INDUSTRIAL

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1909

One Dollar a Year

THE MONTANA STRIKE IS THE REAL THING

Thesasy, June 1, J. H. Walsh, the Nath Olganizer, arrived it Eureka and proped to hold a street meeting. On Wednesthe Flathead County Hangman, O'Connell, on the peaceable meeting of the Union Walsh continued his remarks in Dugas The citizens were provided with several of eggs, with which to rotten egg the men women who were in Walsh's party. This, seer, was prevented by the lumber jacks for different women who were by the lumber jacks for different women began believed to the scale. A few, men began scalabling at a scale. A few men began scalbling at the scale in the scale of the sc

waish, the National Organizer.
Waish, the National Organizer.
Waish is having good success with the L. W. and which is with him on a trip through reann. He has held meetings at Kalispell Eureka, as well as Somers, Montana.
A log boom at the mouth of the Flathead or has broken up and the logs are all out in Flathead loss in the amount. The level of the water in the lake. The raised still higher, by the tears of the W. W. men who are weeping over the loss to be poor company? On the whole the prospects condening the strike are better than every condening the strike are better than every the colorly way the atrike has been carried a and the way the Union men have stuck to the ris a victory in itself? The following letter is from the strike compine at Fortine, in regard to a former article the Worker. Owing to advices received by collor, it seems the men who were working to forted to in terms which are thought to it on severe.

define severe.

Eurola, Mont., June 8, 1909.—The strike is seath the same; there are three of the scales fack to work. They are three Pluid Broa. From melt statements they intend to work, no so much to make money, but to get even with the working class, as they have themselves once employed men. Then they are sore about the article in the last number of the law, about the "sick, yellow scales" being citiven off their work.

The article might be good literature for the pairs, but it certainly hasn't done well here. The bays quit work, all of them, and many are staying with us now, admitting they were in the wrong, but could not see it at the time. Now, many of these boys are on their hind feet with us and it will do no good to abuse them. Yours for the I. W. W..

Exec. Committee, Fortine, Mont.

Everything closed again at Somers. Peachie, the superintendent, had to run the electric light plant last night. Boats all tied up at What river drivers are working will go ou

od by the Executive Committee of the	maner
county acknowledged	\$1
Foss	
. l.yman	
Hearin	
Lofholm	*******
. Rachman	
amar	
. Myers	*****
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les Brown	
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r Eckman	
Harkness	
Adams	*******
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Turner Los Angeles Cal	
Museth	

\$146.30

LAW IN EUREKA.

overheard a young man, who has acted as lee lately, say: "the laborers are protected law"—meaning scabs—Tand if these fellows it behave we'll put them out of town." ney'll have to go or..."

JULIUS PETERSEN.



BLANKET STIFF AND EMPLOYMENT SHARK---WHICH SIDE IS YOUR HUMP ON?

WOODLAND NOTES-FROM THE JUNGLES. CRAFT SCADDERY

Bowman, Smith, Spencer, Matthews, Morning, star, Gundlach, Dutton.

Don't forget to dig up for the strikers. Address: No. 421, I. W. W. Kalispell, Montana

afflicted city.

Pickets are stationed around the plant or factory, or harbor, to stop workers from taking the places of the strikers. Amateur scabs are coaxed, persuaded, or builled away from the seat of the strike. Persuasion having no effect on the professional strikebreaker, he is sometimes treated with a hrickbat shower. Shut down that plant, abut it down completely, is the watchword of the striker.

Now, while all these things are going on and men are stopped in ones and twos, a steady stream of dinner pall parades pours-through the factory gate. Why are they not molested the factory gate. The factory gate is a strength of the factory gate. The factory gate is a strength of the factory gate. The factory gate is a strength of the factory gate. The factory gate is a strength of the factory gate. The factory gate is a strength of the factory gate. The factory gate is a strength of the factory gate. The factory gate is a strength of the factory gate. The factory gate is a strength of the factory gate. The factory gate is a strength of the factory gate. The factory gate is a strength of the factory gate. The factory gate is a strength of the factory gate. The factory gate is a strength of the factory gate. The factory gate is a strength of the factory gate. The factory gate is a strength of the factory gate is a strength of the factory gate. The factory gate is a strength of the factory gate is a strength of the factory gate. The factory gate is a strength of the factory gate is a strength of the factory gate. The factory gate is a strength of the factory gate is a strength of the factory gate. The factory gate is a strength of the factory gate is a strength of the factory gate. The factory gate is a strength of the factory gate is a strength of the factory gate. The factory gate is a strength of the factory gate is a strength of the factory gate is a strength of the factory gate. The factory gate is a strength of the factory ga

mamy.

My dear brother, I am sor, y to be under contract to hang you, but I know it will please you to hear that the scaffold is built by union carpenters, the rope bears the label and here is my card.

Chicago, June 4th, 1909.

SLAVE MARKET NEWS JOBS, WAGES, HOURS

The A. Y. P. E., or rather the sucker's Con-cention, is strictly on the hog, and town is also. FRED. L. RHODA, L. U. 382, Seattle, Wn.

NO. 12 I. W. W. LOS ANGELES.

NO. 12 I. W. W., LOS ANGELES.

Things here are as usual, but the local is growing every day, and now we are going into a new hall next week. You can keep on sending the bundles of Workers of 100 copies. Local No. 12 sent \$23 to the lumber jacks of Montana.

G. W. REESE.

Literature Agent Local No. 12, I. W. W.,

Los Angeles, Culifornia.

CONRAD, MONTANA.

Plenty of work here if the boys want it; no employment shark graft; \$2 a day for day men; \$40 a month for skinners; board \$3.50 a week; good, clean camp; foreman O. K.—Benj. F. B. Gathany.

RHYOLITE, NEVADA.

Enclosed please flud postoffice order for \$5 for five yearly subscriptions for the industrial Worker. The fellow, workers here think it is hot stuff and want you to keep it up.—Joe Russell.

THAT NACHES JOS

We have conducted debates in J. M. C. A. tent here, Fellow Worker Moyigomery, of Portland, was our best speaker.

Work on Tieton, eight hours, making and placing concrete forms, from \$2 to \$2.60. More men needed at Government Reclamation office, North Yakima, for here, and for Bumpling Lake.

No employment agent fee.

H. FLOYD.

THE I. W. W. IN NEW ORLEANS.

THE I. W. W. IN NEW ORLEANS.

I believe you are getting out the best revolutionary working class paper in the country. Things are moving slowly for us here, but we keep pegging away for the I. W. W. Our opponents long since have refused to face us openly and a large section of the workers is in open aympathy with us. I think it only a question of time now until they begin to come to us. The A. F. of L. leaders are moving heaven and earth to stave off their doom. We would make much better headway if it were not for the terrible industrial condition of the city. Thousands of workers have been out of work for months.

THINGS IN: WALLA WALLA.

THINGS IN WALLA WALLA.

Wais Wais, June 2, 1909,

As I am very busy (nit) I will write and let you and the boys know how things are out here. This country is full of fulle men at present, but there is a little haying going on, but wages are on the bum. The ranchers only want to pay from \$1.00 to \$1.25 a day, but we are holding out for \$2.00 or more. A lot of hungry acisorbills and mission stiffs are going to work, but we have a few I. W. W. boys here and you can bet that we have our multigan and Java, as we don't patronize the booke Joints. Myself and two more boys went to Freewater, Ore... and put two strawberry patches on the bum by starting a strike while berries were ripening and had to be picked. Hoping this will find the I. W. W. in prosperous condition, Haying will be all O, K. in two weeks.

BLANKET SITEF AND EMPLOYMENT SHARK—WHICH SIDE IS TOUR BUMP ON?

The visual are placeting at fourth. Control of the state o

SEATTLE'S. I. W. W. ON THE MOVE.

Your letter at hand and carefully noted. We will give you all the news we possibly can get, industrial unionism is slowly but surely gaining ground in Paget Sound country. First of all, the lookers are organizing fast and going into Scattle local, No. 422. At present a good many members are out in the camps working and doing aglitation work. Until now we have not received any news whatsoever from Prince Rupert. There seems to be a strike on in Aberdeen. The two "leaders" of the so-called Anti-Employment Office league have separated. One of them, Mr. Thurber, is selling Tigerfat now. When he gets enough money he will start an employment office. The other man is selling Hallehujah songs. The organizing committee is advertising the Montana strike and doing all in their power to help Hanlewood and the boys to win the strike. Walsh and his band will surely make things interesting in Montana. All in all, the outlook is better than ever for Industrial unionism in this part of the country.

FRANK JAKEI.

Secretary Organising Committee I. W. W.

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

REAR 412-420 FRONT AVE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE Spokane Local Umons of the Industrial Workers of the World JAMES WILSON TELEPHONE MAIN: 1566 Subscription, Yearly Canada, Yearly . 1.50 .50 Bundle Orders, 100 or More Per Copy

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

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Entered as second-class matter April 8, 1909, at the postoffice at Spo-kane, Wash, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Freedom will never "come." Freedom must be fought for.

Common interest holds the industrial union together. This is the strongest force of human association

Common sense: "The good old rule, the simple plan—that they should take, who have the power; and they should keep who can."

What is the difference to a workingman when it comes to a question of a raise of wages, between a "socialist" employer and any other kind?

Was then ever a revolution in the history of the world, that did not epend on organized physical force? Every form of life depends on physical r natural force, organized for a special purpose.

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. They are necessarily enemies. The working class can live, advance, and develop without the employers. The employing class would starve without the workers. Abalish the employing class—the enemy!

Karl Mark said that private capital drips blood and fifth at every pore. Do you think it likely that the employing class will be tame enough to allow themselves "toted" out of existence. If not what will you do about it? Remember, too, that the employers have the guns and the powder.

About 600 Italians are on strike at McCloud, California. Of course the Employers (dovernor of California, a man named Gillett, has sent troops there—the scatbaarding militin—to protect the workingmen and their families. Not much! To "protect" the property of the robbing employers. These gairns hearts thrilled with rapture when they saw the American flag—the flag of freedom!

It is wonderful how politics affect the "friends of labor." John Burns in England, the fermer socialist, is now the right hand man of King Ed and is more conservitive than the nobility themselves. While thousands of people are hungry in London, and unable to get work, Burns says it is thelf own fault and liquor is the cause of their misery, etc., etc. The imperialists want four new bis-pattle-shipe: [Jurns vants vight]. A workingman in a political office is apt to outdo the employers themselves in crucity and tyrauny.

Short pay, short work should be the rule. If the boss cuts wages, and you are not in a position to carry on an open strike, then turn out that much less, or poored work. If yeh work in a store, do not fall to tell every customer fust how much the proprietor's scales are short, how much sand there is in the sugar, or how many inches less than a yard you are selling for a yard of cloth. This will soon drive away trade, and the boss will find it pays better to raise wages than to lose customers. Try this scheme—it's cheap and easy.

A fellow named Erickson has got a job as "judge" in Flathead county, Montana. He lately "injuncted" the I. W. W., the organizers, and God only knows what all. The log boom in the Flathead river went out and the 6,000,000 feet of loss are anywheres along the 50-mile length of Flathead bike. This is too bad! The judge should have put up the "political shield" and should have told the river not to fise. The Flathead river is simply an anarchist, a physical foreist, a slummist, and has no respect for law and order! This river is even worse than the I. W. W. men.

There has been a large strike on at McCloud, California, in a lumber mill. The several hundred Italians involved, refused to scab, but the Americana—"white men"—scabbed in numbers. The "union" engineers on the railroad hauled deputies, milliud, etc., to break the strike. With the engineers organized in the I. W. W., and true to their class, not a wheel would turn on the railroad. Engineers, figuren, switchmen, telegraph operators, section men—everybody would strike before they would haul one soldier or one sheriff or one deputy. Don't be discouraged. All these things like the McCloud strike are leaching the workers the need of industrial union.

The strikers at McCloud, that is the Italians, shut off the light from the town. This is the stuff! The strikers did the same thing in Paris, France, and it brought the bosses to terms very quick. Think what even a town like Spokane whild be with no light at night. What would the poor people at Davenports do? As for the workers who live in shacks, they would have light in their dwellings—like the Israelites in Egypt. The workers are used to kerosene lamps and candles. Anything is right to help the workers, and any sucker that thighs that the employers will ever yield to any "isms" or prayers, or votes, without organized industrial force has another think coming.

After July 1, the Nez Perce Indians will not be allowed to draw money which has accumulated through the leasing of their lands. The Indians are accused of living "idle, dissolute lives." The intention of the Department is to force the Indians to work. The employing class live idle, dissolute lives, and produce nothing. The wild Indian had better living conditions than the man who works in a grading camp on the railroad. This last steal against the Indians is some more of the "civilized plane" of society which the politicians worship. The title to real estate in America is founded on theft and fraud practiced on the Indians and the Indian race has been nearly destroyed by the whites. Civilization has brought missionaries, whisky, disease and robbery to the Indians.

Thomas Maloney, the District Separator of the A. F. of L., has been up at Ellensburg lately attending the yearly meeting of the Washington State Grange. Whoever has worked in or around Ellensburg for the ranchers knows the the grangers love the workers—nit! Tommy bore the brotherly greeting of the long handled shovel union to the grangers. Tom was canned as business agent of Separated Union No. 11.624, but they do not seem to have lost him after all. Now, if Tom will only go to the Clitzens' Allance and the militia with some more "brotherly greetings," the shovel stiffs will soon get \$5.00 a day and there will be no cold weather next winter. Maloney is a brave and fearless champion who loves the working people, and the boxes at the same time!

There has been a strike of the hatters at Orange, New Jersey. It seems that the police were not as ready to club the strikers as usual. The New York World gives as a reason for this slackness of the police that "most of the policemen were hattend themselves before they joined the force, and are in sympathy with the strikers." This is a hopeful sign. The feeling of working class solidarity is beginning to enter the ranks of the police and to some extent their requar army in this country. When the day comes that police will not club strikers and kiel cripples, and the soliders refuse to shoot down workingmen, what will the enemy do then? Anti-militarism should be taught in every industrial union. Parents should teach their children to loathe war and to desuise its upholders.

J. W. Van Cleave who; for three years, has been the head sprag of the National Association of Manufacturers was in Spokane lately. In an interview he said: "I believe the days of labor unions are numbered, unless they recede from the criminal methods which have been employed by them during the last 16 years." Van Cleave—that enemy of the working people—dow not believe that the workers have a right to control "the business of their employers," etc. The cruit unions must indeed recede from their "criminal methods," but not in the seuse that Van Cleave meant it. He pretends that the unions resort to violence and crime. The only crime of the unions is their divisions among themselves. When the separated unions "recede" from the crime of craft division, when they stop teaching the lie that the employers have rights that the workers ought to respect, it will be all off with the Manufacturers' Association—they will simply have to go to work like the rest of us.

Fellow Worker Sam Kiloura, the secretary of the Wallace Miners' union No. 17, Western Federation of Miners, has sent us a copy of a reply of the Miners' Union to a scurrilous article against the Western Federation which appeared in one of the employers' papers, the Wallace Daily Press. No. 17, W. F. M., sent some resolutions to this latter paper relative to the infamous employment office in Wallace run by the mine owners. The Press garbled and twisted the resolutions, which were published at the time in the Industrial Worker. We regret that we have not the space, this time, to print all of the reply of the Miners' Union, to this hiss from the reptile press. The miners' article calls attention to the fact which can not be denied, that the Western Federation has upheld wages in the Coour d'Alenes, and has fought the battles of the working class. This and this alone is the reason for the persecution which has been heaped on the union by the mine-owners and their

papers. The miners' article says, among other things: "The charters of the older Unions had many of the names of the pioneers, and we have some amongst us yet; but they might as well try to get a seat in the U. S. Senate, as to try to get a job at the mines employment office." Workingmen, the employment offices are the blacksmith shops, where your chains are riveted on you. Abolish them!

THE EMPLOYMENT SHARKS

THE EMPLOYMENT SHARKS

The employment agencies are such unmixed evils; they rob so many thousands of workingmain, that however the workers may differ on matters of politics, religion or base ball, they have generally the common feeling of distrust, if not of harred toward the employment sharks. On the front page of the Worker this week, we have a cartoon which is true to life. Here is a blanket stiff, with the air of misery and starvation, and a fat grafter who sells "information" regarding jobs to suckers who are foolish enough to buy. This subject of the employment agencies has been neglected, it must be dwelf on and emphasized, till the working people take steps to abolish the phole infernal business. The town worker, especially in the East, often imagines the laborer of the West as having a certain amount of rough freedom; while still a wage-slave, the Western man is often thought to be in a better condition than his fellow worker of other sections—especially in the industrial centers. Far from this being the case, the condition of the railroad and lumber worker in the West is in many respects more wretched than that of the Indian, in the lowest stages of degradation. The worker who is used to living in a house and sleeping in a bed; who cats at a table find has some few comforts, should make a visit to the ascraze grading camp. While yet a great way off, the first thing to be noted is the stench from the garbage which is thrown all around the tent, under the table and on the ground. This dishes on a larg board are the dining room invuries. The bunk house or sleeping quarters can not be described—it (an only be smelt and—felt, All these abuses sit up a certain amount of anger amons the workers. It would be fairly easy to improve conditions here and there; to compel the bosses to clean up and perhaps have better food; to put in a tub or two and bathing facilities, were it not that the same boss can see at a bable and on the ground. The mening the part of the safe doors on hell left open. It is a plece of sca

THE GENERAL STRIKE

THE GENERAL STRIKE

The gueral strike is an expression very much used in the last few years in connection with the revolutionary movement of the working people. Much time and space has been wasted by the publicians and the thoriest in distinct of the control of the control of the public of the public of the control of the workers from the battlefields of production. One man in Germany went so far as to asy that general strike meant "general monease."

The spectacle of newspaper editors, of writers or professors mapping out telling a lion when and how to syndar. As for the childsh ascertion that the workers to from one defeat to mother, and that they can never win but one, and that the "final victory" over the chemy, it is hardly worthy of answer. It is enough to say that the final victory must depend on the previous struggles. Every struggles brings its lessons and its experiences, and therefore there is no sincle and entire defeat, even in the works of cases. The instances of the workers winning better conditions as a result of their struggles, and the fact that in the past five years he industrial union herefore there is no sincle and entire defeat, even in the works of cases. The instances of the workers winning better conditions as a result of their struggles, and the fact that in the past five years he industrial union herefore there is no sincle and entire defeat, even in the works of cases. The instances of the workers which have the conditions as a result of their struggles, and the fact that in the past five years he employees, it is well because it is the same that the conditions are constituted in the past five years have been defea

In fighting the organized employing class, the first thing need to its the revolutionary industrials union.

The I. W. W. is the only organization for workers; we have the partial strike, the industrial strike, the passive strike, the irritant strike, and the general strike—one continual series of skirmishes with the enemy, while in the meantime we are collecting and drilling our forces and learning how to fight the boss.

The I. W. W. will know just how to conduct the general strike, and it will be anything but "general nonsense" for the boss.

The first duty of a worker, to himself and to his class, is to join the industrial Workers of the World.

FREE SPEECH AND FREE PRESS

There is a general and deliberate plan on the part of the employing class to suppress actiation among working people. The recent persecution by the Spokane authorities against the I. W. W., the suppression of meetings in New York as referred to in the last number of the Worker, and now all at the same time, in Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver, Canada, the police are adopting the same tactics. In the Canadian cities, the Salvation Army, and adopting the same tactics. In the Canadian cities, the Salvation Army, and other Bible pounders can beat drums, blow horns and make frightful noises without being hindered. It is only the revolutionary scorkers who are prosecuted. It has been often pointed out, as a matter of comfort and satisfaction for the working people, that these are signs of the coming revolution, and that the employing class is "getting scared," by the spread of the spirit of working class unity. It is no doubt true, that the employers appreciate the

meaning of the rising spirit of revolt among the workers, but as for the becoming "secred," it is of no comfort to the thoughtful working man alarmed at such a showing of working class spirit as that in the Paris Commune. In the same degree that the ruling class were alarmed and excitential that the paris Commune. In the same degree that the ruling class were alarmed and excitential work that the properties of the properties of the conjuthings that the employing class for and it is only as leading to organization and revolt, that suppression of free speech is attempted.

Some people degram and many papers openly print articles about the "coming" of socialism, the peaceful evolution of sociaty, and the power right, etc. It may be pleasant to imagine that the employing class who denote the properties of the properties of the workers after robbin, them, who are even now stopping the first natural right of men—to cry or against vrong and gain, will quietly submit to be detilroned by the ballonial but what warrant is there in fact for such a pleasant imagining. Hence the rulers ecre pictical except to forcet. The answer often is that, that if the employing or capitalist class refuse to be out-voted, the workers will proceed to use military force! This is also reckoning without the host. The armost of the world today are not all class conscious by any medias, though here and there the anti-military teaching is making the army-less rehable for the masters. The capitalists, today, generally speaking, and especially in the United States, may depend on the army and the militant to fight the workers. All history and experience have shown that there are no longths to which the ruling class will not go, to keep their places on the backs of the worker. If the employing class can gag the workers, can the employing class not also deprive us of the ballot, and are they not already doing so? We have the ruling class will not be conditiers? The industrially organized working class have it in their power to starve any army on cart

FORMALISM AND HYPOCRISY

FORMALISM AND HYPOCRISY

The spirit of working class unity and solidarity is the reliance of the Industrial Union, more than the mere form of the organization. It is not necessary that the form or rules of the pevolutionary union of the workers be always the same. It is important for us all to remember, that it is the spirit or the form, the principles more than the rules that spill success for us, in the fight against the employing class. The courage and intelligence of the workers are the eriterion, rather than any particular details of structure or tacties. The Industrial Union is the expression of the spirit of union of the workers, and its form is not a functin ideal, boar in the mind of intellectual dreamers, but the hammering together of the working class by the many hard blows of the enemy. The L. W. W. is the cut-one of the needs of today, coupled with the experience of yesterday.

With the growing need of union among working people, and the discussion union men and women at the traitorous and old-fashloned methods of the separated unions, it is necessary for the would-be leaders of the working class, to pretend to conform to the new conditions, and to pretend to be persuaded by the cry for closer union for all working people. It is even claimed that the American Federation of Labor is a lie. It is a lie for any man to say that workers have interests in common, with those win hire them. The A. F. of L. teaches and has always trouble that the boss is entitled to his "share," and that there should be harmonibetween the natural enemies; the robbers and the robbed. The fahndation between the natural enemies; the robbers and the robbed. The fahndation being wrong, the building is insecure and shaky. Founded on decell and compromising with slavery, it is not a mere change of form that will make thereful unions a help to the workers. They must be fired with the spirit of revolt, and he able to feel and see the outrages of the wage system and its retains the case, any attempt on the part of the hiredings of th

idleness. The I. W. W. is the knife that will remove the cancer of the misleaders of labor from the hearts and minds of the working class.

The Spokane Review cilitor is undoubtedly a kind and moral man. If he were not a model of virtue, is it likely he would take so much interest in the welfare of the Spokane citizens as to fill up column after column with advertisements of quack medicines and doctors who "specialize" is wenereal diseases? These advertisements, by the way, would disgust a decent yaller decision to the yare all right with Grandma Durham. Among the other accomplishments of this friend of the poor—Durham—is the art of publishing lying dispatches to the supposed injury of workingmen, especially when the latter are engaged in a struggle with the employers. The recent lies of the Review about the National Organizer's visit to Eureka, Montana, and that other nor to the effect that the I. W. W. had settled the strike with the Somers Lamber Company are samples. But it is as an economist that Grandma is without an equal! The world has waited long for the coming of Durham. For ages there has been a struggle between the slaves and the masters, between the rich and the poor. Men have starved and suffered while looking for a chance to worl All this is at an end! "More chain gangs and longer sentences will solve the "tramp" problem," says Grandma. After giving the world this revealation of the will of God, we ought not to expect any more such pearls as the about one-tenth. The object of this is to enable the government to destruct this one-tenth. The object of this is to enable the government to destruct this one-tenth of the coffee and so raise the price of the rest. It is estimate that this will destroy over 169,000,000 pounds of coffee. Granny says this a crime because it will force consumers all over the world to pay more fee coffee. Of course this is one of the many crimes which show the insmit that this will destroy over 169,000,000 pounds of coffee. Granny says this a crime because it will force consu

size new criminal and penal code of the State of Washington is about size of Webster's unahrliged dictionary, or an old-fashioned Family 137. This contains the law—part of the law—by which the working people, judged. This book would cost too much for the ordinary workingman buy, and he could not understand all the big words, even if he had a convertheless, ignorance of the law is no excuse! The new book feontains "criminal anarchy law," In yiew of the suppression of free specchilof working people, this new law book contains a libel law, which is indeed spider's web of tyranny. This law will not prevent union men from labelled, any more than the false pretence law prevents them from swindled. This law is like one of the laws of old Henry VIII: it is a with six strings, and will be used to gag the labor press. Wait and see! I is not a matter for sentimental whining. A worker who has not the slot Liberty! Fight with thy Defenders!" It's a shame to take up space the enemies laws, when we might be printing our, own; but here is part this charming "criminal libel law." Will Durham of the Spokane Rev. Law! Shudder, you miserable agitators:

"A libert in the containers and the special properties of the string of the law of the spokane Rev." A libert in the containers and the spokane Rev. Law! Shudder, you miserable agitators: The new criminal and penal code of the State of Washington is about

this charming change the state of the state

even to Spokane,

All Union men should despise this "law,"

UNNY CALIFORNIA" THE LAND OF SLAVES The armer's of this district are putting up the apiel of hard times" to reduce wages. They didn't sell their raisins, or if they didn't sell their "SUNNY CALIFORNIA"

1 1 1

SEATILE CECENS

THE LAND OF SLAVES

THE LAND O

CIG RS. TOBACCO, CONFEC-ONERY AND NOTIONS 225 Shington St. Spokane, Wash.

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

union men.

Also, it may not be out of the way to mention that "Minne" has a workhouse with a brick ward in connection, and a good police force to keep these institutions full-handed. Also, judges who fix the sentence according to how had men are needed at the works. I cannot help but mention, that in the work of torturing the unfortunate, the city dads, with their lackeys, will test some help from the Bricklayers' union, who have asted their willingness to lay the convictment product in walls of public buildings.

These in short are the conditions we are un

ARE 600 STRONG

mention, that in the works. I cannot help but mention, that in the work of torturing the unfortunate, the city dads, with their lackeys, will ext some help from the Bricklayers' union, who have asted their willingness to lay the consideration of the product in walls of public buildings.

These, in short, are the conditions we are up against in Minneapolis. Altogether, this spells work for the members of I. W. W. here; and we are hard at it. We hold, regularly, three we are hard at it. We hold, regularly, three we are hard at it. We hold, regularly, three may be a seen at the conditions we have been out to the creek to see the operator where meetings a week on the atreets, sell I. W. W. puppers and books, and from all signs we hope to, in the near future, establish a stronghold here for the Industrial Workers of the World.

Worker, we are doing our part. Are you, read-world and the cold gang can be seen at the California tentary until he changes his mind.

saloon every evening, a little group here and there, still digging away (agitating).

Will close now, hoping to hear from you soon.

Yours for the I. W. W.

F. J. WHALEN.

THE FACTORY.

IN THE COAL FIZEDS

Industrial Worker about the job you are working on. Isours, Wages, Grub, Discount, Poll Tax, R. R. Fare, Etc. We will print this job list every week.

FREED Disputible of the control of t

the maintarian interval, symmania of the side of the gray to supporting industrial outbreaks.

The new uponism can not be identified with anarchiem any more than with socialism.

The new uponism is not content with negative criticism; it has a positive constructive policy to effer. It adopts the old war cry of the international, "The emanipation of the workers must be wrought by the workers themselves," and gives it new necanitis. In every class struggle in the past, it is caused in the past, it is consequenced in the past, it is the mission of the folial society will examine the union.

It is the mission of the Confederation General at Travail to sid the workers in forging this new mechanism for its divers purposes, building up union, reluctation, labor exchange, each with its part to just in the society of the future. Mark himself—whom a positional to militarism had in the action of the consequence will be a past to be a partial solution, federation, labor exchange, each with its part to justy in the society of the future. Mark himself—whom a positional consequence will be made to the society of the future to past to t

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