion carried.

Miller nominated George Speed.

Delegate Seurlock nominated Peter Brown, who declined. Delegate Seurlock nominated Gombert, who declined. Gombert nominated A. L. A. Schiermeyer. Nominations closed.

Upon roll call result was as follows: George Speed 53 1-2, Schiermeyer 21.

Short report of work by G. E. B. Member Miller was read. Same was accepted and ordered filed.

Carried that resolution committee be discharged, it having no further work to do.

Special Auditing Committee reported that they were unable to go over the Spokane Defense Fund for lack of time, and that same be attended to by incoming G. E. B. and that it appoint a committee to attend to the matter. Report was accepted and the committee was discharged.

The Press and Literature Committee returned a report as follows: "First, Industrial Union Bulletin, covered by the report of the General Secretary and resolutions from Local 382, Seattle, Wash.: In this matter the committee finds that it will be out of the question to re-establish the Bulletin at this time. We therefore recommend that until such time as the General Organization has finances at its disposal sufficient to defray the cost of getting out the paper for a period of one year, no effort be made to start the official organ. "Second, manifesto to Iron and Steel Workers: In this matter we recommend that the G. E. B. revise the manifesto, including therein the parts of G. E. B. Member Ettor's report, as ordered by the convention, and have same published in the different languages.

"Third, we also recommend that as soon as possible leaflets be printed covering the following ground: 1, a concise exposition of the principles of the I. W. W. 2, a clear and concise explanation of the form of the Industrial organization, showing the unit of organization and how the same is branched. Signed, V. St. John, Joe Duddy, Francis Miller."

Amended to include Resolution No. 31, which was offered by Trautmann and other delegates, as follows:

"Be it resolved, That this convention reaffirms the original manifesto of 1905; and that the General Executive Board be instructed to reissue same, with such insertions as would tend to bring said manifesto, in the statement of conditions, up to present day conditions, and with a chart attached thereto on which are more fully outlined the forms and objects of the industrial organization which was formed on the basic principles espoused in that manifesto. That the part referring to the calling of a general convention of workers for the formation of working class organization on the industrial field be omitted, and in its place a condensed statement of principles and the forms of this organization be inserted.

"(Signed) W. E. Trautmann, Joseph J. Ettor, George Speed, Francis Miller, Thos. J. Cole, E. Koettgen, C. H. Axelsson, A. L. A. Schiermeyer."

By motion report of committee with amendment and addition was adopted by the convention.

The committee reports that it has finished its labor. By motion committee was discharged.

Moved by Sautter that general headquarters be more centrally located.

A discussion took place as to what would be a central location. By vote motion was lost.

Moved by Nef that leaflets be gotten out in different languages exposing nefarious work and practices of employment agents and officers. Some discussion took place in which several delegates took part. Motion carried.

Moved by Miller that in the event the referendum to change the date of convention does not carry, that it is the sense of this convention that the Sixth Annual Convention be held in September, 1911. Motion carried.

Moved by Sautter that the Sixth Annual Convention be held in Chicago, Ill. Motion carried.

By motion the convention adjourned sine die at 12 o'clock May 7th, with the singing of the Red Flag and cheers for the Industrial Workers of the World.

One of Arthur M. Lewis' strong climaxes on the soap box, when he was on the hustings, was the following: "You workingmen," he would say, "build all the fine residences, the Pullmans, the automobiles. You clothe the capitalists in broadcloth and their wives in silks and satins; you provide them with expensive food, fine cigars and champagnes, but you yourselves live in a cheap hotel, ride in a cheap box car, wear cheap clothes, eat cheap food, smoke cheap cigars—you are a cheap crowd and you vote a cheap ticket!"

Would like to humbly inquire if there are any other tickets except cheap ones.

A JURISDICTION SQUABBLE, OR HOW THE BOSS SAVED MONEY.

Union boilermakers employed by Brown Bros. at \$4 per day for nine hours' work. Union structural iron workers working for Garrick Bros. for \$4.50 per day, eight hours' work.

Scene—Brown Bros. Boiler Shop. The iron workers came down to the boiler shop to roll plate for a tank.

The boilermakers claimed jurisdiction over the work.

Iron workers leave the shop. The union (?) boilermakers then tackle the job, receiving \$4 for nine hours' work, for which the iron workers would have gotten \$4.50 for eight hours.

The boilermakers' helpers were asked to lend a hand in putting one over on the iron workers. Fellow Worker M. Deveny, an old ex-boilermakers' helper, also a structural iron worker, but now an I. W. W. man, refused to work for less than the scale of the iron workers—\$4.50 or eight hours.

He promptly got fired for trying to uphold the wages, while his fellow workers belonging to the Union, his shopmates, never said as much as mub!

After the plates had been rolled by the men who worked for less wages than the job called for, the iron workers proceeded to put up the tank.

Question: Who helped to save Brown Bros. the difference in the wages?

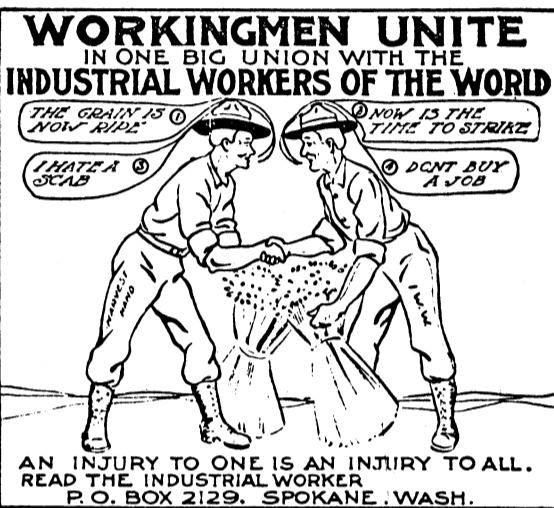
A NEW PAPER.

Coincident with the growing spirit and understanding of revolutionary unionism is the demand for a press teaching and disseminating the principles and aims of a class-conscious revolutionary union. The latest addition to this press in the United States is a monthly paper issued in the French language by our Fellow Workers in Lawrence, Mass., called L'Emancipation. The address is Hall Franco-Belge, 9 Rue Mason, Lawrence, Mass., subscription, 3 months 16c and 6 months 30c, one year 60c. Following we publish an appeal appearing in the first issue:

The joint committee invites all locals and branches of the I. W. W. to send all communications, notes and articles pertaining to the labor situation, to be published in the paper, to the undersigned, before the 15th of each month. It is to the interest of all who believe in our principles that this bulletin be made interesting and that each locality has its place in our organ. It is up to you to make the best of it, according to your position or your means, if your corresponding secretary does not have the necessary time, elect a special correspondent to do the work for the new journal, collect the subscriptions, etc., All to work, Fellow Workers, for the onward march of the Franco-Belge Federation of the Industrial Workers of the World. For the Federal Bureau.

AUG. DETOLLENACRE, Secy.

(Translated by Louis Allembert.)



This is a copy of the sticker put out by the Local Unions of Spokane. Send for a bunch of them. Plaster every available spot with them. "It pays to advertise."

A FEW WORDS ON EDUCATION.

All thinking men and women have undoubtedly discovered some of the many mistakes we in the labor movement are guilty of. The mistake I have in mind is a firm adherence to the MAJORITY RULE, without regard for facts or rights.

It appears to me that we are too willing to abide by what we hear some one say, and so form our conclusions in accord with other people's wishes. The worst of it all lies in the fact that after the majority has decided, we consider everything settled for all time to come.

It may be a good method, but I for one cannot agree. I hold that it is just as dangerous to become entirely, mistakenly democratic as it is to be despotic. I hold that we must take our stand between the mentioned extremes. We must always let common sense and reason guide us, at every turn instead of acting in accordance with any fixed plan, of course always judging from the facts in the case.

The I. W. W. must be maintained as an advanced educational organization. We must keep the I. W. W. revolutionary in form, tactics and aim. How can it be done?

It cannot be done, I am sure, if we adhere to the principles of majority rule as we practice it today, because when we go out to organize the wage workers of any industry or job it becomes quite clear to all that not all of these men and women are revolutionary. Yet they all understand the economic advantage of organization and therefore come into the organization. When transacting business all are on equal grounds, wise and not wise, and if the latter are in the majority it is sometimes hard telling what may happen, and many times that which is detrimental to any organization's

future aims as well as present welfare is adopted.

I sincerely hope that you all will consider and discuss my proposed remedy for all these tendencies, which is to be found in strong and conscious individuals, men and women that will not trust their fate to authority of any shape or form. Also by developing a deeper spirit of lines for what they are worth and decide if it is not sound judgment when I appeal to you to base all your conclusions, of men as well as organizations, on the basis of education (of course along the lines of working class interests) not only along immediate interest, but always having our final aim in view—namely, the Social Revolution—that is, getting ALL the goods. Sincerely,

C. H. AXELSON,

104 Wash. Ave. S., Minneapolis

No man ever ruled other men for their own good; no man ever rightly the master of the minds or bodies of his fellows; no man ever ruled other men for anything except their undoing, and for his own brutalization. The possession of power over others is inherently destructive—both to the possessor of that power and to those over whom it is exercised. AND THE GREAT MAN OF THE FUTURE, IN DISTINCTION FROM THE GREAT MAN OF THE PAST, IS HE WHO WILL SEEK TO CREATE POWER IN THE PEOPLES, AND NOT GAIN POWER OVER THEM.—George D. Horron.

Workers of the world, you have fought each other in wars and bitter strife long enough. Get together now in ONE BIG UNION and fight your only enemy, the capitalist class. Join the I. W. W.

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Try this store and my way of doing business, when you need anything in the way of CLOTHING, FURNISHINGS OR SHOES—you will find large, well selected stocks—you will get the best of courteous treatment—you will find that everybody gets ONLY ONE PRICE AND ALWAYS A SQUARE DEAL HERE.

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Men's \$15.00 Suits for \$9.75—Get next to one of these snappy Summer Suits—a big variety of patterns—apertid flitters and extra durable wearers—all sizes—Saturday for \$9.75.

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Industrial Union Literature

"ELEVEN BLIND LEADERS," by B. H. Williams. 32 page pamphlet. Price, 5c. TWO KINDS OF UNIONISM," by Edward Hammond. A four page leaflet. 20c per 100; \$1.50 per 1,000.

"UNION SCABS AND OTHERS," by Oscar Ameringer. Four page leaflet. 20c per 100; \$1.50 per 1,000.

"GETTING RECOGNITION," by A. M. Stirtton. A four page leaflet. 20c per 100; \$1.50 per 1,000.

PAMPHLETS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES "Why Strikes Are Lost," by W. E. Trautmann, in Lithuanian. Price, 10 cents a copy; 25 cent off on orders of 100 or more. In Italian—"Report of the I. W. W. to Paris International Congress." Same price as above. Address

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Watch the yellow label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. Renew your subscription before expiration of same.

TO THE MAN ON THE JOB. Write to The Industrial Worker about conditions on the job. If it's a bad one, warn your fellow workers to stay away from it; if it's a half-way decent job, information is wanted by some men to go to work there until something more suitable is heard of; if it's a good job, as the word goes, let the members know about it.

THE EMPLOYING CLASS AND THE WORKING CLASS HAVE NOTHING IN COMMON.

What does it mean? It means that the workers themselves must do ALL the work that's to be done in order to become free men. "He who wants to be free must himself strike the blow" is not an idle, meaningless phrase, but a stern fact which means, amongst other things, that every member of the Union should attend the meetings of his local. Only unavoidable causes can serve as an excuse.

Don't walk about with a chip on your shoulder, but dig in and make things hum. Don't let the faithful few do all the work, and you do all the kicking, after something has been attempted. If you don't like the looks of Cheese-Face or Fish-Eye, or have a personal grievance against a fellow worker, invite him into the alley and fight it out there, but don't stay away from the meetings on account of Charlie Motion, Raise Pt. Order or Resolution Jimmy being present.

Be on the job and help make the Union what it ought to be. If you know more than the rest of the members, don't keep that knowledge to yourself, but let a have it—by all means tell us where we are wrong—at the local meetings.

Don't stand aside and criticize those who are trying to do something without your help. Chip in and boss the job, if you have it in you.

Don't be just a card member, but a doer of things. Remember, if you chaps stay away from the Local Union, you only leave a free field to those whom you don't like and criticize. Come along now, get out of your lethargy. The I. W. W., being a real Union of the working class, is put to more trouble by the boss on account of one thing and another than any one thing.

Attend the meetings regularly. We want you. We need you.

RUSS AND JAP IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

The readers of the Industrial Worker are more or less acquainted with the strike of the Japanese on the Hawaiian sugar plantations a year ago. It is the purpose of this article to give a few sidelights on the class struggle as it exists in the Islands at the present time. The information contained in this article is mostly gathered from two Russian papers published on the Pacific Coast, to whom it was transmitted by mail.

The master class is using the methods which they generally employ, dividing the working class, getting one section to fight the other, in order that they be the more able to easily defeat them. So it is in the Hawaiian Islands. The master class, finding that they had to deal with an organized body of Japanese, sent their agents to solicit Russian peasants to come to the Islands and work on the plantations. To them they held out the usual bait on which so many workmen are hooked—that of the promise of alluring wages, wonderful possibilities of becoming rich, etc. From Siberia, from the cities of Kharbin and Vladivostok, many workmen were induced to come to the Islands. They were promised steady employment, good houses to live in, one acre of ground to every family which after a period of three years was to become their property. By the end of April nearly 2,000 men, many of them with their families, had taken up their residence in the Islands.

After landing and commencing work they found that conditions were as bad, if not worse than in the territory which they had left. Instead of receiving the promised wage of \$45 per month they were paid at the rate of \$22. The houses, or rather shacks, were unfit for human habitation. Many of the wives and children of the workers became sick. The majority of the shacks were at least 10 miles from the place of employment. Instead of receiving cash for their labor, they were forced to purchase all the necessities of life, such as food and clothing, from the company stores for, which they were charged exorbitant prices, so that at the end of the month the majority of the workers found themselves in debt to the company.

The result of these conditions was a strike. Just as the Japs had struck before them, the Russians now struck in their turn, demanding the conditions and the wages promised them. They are on strike at the present time.

Later News of the Strike. A telegram from Honolulu to the Russian weekly published at Los Angeles gives the following information: Four of the leaders of the strikers having been arrested and thrown into jail, a crowd of some 600 men and women gathered around the prison and asked that their fellow workers be released. The fire department of the city of Honolulu was called out to disperse the strikers. A strong stream of water was played on them, but they refused to move. The police were now brought into action and with their clubs succeeded in driving the crowd away.

Following this the strikers held a conference with the governor, who requested them to return to work. This they absolutely refused to do, stating that they would sooner die in the streets of Honolulu than return to the plantations. These words of the strikers brought forth the following statement from the attorney: "No one will prevent your death, but the government would like to know how many are going to die, so they will be able to prepare coffins and graves."

Following this conference many more of the workmen were clubbed and beaten and more arrests made. Thus the Russians find themselves stranded at Honolulu. As the saying is, they are between the devil and the deep sea. They have the choice of going to work on the plantations at starvation wages or starving to death in the streets.

F. R. SCHLEIS. Doesn't the above remind one of the land of the free and the home of the slave?

THAT "ORIENTAL PROBLEM."

After reading the report of the State Labor Commission of California of their investigation into the causes leading up to the anti-Japanese agitation on the Pacific Coast during the years of 1908-1909, one can easily sum up the situation thusly:

The so-called "Oriental Problem" arises principally from the not altogether inhuman ambition of the Orientals to progress beyond mere servility to the plane of the capitalists—I. e., to own a home, to operate industries, to be master and not slave, and not only do they want to cast off the chains of slavery, but they are actually becoming very revolutionary, at least so says the report.

Horror of horrors! Just think of that! The Orientals are becoming revolutionary—getting wise to the capitalistic system of government, and that, too, in spite of the precautions taken by the capitalist class to send missionaries to instruct them in the art of becoming "meek and lowly" servants of the Master (Class).

Such alluring rewards as a corner lot, a gilded palace on Pearly boulevard, in Diamond addition of the Heavenly Empire, filled with all the necessities of life, including a bevy of the most beautiful fairies the human mind could imagine playing on golden harps a welcome to their cadaverous forms as they slowly and painfully arrive from this mundane sphere, where they have spent their lives toiling, existing merely to toil some more; and that the master may roll in all the good things of life, and so doing, look at them with a pleased expression upon his bloated mug and say, "Well done, thou good and faithful slave! Now that you are dead and harmless you may handle the key to my wealthy estate and enjoy yourself."

All this does not seem to appeal very strongly to the Oriental. He wants something more definite, something with which to enjoy life HERE in THIS world, for he knows it is the best old world he has ever in and so is unwilling to take chances blindly, like the average American scissor-bill, on the world of the sky pilot.

Yes, the Oriental is getting wise, and the capitalist class is getting frightened. They don't know just what to do with him, for, as the report says, they cannot afford to exclude him; it would create a dearth of his class of labor, which is so essential for the continuation and development of the industries, particularly the fruit growing industries, of California, and this would give the workers ECONOMIC POWER.

Yes, the question of how to manage the Oriental and keep him in slavery is getting to be a problem to the capitalist class, but it will be bigger yet when the Oriental becomes thoroughly organized into an Industrial Union such as the I. W. W.

GEORGE F. BARNES. CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE TEXTILE WORKERS.

Editor Industrial Worker: Will you kindly publish in your next issue the following list of contributions to the striking Textile Workers of Local 157, New Bedford, Mass., and express to the Fellow Workers who have interested themselves in our behalf the sincere thanks of the membership of Local No. 157:

Table with 2 columns: Name, Amount. Includes entries for C. L. Filigno (\$102.50), E. Trautmann (10.00), Local No. 301, Hammond, Ind., per Wm. E. Trautmann (10.00), Local No. 45 and 322, Vancouver B. C., per J. B. King (5.50), Local No. 437, Hotville, Cal., and returned, \$10.00, C. E. C., Portland, Ore., per Ed Gilbert (4.25), Local No. 95, New York, per W. Northrop (.75), Local No. 337, Bellingham, per Harry Larson (5.00), Local No. 85, Br. 2, Chicago, Ill., per Mrs. T. Meyer (3.00), Local No. 24, Newark, N. J., per Harold Jones (5.00), Local No. 437, Br. 2, Brawley, Cal., per J. H. Saunderson (5.75), Local No. 84, St. Louis, Mo., per H. L. Hamel (2.10), Local No. 425, Philadelphia, Pa., per Francois Vermeire (5.00), Michael Dumas, New York (3.50), Locals No. 64 and 137, Minneapolis, Minn., per Peter Johnson (3.20), Local No. 20, Lawrence, Mass., per Peter Claus (34.25), Local No. 436, Lowell, Mass., per Gustaf Coppens (10.00), Hotville, Cal., per F. W. Black (.25), National Industrial Union of Textile Workers, F. Miller (30.00), Total (\$333.05).

WILLIAM YATES, Fin. Sec.-Treas. No. 167, Tarken Hill Road, New Bedford, Mass. June 10, 1910.

TWO FACED LABOR SKATES

The meeting of the Garment Workers in the West Side Auditorium, with William D. Haywood as principal speaker, aroused to action Jewish, Italian, Hungarian and Bohemian wage slaves to the tune of fourteen hundred. Strike talk was at fever heat, the large hall offered the necessary standing room for the many groups which dotted the floor space.

Industrial Unionism had made its debut, and the desire for a closer acquaintance prevailed. Lamm & Co., having just emerged after an informal introduction, was feeling much after the fashion of the village bully when he was mauled by the new neighbor—gave the young men and women a new lease of life to their fighting spirit.

Up to the present, and including the strike, the I. W. W. was conducting everything without an organized local of the clothing workers. We rented the above hall and arranged for speakers in all languages who were made familiar with what had happened.

The first speaker, Mr. Bartelli, spoke in Italian was rousing applause after fifteen minutes of talking to the point. The Bohemian speaker gave a short but concise talk and was well received. Two Jewish speakers following, Mr. Labin and Mr. Siskind, both members of the Socialist party—and thereby hangs a tale. These gentlemen of the clasped hand emblem (clasp hands only with those who got over the fence before the late S. P. convention) and Workers of the World unite, you have nothing to lose but your chains, so what's the use. These two political phonographs talked and walked, gesticulated and expostulated, roared and soared, hammered and stammered, for almost two hours. The audience meanwhile was thinning out, and it was almost 10:30 before Haywood got up to speak.

A collection was taken up and application blanks for membership were in charge of 12 young women, and with what was signed previously amounted to 640 names. It was close to midnight before the last man was on his way home. The result was, no organized local. A meeting the following week for that purpose was announced. The next meeting night arrived, which, by the way, was in another hall. Oranizer Trautmann, E. S. Nelson and myself, on arriving, much to our surprise, became very busy answering questions on who would marry the fat woman under slowcism and on what day would we eat sauerkraut. A few questions on Industrial Unionism came up, also indirect charges of scabbing on a reputed labor organization (A. F. of Hell).

What is that odor? Yes, it seemed to be a mixture—a mixture of political polecat, frolicking with an identity of interest carcass. Instantly I remembered seeing in the hall several faces, familiar I dislike to face, faces that I became familiar with while in the S. P. Let the reader judge for himself the kind of panorama that passed through my mind.

It was 8:45 when I heard a gavel rapping for order. I wanted to leave, satisfied that a dastardly trick had been carried out, but the desire to learn who were the prime instigators in "Separating" prompted me to remain. Mr. Lubin and four or five other men of his ilk spoke in Hebrew. Then the main speaker of the evening, a Mr. Noren, an organizer for the United Garment Workers, arose to talk. He showed what organized labor had done; how the ironclad contract made the boss toe the mark; how after fifteen years of litigation and thousands upon thousands of dollars of expense, a garment concern was forced to pay a fine of three hundred dollars for pushing a lady agitator off the sidewalk; how after over 20 years of organizing a membership of over 3,000,000 out of the 33,000,000 working people was ready to stand by the Garment Workers.

While he was speaking, all the Italian and Bohemian workers and some of the Jewish began leaving the hall in a solid phalanx, interrupting him by crying, "We don't want anything to do with any trade union." Confusion was at its highest point and before it subsided the main speaker took his seat. Other Jewish speakers followed, and after each one the same Lubin arose to throw cold water over the whole proceeding.

Trautmann got the floor and without mincing words assailed the self-appointed committee (of which I will come to later), and the main speaker, Mr. Noren. The virtues of a contract with big brother capital was unmercifully exposed. He showed how it kept a lot of scabs working while a few were out on strike, and how this contract scab organization and the S. P. Daily kept so silent while the fight was being waged by the I. W. W. Trautmann made a direct charge that these actions were given impetus by some one getting the graft, and the purpose was to divide the Garment Workers' union and finally the masters would reduce them to the same insulting conditions existing before.

Trautmann quit in a furore. The American Faker and several S. P. members jumped for the floor waving their hands in the air, with the result that the main speaker was again to be heard. He charged the I. W. W. with scabbing on the A. F. of L. while they were conducting a strike of Garment Workers six or seven years ago in Buffalo, Rochester and New York (our first convention was in 1905), and that something like a hundred thousand places were filled by the I. W. W. (our largest membership was 25,000, and mostly in the West.) Other speakers again got the floor. In the meantime the crowd was reduced to one-half.

Trautmann again forced his way to the stage and finished his talk by telling those present that no organization was better than the A. F. of Hell slaughter house, and that he was going to organize the garment workers in the I. W. W. despite the labor faker present. A self-appointed committee of which little is

known and less desired, first went to A. M. Simons of the Chicago Daily Socialist for a speaker and he directed them, to Clarence Darrow and to the affinity of the S. P., the A. F. of L.

It was slimy Algernon's chance to knife the organization that hopes to get along without the pill box remedies of the "skientific" compounders, and then again the Jewish workers, by the way, are not very dear to the S. P., as they are not over anxious in getting out naturalization papers, which would enable them to vote once in four years and put terror in the hearts of the capitalist class.

This self-appointed committee was well aware that the I. W. W. was on the scene of battle when the unorganized workers only lacked cohesion, and at a time when a little solidarity and direct action meant its very life in the struggle for better conditions.

This self-appointed committee came within one block of the National Headquarters of the I. W. W. and knew where it was and also that a speaker could be procured, but never came to us.

Just got word of another strike of independent Garment Workers and will give details next week of last meeting.

F. BOHLMAN,

News comes to us that a new local has been chartered in New York City of Domestic Service Workers, with 38 charter members.

I. W. W. HALLS

HEADQUARTERS IN SPOKANE, WASH., 616 FRONT AVENUE.

Free reading room open all day and evening. All those wishing to pay dues will find the Secretary, C. L. Filigno, in the hall at any time. Propaganda meetings are held every Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday and Sunday evenings at 7:30 p. m. Good singers and able speakers. Fellow Workers, there is a standing invitation for you to attend these meetings. Come and find out what INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM IS, WHAT IT MEANS, AND WHAT IT WILL ACCOMPLISH.

HEADQUARTERS IN SEATTLE, WASH., 211 OCCIDENTAL AVENUE.

A new headquarters has been secured by Locals No. 178 and No. 382 of Seattle, Wash., located at 211 Occidental avenue. Free reading room open from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Entrance in the rear.

LOGGERS' HALL, SEATTLE, WASH., Room 3, 218 Second Avenue South.

Loggers before buying jobs should call at Loggers' Hall, room 3, 218 Second Avenue South, Seattle, Wash., as we have orders for different kinds of jobs in the woods every day. Men should see if we have anything in their line before buying jobs, as this is one way of doing away with the shark.

EARL OSBORNE, Sec. L. U. 432.

TACOMA, WASHINGTON.

I. W. W. headquarters and free reading room, 723 Commerce street. Workers, you are invited to visit our hall.

BELLINGHAM, WASH.

Bellingham Local, I. W. W., meets every Wednesday night at Stanbra Hall, 1315 Railroad avenue. All wage workers invited.

PORTLAND, OREGON.

I. W. W. Locals of Portland have moved into a new Hall located at No. 2 Second street. Workmen always welcome.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA.

Open air meetings will be held as often as weather permits. Mass meetings every Sunday evening at 104 Washington Ave. S. All wage slaves invited.

VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Headquarters of I. W. W. Local Union No. 322 are now located at 323 Ponder street East.

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA.

Local Union No. 13 has moved its reading room to Fourth street.

FRESNO, CALIFORNIA.

Local Union No. 66 has removed headquarters to 1408 Tulare street.

OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA.

Local No. 174 has opened headquarters at 569 Seventh street, Oakland, Cal. Meeting every Wednesday night. E. J. Corbett, Financial Secretary.

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