# INDUSTRIAL WORKER

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1909

One Dollar a Year

# LABOR EXCHANGE I. W. W. NEWS ITEMS

Sanderson, one of the California agita-taken a big bundle of the papers to mang the fruit pickers near Brawley, farm workers need organization, and on we are organized, the workers will farms to suit themselves. Awful—eh?

in the Consolidated Lumber Co. in two camps with about 20 men in a This will soon be increased to 50 men. Haywood is the feeding contractor, the from \$2.00 to \$2.50. Board \$4.85 per This is a "censolidated" company. The sould all belong to the consolidated in-mion—the I. W. W.

in Si. Johns. Wash., says the harvest win there about August 1. Be sure to get a feel of I. W. W., reading matter and a bun-harvest fields. We have a number of ceptes for free distribution among the in- You can track off your blankets for on to read by:

when to read by the visit of the worker, was in La Crosse. Wis, is a street car, strike in that town, and when we was to the worker, was in La Crosse. Wis, is a street car, strike in that town, and when an account of it from Roe for the issue. Roe has been holding street meeting the street of that a man started to read the "Declaration Independence" on Stevens street on y4, but was advised to stop before being article. Hurrah, for fullerty!

## A.PUFF.

1 used to get your paper, since the begin of g. This is the best paper that I ever used The cartoons are bully. Just keep on that line We will win CHARLES ENGEL.

## SOME "CLASS" TO THIS!

Los 'Angelea, Cal., June 28.
I read you letter to Fellow Worker Paff and put coay hustling subs. In my mind the worst Dika bast can happen to this coast would be the asspension of the "Worker" and I will do lik my power to help keep it on its feet.

Enclosed find money order for \$7.50 for 12 sits, inis is my second batch and I intend to read in more in the near future.

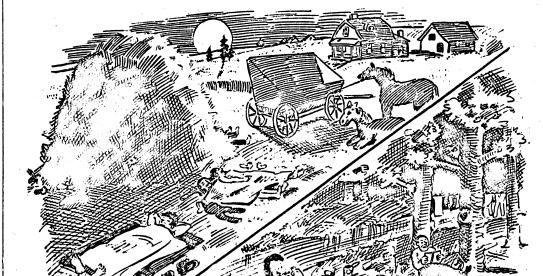
G. A. FRICK.

10 Joseph, tances generally good, no employment thank. "Chuck," average; wages: Sawyers and skinners, \$2.50; swampers, trackmen, etc., \$2.55; board, \$5.00 per week; weather not allow that onfavorable.
ALERED ANDERSON.

TIS UP TO THE UNION.

Vancouver, II. C.

Land and the state of a follow worker here, I am ventually the termination of a follow worker here, I am ventually the termination of a follow worker here, I am ventually the termination of the state of the termination of the termination



## THE HAPPY LIFE OF A HARVEST HAND

"For them no more the blazing hearth shall burn, Or busy housewife ply her evening care, No children run to lisp their sire's return, Or climb his knees the envied kiss to share." Thomas Gray-7 42.

Now I lay me down to sleep, And the bugs around me creep; If I should quit without a stake Straight for the jungles, I will make! Hobo Poet-1909.

And the begs sound dee every complete to the property of the p

# THE "GOLDEN LAND" WORK IN "OUR" ALASKA

Cordova, Alaska, June 21, 1909.

I am sending you some information that you may be able to use for the Industrial Worker.
Fellow Worker J. D. Smith and four other I. W. W. men, with two members of the S. L. P. and a W. F. of M. man, had a pipe dream in Seattle in which we dreamed that we were going to make a winter stake in Alaska. Now to let you know how the dream panned out. Firse, a man by the name of Walkington, of the Standard Building company, hired us to go to a place called Hinchenbrook Point or Hinchenbrook island, sixty miles from Cordova, to build a tighthouse, at \$3.50 per day of eight hours. We understood it was mostly concrete work (I might add that he tried to hire us for \$2.75 at first, but we refused this munificest sum, so agreed to \$3.00). Now comes the interesting part: After a trip on the good ship Bertha ef nine days, we reached a place called English Bay, a distance of 4 or 5 miles from Hinchenbrook Point, where the lighthouse site is. The weather was so had 'train and wind) that they could not land us, so we'were transferred to the ship Jeanic, which had reached there five they spreviously with lighthouse supplies. They kept us on this boat five days doing nothing, and when we received our statement at the call of the month he had us charged with board while on this boat, and this is what proved the downfall of our pipe-dream. But this is anti-fraing. The first trouble after we landed at the Point was with the boss in charge, a carpenter who thought it necessary to holler when he had anything that he wanted. He got balled out right away. out right away.

## Union Indians.

Union Indians.

There were several more carpenters who had been there for some weeks previously fixing (7) up the camp. They were receiving \$4.50 and paying board. Also, there were some Indians who had been working for \$2.00 and board for eight hours and straight time for overtime, but they had just had a strike, and won, for 30 cents for overtime. A peculiar trait of these Indians (which the boss did not like) was to take an alarm clock and set it on a convenient rock or stump, and when through work they would show it to the boss and stick up their fingers to show him they knew how many hours they had worked. The boss said the clock gained 10 or 15 minutes every day. Now the next thing is, we found that we had to do long-shore work: that is, whenever the surf was not too rough, we unloa... material from scows or boats into the beach—a wet job. This did not look good to us at the rate of 37½ cents an hour for all longshore work, and Coutractor Abernethy (the partner on the works) had to come through, as he was up against it.

remembered to all the Reds.

Subscription, Six Months

Bundle Orders, 100 or More Per Copy

# Our Fellow Workers, Preston and Smith Are Still In Prison

## INDUSTRIAL WORKER

REAR 412-420 FRONT AVE.

Spokane Local				WEEKI Indu				of	the	World
JAMES WILSON	٧.	TEL	EPHO	NE M	AIN I	566	•	•	•	Editor
Subscription, Yearly Canada, Yearly	, .						•	•	•	\$1.00 1.50

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

.50

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

Is it not better to die fighting, than to starve tamely like cattle? When in a harvest town, and you can't find the yellow-legged chicken, as some of the sky-pilots. They know!

Have you got a copy of the constitution in your pocket? We mean the l. W. W. constitution. The boss has one of his own, which is nothing to us.

Don't spend all your time in complaining of the shortcomings of the ed unions, if you are not even willing to hustle for the I. W. W.

The strike is still on in Kalispell and Somers, Montana. The American Federation of Labor is scabbing at Somers on Industrial Union No. 384 of the I. W. W. Don't forget this:

It is a favorite trick, in the small towns, to rotten-egg labor agitators, and to put jobless workers on the chain-gang. Remember this when you get a change to break it off in a rancher?

Is it wicked for the farm hands to want to run the poor rancher's farm? All the land in America was taken by fraud and force from the indians. The ranch hands have as good right to it as the scissor-bills. All men have an equal and just right to ithe soil.

We must remind those who write to the industrial Worker for put tion, that they must write only on one side of the paper, and if paper is a it should be two ruled lines apart. This will make it better for the e and for the fellow workers of the printers' union who set up the type.

In the tale of "Pilgrim's Progress" is an account of a man who had a heavy burden on his back, and who tried to get it off. On the advice of "Mr Wordly Wiseman," he went to a gentleman named "Legality" and got no benefit. Legality will never get the burdens from the workers' backs today. The burdens must be taken off by the workers themselves. He who runs, may read!

Those interested in the history of the class struggle should read the series of books by Eugene Sue and translated by Daniel DeLeon, which are sold by the New York Labor News Co. In these books, it is plainly shown that the direct action of the workers, and not reliance on petitions or "votes," was the thing that gave the workers what advances they did get in days gone by. The feudal barons ruled by physical force in the middle ages. The industrial barons rule by physical force today.

We are often asked why we have the A. F. of L. label on the Industrial Worker, and not the universal label of the I. W. W. There is no printing house in Spokane which is controlled by the I. W. W. The nearest I. W. W. printing plant is at Kalispell, Montana, which is organized in the I. W. W. and all the help are members of industrial Union No. 421. It is out of the question to have this naper printed so far away from Spokane. As soon as we have the money, we will have a printing plant of our own. In order to have the I. W. W. label on the paper, it is up to you to get more subscribers and the unions in Spokane will do the rest.

The following gem 14 from the "Western Clarion," a political paper of Vancouver, B. C.: "A man without a vote is classified with Indians, limatics and dead men. Be r live one See that your name appears on the voters' list." Of the 5000 members of the I. W. W. in Spokane industrial unions, about 75 members have a "vote" at the employers' bailot box. All the rest of us are "dead men." Just what the editor of the Western Clarion would suggest for the millions of "voteless" workers, as long as they have no vote at the capitalist ballot box and as long as the politicians tell us that it is necessary to vote in order to get things, is a mystery. The political quacks should at least "vote" that the millions of "dead" workingmen who have no vote will lie quiet in their graves! But we doubt that hungry men will forever wait for "legal" bread:

## JEROME JOINS IN GOOD BY TO GOMPERS-LABOR LEADERS GREET DISTRICT ATTORNEY BY SINGING "HE'S A JOLLY GOOD FELLOW."

A farewell banquet to Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, who salls for Europe tomorrow with his wife and daughter, was attended last night by 400 labor leaders and politicians. The dinner was served in the large hall at the Yorkville Casino, Elghty-sixth street, near Third avenue.

Among those present and who made a speech was District Attorney Jerome. Many believed that there would be much "heekling" done, but in this they were entirely mistaken, for Jerome received a most friendly reception, the audience jumping to their feet and singing, "He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

The speakers—and there were many—all praised Mr. Gompers, James O'Connell, the toastmaster, in behalf of hundreds of subscribers, presented Gompers with a purse containing over \$1,0001 Mr. Gompers, in accepting it, said he would not bring a cent of it back to this country.

Letters of regret were received from Mayor McClellan and from my others.

many others.

The above is from the "New York World" of June 15. The panting women and suffocating bables in New York City, who have not car fare to go to the island or the parks for a breath of air and who are dying like files this hot weather, should be glad that Brother Gompers has a salary of \$5,000 a year and another \$1,000 for a trip to Europe. Gompsey will have a hearty reception from the C. G. T. in France (2) If the American scissor-bills despised him like the French Fellow Workers he would have to saw wood for a living.

## THE CONSTITUTION OF THE I. W. W.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE I. W. W.

Too much emphasis can not be laid on the importance of each member of the I. W. W. studying not only the general principles of the union as outlined in the Preamble, but also the constitution itself. Every I. W. W. member should not only read the constitution, but should study it and get familiar with the structure of the organization of which he or she is a part. The strength of a chain depends on the perfect welding of all the links of the chain. The strength of the workers' union consists in the order and discipling of the union, and especially in the intelligence and spirit of the working themselves. It would be impossible to have a strong army without drill as well as courage. The I. W. W. is the industrial army of the working people. The I. W. W. constitution is built on the experience of the working class in their daily battle with the employers. It is not a hard and fixed law to be bilindly followed, like the laws made by the master class to oppress the workers under fear of prison and death. The I. W. W. constitution is a set of rules made by the workers themselves, and for the benefit of no one but the workers. It can be altered and amended according to provisions made by the workers for that very purpose. It is necessary to have a clear grasp of the constitution as it now stands in order to know what, if any, changes may become needed as we acquire experience, and grow in numbers. It is important to have a clear knowledge of the rules of the union to avoid the possibility of being misled of deceived at any time, either through the ignorance of the workers themselves or the designs of the enemy and their spies. The revolutionary industrial union is the one danger to the rule of the employing class, and they have spared no pains in the past to break up the I. W. W., and will spare no means, however foul, to hinder its growth in future. The working class is preyed on by a sleepless, intelligent, deadily enemy, and the enemy has all the pubbles of the law, the influence

sand others, it is up to you, I. W. W. members, to know all about the tactics available, and all about the rules of the union, and just how to meet the enemy; just how to adapt yourselves to the need of this or that occasion, that we will not be put to rout, discouraged or deceived by any move of our enemy. The actions of every member as regards the union, and the conduct of all its officers, must always be judged as to whether they are upholding the principles of the I. W. W. There is no room for sentiment. The man who would deliberately betray the working class can expect no mercy. But slavys remember that the officers of the union are human and liable to error. We would be unjust to expect our fellow workers to be perfect, when we all have our faults. But it is the general welfarer that is the principal thing, and not the likes and dislikes of individual members. Every person who is employed or engaged by the union either as organizer, secretary, janitor, literature agent or what not, is entitled to the help and support of all the members. The support of the members is the warmest approval for the true union man. We are not accustomed to flatter each other, but on the other hand we must encourage them am who is doing his best to help the I. W. W., and forget the little quibbles. Leave quibbling to worn-out politicians and nippy old maids. But every union member should understand the I. W. W. and its rules and constitution so well that he will be able at a moments notice to take the place of those who fall in the conflict, or by the wayside. Every member of the union should persuade the man next to him on the job to join the I. W. W. In order to answer questions, and meet objections, we must be familiar with the practical, every-day workings of the union. Enthusiasm is the wine of the spirit, but it must be coupled with intelligence. We can have no higher, nobler ambition than to wish to see the I. W. W. what it will bette greatest power in the world. Time spent in the study of its principles and constitution

## OUR FELLOW WORKERS IN PRISON

While the employers are polsoning the minds of the children of the workers with the hashheesh called "patriotism," and teaching the cult of rag worship, it would be hard to get up much enthusiasm for "old glory" among the prisoners in Carson City, Nevada, where two good union men are gearing their lives away in the foul confines of the modern inquisition. Here are two innocent men, one sentenced to prison for twenty-five years, and the other for ten years. The reason these men are in prison is not that they are criminals, but because they are active union men, and were in the way of the employers in the city of Goldfield, Nevada.

Various dramatic incidents in connection with the arrest of Moyer, Pettibone and Haywood attracted great interest, but when the story of the rail-roading to prison of Preston and Smith is told it will be a chapter together with that of the men in Chicago in 1887 and of the officers of the Western Pederation of Viniers.

In the case of Preston and Smith, all the important witnesses against the

with that of the men in Chicago in 1887 and of the officers of the Western Federation of Miners.

In the case of Preston and Smith, all the important witnesses against the men were ex-convicts. The jury was a packed jury, and the whole affair was a frame-up that was known to all people in Goldfield and for a hundred miles around. Even in Nevada there was a good chance that the supreme court might have reversed the decision, but the lawyers for Preston and Smith, whose names are Hangs and Bowler, allowed the time to pass in which an appeal could be taken. Were Hangs and Bowler bought off by the other side? The whole cluster of human snakes who are back of the jailing of our fellow workers are criminals, and a good many of them also have landed behind the wails of Carson prison.

Now, you unlon men, who look to the I. W. W. as your one hope of escape from wage-slavery, and who may be taking an active part in the work of getting the workers organized, suppose you were in the places of Preston and Smith? It is well within the bounds of probability that you may be arrested and perhaps convicted the first time there is any labor trouble, and will you not then be ready for the help of the other fellow workers in whose interest, as well as that of your own, you have worked? If it is the last thing that the members of the I. W. W. accomplish before we "cross the river," let us liberate Preston and Smith! Don't shrug your shoulders and merely say "too bad." Stir up the memory of the case among the working class and, if you can do no more, rend a little money for the prisoners to the secretary in Chicago, Vincent St. John. The amount will be acknowledged in the "Industrial Worker." The men need money for a thousand things. Not only are their families entitled to the care of the union members, but money will help their condition in ways numerous.

The walls of Carson prison do not frown down on our brothers any more cruelly than the walls of the Negation.

their condition in ways numerous.

The walls of Carson prison do not frown down on our brothers any more cruelly than the walls of the French liastille, and how long did the liastille last before the determined efforts of the aroused working people? We have not got the organization needed literally to tear down the Carson prison, neither is it necessary—not yet. One of the members of the l. W. W. in California proposes to boycott all the ranchers throughout the Nevada country till Preston and Smith are out of prison. This could at least do no haim and might help. But with the industrial power that the workers have, did they but realize it, we will yet open the doors of Carson prison for our two fellow workers. Do not let them torture themselves for one instant with the idea that they are forgotten. The sensation of being burled alive is horrible!

A few agitators or papers alone can not liberate Preston and Smith. The union men must get them out, and it can be done if every member will resolve that out they come, cost what it may, in time, sacrifice or money! Now, all true union men, what will you do?

## THE CAUSES OF A DEFEAT

It is almost impossible to get a correct idea of events in the world of labor as the events happen, and at the time of them. In the first place, the labor press has no press burean; we control no telegraph and cable lines; and it is often necessary to wait till full particulars can be had of the workers interested, before we are able to know the line and outs of this or that buttle between the workers and the employers.

tween the workers and the employers.

The last strike of the French workers in connection with the abuses in the postal system in France is a case in point. The French paper, "La Voix, du People," has not yet criticised the persons who are responsible. It is probable that they are waiting till the matter can be thoroughly thrashed out by the Confederation Generale du Travail. Of course the political papers in the United States, as well as in Europe, are jubliant over the temporary failure of the French strike, and point their fingers in seorn at all efforts of the workers to better themselves without the inspired help of the politicians—those would-be saviors of society. In passing, it may be well to mention the fact that the "direct action" General Confederation of Labor in France has won over \$5 per cent of its strikes—and this in spite of the politicians of all kinds.

The following extracts are taken from the Assertices.

The following extracts are taken from the Austrian paper, "Wohlstan fuer Alle," and it is a fairly correct review of the situation all through:

The following extracts are taken from the Austrian paper, "Wohlater Alle," and it is a fairly correct review of the situation all through: "How blatant and arrogant have been the political tribe since last week! How they rub their hands with pleasure—the citizen compencilippers and the social democrats, and all on account of the deteat of the French postal employes in their second strike. 'The direct action is indeed dead? And the strike of solidarity is played out; is it not true?' We must all now boldly say that nothing can be done in this way, and that they must apply to us with the peaceful, modest, civil virtues of Parliamentarism! " " " An important maneuver in the class struggle has this time gone wrong. We can confess it without the need of binshing. A working class like the French, which in the last years has marched at the head of the international working class, must also be prepared for defeat. If the defeat had been suffered in honest, brave struggle, the lesson would not have been in vain. Only a working class that can go through its defeats and light through them without being weakened morally, can gain the backbone necessary for the final struggle. But this late struggle of the postal employes in France is rich in its international teaching. At any rate, it can be said with positive justice, that in this grand manner, no other prolectariat in all Europe has suffered a defeat with such a storm wave among the state officialdom; with such a wave of social indignation which took hold of the whole of France and whose glow has left such embers that this defeat can by no means be called final. It will be, different than in Germany and Austria, a spring of knowledge, of organic activity, of strategic view over everything that will turn out better the next time. Why do we place these high claims for the general strike, for a weapon which in international, economic, industrial activity is only six years old? The general strike needs, like everything else in the world, the development of striker. And was i general strike, for a weapon which in international, economic, industrial activity is only six years old? The general strike needs, like everything else in the world, the development of struggle. It needs its defeats, to be prepared for the struggles of the future. And was it, this time, the general strike that was beaten? No! the fatal part of the situation during the last two or three days of the postal strike was that the affair did not amount to a general strike. On one side, the traitorous conduct of the members in the general or head post-office, and on the other side the villainous breach of trust of two men in particular, who had for a long time poured cold water on the whole movement: it was the fault of Guerard and Niel, two social democrats and members of the French social democrat party. The cause of the new strike was the sweeping discharge of hundreds of postal employes by the trio—Clemenceau, radical liberal, and Briand and Vivianl, both social democrat ministers of the department of labor. When one thinks that the postal employes only a short time before went through all the bitterness of the industrial class strike and had not previously struggled in this necessary way, then these new becomes in the class struggle deserve all respect for the solidarity which they showed in the second uprising.

"In the beginning, it appeared that the second strike would include more of the postal employes than the first. The movement was general among the traveling mail employes; these are the ones who sort the mail in the mail cars. Among these latter the povement was so general that the miniater stopped the service on the second day. The correspondence between Paris and the provinces was greatly interrunted. The linement who repair the lines and instruments struck with almost the same unity, at least in Paris and the suburbs. "

\* \* \* Unfortunately the strike was spoiled by those in the central postoffice of Paris, which is the kee of the whole postal service. When the central office is still, the offices all

general dismay, these wretches betrayed their fellow workers we two months before had availed themselves of the general solidarity of the strike of the general strikers were left almost alone. It ministry, as might be expected from these renegades, thereupon work at the strikers with double fury. On the sixth day of the strikers with double fury. On the sixth day of the strikers with double fury. On the sixth day of the strikers are discharged. Then the strikers for the first time began to civic unexpected help. Unknown revolutionists—socialists, anarchieciand revolutionary workers—began to cripple the telegraph imes with incredible eagerness; to practice sabotage, not only in the vicinity of Paris but in the farthest provinces. An official dispatch which individually alone was interrupted, and 51 telephone lines were put out of commission! " " " Guerard, the secretary of the industrial union is railroad workers, declared those workers ready to enter a general strike. The secretary of the General Confederation of Labor, Neil, with was lately elected by trickery in the place of the revolutionist, Giric uelles, said at a meeting of the mine workers in Lens, that he advised the miners to check the general strike movement which was apreading it was as if a general on the morning of a battle should go in front whis troops and cry. "Save himself, who can"!

"So this secretary of the Confederation chose this moment whe the whole working class of France was in a fever of enthusiasm reasy: "We are not ready for the general strike." Atterward again, if was Guerard, who in the evening at a mass meeting of the Paris rail road workers called the delegate of the postal workers a liar, whe the latter reminded him of his

## WHEN THE HARVEST DAYS ARE OVER"

wWHEN THE HARVEST DAYS ARE OVER"

Some of the younger men will, no doubt, go to the harvest fields this Tow with the intention to make a big stake for the coming winter, so that they, cleast, will not have to stand in the bread line or batter back doors when the stands of the property of the coming winter, so that they cleast, will not have to stand in the bread line or batter back doors when the stands of the property of the conjugation of the harvest field, the competition among the workers, the short and uncortain jobs, the loss of time in bad weather, and the miserable fare arrane ill for a full pocket in the time to come. After harvest is over, and the summer is ended, we are still "unasaved" as far as the winter is concerned. We know through, and no matter how bin, hard sork and the troubles we have gone through, and no matter how bin, hard sork and the troubles we have gone through, and no matter how bin, hard you will be back, and try for the best, but come good or come bad, it will be a satisfaction to think that we have all done what we could to get the apirit of revolt sower among," although we had no money to save! Let us, always hope for the best, and try for the best, but come good or come bad, it will be a satisfaction to think that we have all done what we could to get the apirit of revolt sower among the workers; and where is organized revolt more needed than in 'beharvest fields' Little as the crookers will admit it, we are making strides even now. Go into the harvest fields of the Northwest this year, and you will not be a satisfaction to think that we have all almost every jungle and some of the Reds in nearly largest parts of the largest parts of the

## THE GRAFTERS IN THE UNION

THE GRAFTERS IN THE UNION

There never yet was a body of men of any size that did not contain second traitors and some thieves. It is unthinkable that an organization which is to include the whole working class of the world should not harbor some block sheep first and last. There is only one rule to judge a man in the L. W. is that man true to the principles and constitution of the union? His terminates and the union of the union? His terminates and the union will generally conform to his character in the union. When do not gather figs of thistics. But there are men who not be honest when they join the union, who yield to temptation after a toric The amount of possible graft in the L. W. W. is not as great as it will be the stronger the union grows. It is the fault of every member when irregulations arronger the union grows. It is the fault of every member when irregulations creep into the union. It is the business of each and every member to see that the officers do their duty; that there is a rigid accounting of all money and that all books are audited often and thoroughly. An honest secretic is more than anxious to have his honesty known, and a plain and frequent always whispering "Graft, graft," who are unwilling to take the first story a prevent the very thing they complain about?

The books of the industrial unions are open to the inspection of all of members, and it is the business of every member to see that the books kept, neat and plain to understand and easy to audit. A little attention these things, and the realization that weeds will grow where there is not opull them up, and that grafting must be prevented by removing the questions of the union to, which is not be union to try to throw all responsibility on the staff deeps of the officers is unjust to the officers and detymental to the union to try to throw all responsibility on the staff deeps of the officers is unjust to the officers of the officers o

thief. Nothing could excuse dishonesty in an officer of the I. W. W., but he is taut of the members if they allow themselves to be fooled by any heat, too, there are some men who have no stability, and after a little grop out, with the excuse that they have found imperfections in an associate of working people! This is a lazy man's excuse. It is our duty to fight of the I. W. W. as long as there are two of us left who can stand and see.

# LIZABETH G. FLYNN

so are not been of the tolling class have in the out of that that we have no time to bother the other dayses. It other dayses, the other dayses days do not a chemon to supply the entire world your days these natural resources with but the later dayses of the other dayses and possible of the street of the productiveness made possible by note and the partial possible by note and the natural about an elabor and the days the elabor and the natural about an elabor and the natural and the elabor and the natural and the elabor and the natural and the natural and all the natural and all the natural and the elabor and the natural and com for 15 cents a night, a home in which he visitors are so abundant you can't sleep at incht. (Applause.) That is the kind of a home they want us to defend! Don't you feel big when you pay your 15 cents to sleep in a greating room where there are two or three hundred for sleeping at the same time? I venture if you got a spy glass, and wont looking for it, there are none of you that could find your section of the country. All we have is our ability to labor and the capitalist class have not had one commodity; they have the factories, hey have the land, they have the railroad but may have not the labor power, the power of sealth producing. (Applause.) Of course ley could work—that is if some of them could get all of the gout and some of them could get all of the gout and some of them could get all of the soit white hands, then perhaps they lich he able to work; but there is no particular in beling a capitalist if you have to work or us; that is the point of being a capitalist; and we have in our possession that over-wealth producing. Now one would appear that a class that controls that weapon, which the capitalist would strive to do, would a without shelter to house them from the capitalist would strive to do, would a without shelter to house them from the crass muon which they should labor, should be fras a position to dictate the erms muon which they should albor, should be be to say. Either I will get so much for my bor or I will not labor at all." (Applause.)

selecticians, organized in the electrical union, and which they should shore the mose them the cold and the wind, one would superful the cold and the wind in the clear that could cannot be formed to the cold and the wind and the work that they could do the people—on not have an above the wind the win

The Slave Market.

down the street to these employed by the same of the same o

INDUSTRIAL WORKER, THURS

INDUSTRIAL

IN

The following th

# OF AN OPPORTUNIST

(An incident of the panic of 1907.

(An incident of the panic of 1907.

Seated at his desk in the small impanneled corner of the main building of the Independent Sash and Door Co., the boss mechanically anapped the rubber band around a package of cashier's checks, representing after a fashion, the coin of the reaim that was to take the place of the money issued weekly to the employes. A rap on the door marked "private." admitted a clerk from the general office with word that the foreman desired an audience.

"Well Kern, what is it?" and the been around.

The vote was unanimous to strike.

The vote was unanimous to strike.

Just twenty minutes after the whistle had set all hands to work, every man and boy aside from the office force and the foreman cessed work and assembled in the main building. Kern had anticipated them and was standing beside the boss on the landing that led to the offices, waiting for them to gather: the strike committee stepped forward and presented the written grievance signed by all the hands in the shops, "Men," said the boss, and he spoke loud enough that all could hear him. "I am really glad that you have taken this action because it affords me an opportunity to speak with you nart nor to upbraid you for doing a thing which is clearly within your right to do; on the contrary, I wish to congratulate you on the stand you have made, because it demonstrates that the education on industrial and political preblems that has so, persistently and assidiously been wared amongst you by a few of your more recognition. The proposes were the proposed to the real strike within you wrifare, and the cause of labor, has borne good fruit as the awakening shift the displacement of the organizer. They all on a report about the same this year as the education on industrial and political preblems that has so, persistently and assidiously been wared amongst you by a few of your more recognition. The proposed in your welfare, and the cause of labor, has borne good fruit as the awakening shift her displayed, indicates, it shows a unity of thought that can only make possible the united action demanded by the hosts of

labor in the coming struggle for that equity and common justice which is the birth-right of all men, but which can never be secured until grievous wronks have been righted in our industrial and political system."

Workers Hungry But Not "Clear."

"Now, as to the point at issue that brings you here protesting, clearly within your right." I fear that you are much in the dark, as are the great mass of people, as regards the financial condition which compels the substitution for currency which you will to." and rightly so, flat money. The daily papers have partially told the cause of this panic, partially I say, because they haven't told you all the truth. It is true that the amount of currency was inadequate to handle the growing volume of business. Now the term, business, is a very elastic term; it is meant to define the production and the exchange of commodities which are produced and exchanged by you and your fellow workmen; but it has also been stretched to include a practice that our civilization can not much longer condone; that is the exchange of values that have no existence; in short, fraud and piracy has been and is today traveling under the name of business. Commodities produced and unproduced are sold on the market; industrial bonds that are good are placed for sale alongside of bonds that never were good because they were a guarantee of watered stock or stock that never existed and therefore needed no water; in short, they have attempted to exchange the universe of blue sky with only the money necessary to handle bona fide commodities.

"Naturally, we have run short of change." Workers Hungry But Not "Clear."

## A KIND LETTER FROM A FARMER

Palouse, July 6, 103.

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

and what the harvest hunds should do.

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

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

The idea of telling men—harvest men—

told nim ne come not not a saddle belonging to my boy.

And now, young man—I judge you to be a young man by your article—I want to say that I know at least one of your members. I hired him to work for me. That cans was just as independent as he could be and he just worked as he pleased. He made the other workingman I had almost as bad as himself. So, you see, I can not recommend that member of your organization to anyone except I had a gradge at some other farmer. That man was the most impudent I ever met. He would argue the Joint with anybody. He even told our school teacher, a neighbor of mine, that he was an ignoramus. He had no respect for anyone. He thought no more of talking about the president than if he had been a tramp like himself, and the day I puid him off he puilled my whiskers and called me a parasitic yap.

If all the members of your organization are like the one I had experience with, I don't think it would be good policy to hire them. Why, they would be running the farm them selves.

A P.M.OUSE FARMER.

Subscribe for the Industrial Worker. It Exterminates Cockroaches

"IF SILVER SAYS SO, IT'S SO"

## Silver's Special Sales Are Money Savers

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

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

## MEN'S SUITS

Snappy styles-dependanble fabrics-latest colors, also blue, and blacks-splendid workmanship and trimmings—the very best of fit. \$25.00 Suits Cut to \$16.50.

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

\$18.00 Suits Cut to \$12.50 \$15.00 Suits Cut to \$9.85

## **MEN'S PANTS**

Buy now while the prices are down—pants for every occasion—pants to fit everybody—spleudid patterns—good fitters—strictly reliable wearers.

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

WATCH THE WINDOWS, THEY TALK

# SII

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

# FINANCIAL REPORT OF MONTANA STRIKE

May 20th, Joe Chancey, Kalispell, Mont... May 20th, W. F. Fairweister, saloon man,

ispell, Mont.
May 20th, Joe Chancey, Kalispell, Mont...
May 20th, W. F. Fairweister, saloon man,
Kalispell, Mont.
May 20th, Ell Kring, Kalispell, Mont...
May 20th, Ell Kring, Kalispell, Mont...
May 21tl, J. A. Anderson, Sec. 352, I. W.
W. Seattle, Wash.
May 21st, Wim. Liebrecht, Sec. 432, I. W.
May 21st, Anton Bartman, brewery worker,
Kalispell, Mont...
May 23tl, Anton Bartman, Bec. Brewery
Workers, Kalispell, Mont...
May 23tl, Fred Blumberg, Sec. No. 180,
W. F. M. Granif Forks, B. C.
May 23tl, Wim. Leibrecht, Sec. 432, I. W.
W. Seattle, Wash.
May 25th, Joe Mann, Sec. W. F. M., Mammbth, Utah.
May 25th, Fred Denninger, brewery
worker, Kalispell, Mont...
May 25th, Gustaft Coppens, Sec. 435, I.
W. W., Lowell, Mass...
May 25th, Fellx Moser, brewery worker,
Kalispell, Monf...
May 25th, Fellx Moser, brewery worker,
Kalispell, Monf...

Kalispell, Mont.
May 26th, John Opman, Sec. 101, W. F.
M., Jerome, Ariz.

May 26th, John Opman, Sec. 101, W. F.
M., Jerome, Arlz.
May 26th, Sam Kilburn, Sec. No. 17, W.
F. M., Wallace, Idaho
May 26th, Neil J. Mediee, Sec. 244, W. F.
May 26th, Neil J. Mediee, Sec. 244, W. F.
May 26th, Wim. Idelirecht, Sec. 432, I. W.
W., Roattle, Wash
May 26th, C. H. Axelson, 209 Elroy St.,
Minneapolis, Minn.
May 27th, Frank Koralek, Sec. No. 44, U.
B. W. of A., Denver, Colo.
May 27th, Walter Th. Nef. Sec. Ex. Committee I. W. W., Portland, Ore.
May 27th, T. H. Balril, Sec. No. 322, I. W.
W., Vancouver, B. C.

mittee I. W. W. Portland, Ore.

May 27th, T. H. Bairni, Sec. No. 322, I. W.
W., Yancouver, B. C.
May 27th, Thos. Pringle, Klispell, Mont.
My 28th, B. H. Williams, Sec. Propagnda
League, Chicago, Ill.
May 28th, F. G. Musgrove, Sec. 107, W. F.
M., Gilitedge, Mont.
May 29th, P. J. McCaffrey, Sec. 437, I. W.
W., Holtville, Calif.
May 29th, Peter Brown, Sec. No. 33, I.
W. W., Darby, Mont.
May 29th, Albert Nap Gauthier, Sec. 146,
W. F. M., Cobalt, Ont.
May 29th, Albert Nap Gauthier, Sec. 146,
W. F. M., McCabe, Ariz.
May 30th, E. B. Simanton, Sec. 118, W.
F. M., McCabe, Ariz.
May 30th, W. Liebrecht, Sec. 432, I. W.
W. Sestille, Wash.
May 30th, C. E. Obson, Sec. No. 419, I. W.
W., Redlands, Calif.
May 30th, R. L. Comfort, Sec. No. 272, I.
W. W., Kalispell, Mont.
May 30th, C. F. McIntosh, member 421, I.
W. W., Kalispell, Mont.
May 30th, H. C. Whipple, member Teamsiers, I. W. W., Kalispell, Mont.
May 31th, Theo. Brockman, Sec. 57, W. F.
M., Globe, Ariz.
June 1st, Albert Simmson, Sec. 167, I. W.
W., Shoemakers,
Chicago, Ill.

**IMPORTANT!** 

WE must have our own I. W. W.

write to your union or to the Editor of the Industrial Worker about the job you

are working on. Hours, Wages, Grub,

Discount, Poll Tax, R. R. Fare, Etc.

We will print this job list every week.

STRIKE

WORKINGMEN

Stay Away from Greenwood

Greenwood Miners' Union No. 22, West-rn Federation of Miners, have declared

ern Federation of Miners, nave decuared a strike against the mines and smelter of the 8. C. Copper Company for the recog-nition of Greenwood Miners' Union, and for discrimination against its members.

On June 1st, 1907, Greenwood Miners'

On June 1st, 1907, Greenwood Miners Union and the Manager of the B. C. Copper Company adopted a "wage scale" to be paid the employee of the B. C. Copper Company at their mines and smelter. In May, 1908, the Manager of the B. C. Copper Company reduced the wages of his employes, and from that time to the present time has refused to submit a copy of the scale of wages he is paying his employes to the Greenwood Miners' Union, and he has tried to disrupt Greenwood Miners' Union, and he has tried to disrupt Greenwood Miners' Union, and he has tried to disrupt Greenwood Miners'. The properties of the R. C. Copper Company are closed down at the present time and we intend to keep them closed down until the management recognizes Greenwood Miners' Union.

At least 90 per cent of the employee of the R. C. Copper Company before the closedown were members of Greenwood Miners' Union.

The Strike Committee will netify the ubile through the press when the strike declared off.

STRIKE COMMITTEE

Of Greenwood Union. Greenwood, B. C., June 26, 1909.

Labor Exchange. Do not fail to

June 1st, Ernest Besselman, Sn Diego, Cl.
June 1st, Frink Lonquist, Sec. No. 59. 1.
W. W., Chicago, Ili, Sec. No. 12, I. W.
W., and sympathiers, Los Angeles, Cal.
May 31st, John Sioan, member 421, I. W.
W.
W. W. Group 1. W.
W. June 3d, Tom. J. Powers, Sec. 530, I. W.
W. W. June 3d, Walter Th. Nef, Sec. Ex. Com.
I. W. W., Fortland, Ore.
June 3d, R. A. Cochrane, Holiville, Cal...
June 3d, R. A. Cochrane, Holiville, Cal...
June 3d, W. M. Liebrecht, Sec. 432, I. W.
W. Seattle, Wash.
June 4th, Ben. H. Williams, Sec. Propaganta League, Chicago, Ill.
June 4th, Shulkin Bros., merchants, Kaligneli, Mont.
June 5th, Fried Compagnetic States of the States of

4.50 June 4th, Sulkin Bros., merchants, Kalispell, Mont, June 5th, Urleh Grill, Sec. 124, W. F. M., Gold Road, Arlz. Garrett, Sec. 233, W. June 5th, Joseph E. Garrett, Sec. 233, W. June 7th, Julius Tham, Sec. U. B. W. of June 7th, Julius Tham, Sec. U. B. W. of June 9th, William Yates, Sec. No. 157, I. W. W. New Bedford, Mass. 10.00 June 9th, K. H. Arkelson, Sec. No. 64, I. W. W. Minneapolis, Minn. 10.00 June 9th, Allegberg, Sec. No. 24, I. W. W. Minneapolis, Minn. 10.00 June 9th, Allegberg, Sec. No. 24, I. W. W. Harrison, N. J. June 9th, Allegberg, Sec. No. 24, I. W. W. Phoenix, Ariz. June 9th, William Liebrecht, Sec. 432, I. W. W. Seattle, Wash. June 10th, Win. Liebrecht, Sec. 432, I. W. W. Seattle, Wash. June 10th, Mince Horling, Sec. 44, Garment Workers, I. W. W. Victoria. 15,00 June 10th, H. M. Seott, Sec. Propadanda Leggue, Kansas City. June 10th, Shukin Bros., merchants, Kalispell, Mont. 2,00

June 12th, Alfonse Debuigne, Sec. No. 428, Philodelphia, Pa. June 12th, Alfonse Debuigne, Sec. No. 428, Philodelphia, Pa. June 12th, E. J. Foote, Sec. No. 92, Portland, Ore.

June 12th, William Liebrecht, Sec. No. 422, I. W. W., Seattle, Wash.

June 12th, Erneat Besselman, San Diego, Cal

June 13th, Frank Loralery, Sec. No 56, U. 

June 13th, M. D. McLeod, Sec. No. 66, W. F. M., Silver City, idaho.
June 14th, Albert Simpson, Fiorshiems' Shoe Factory, Chicago
June 15th, F. C. Meyer, Sec. Bakers'
Union No. 405, I. W. W., ButteJune 25th, Shulkin Bros., Kalispell,
Mont., merchants
June 15th, Wm. Willburn, Eureka, Mont.
June 15th, J. F. McMahon, Eureka, Mont.
June 16th, William Liebrecht, Sec. 432, I.
W. W., Seattle
June 16th, John Schmid, Sec. No. 112, U.
B. W. San Antonio, Tex.

June 19th, John Schmid, Sec. No. 112, U. B. W., San Antonio, Tex.

June 17th, R. L. Comfort, Sec. No. 272, I. W. W., Phoenix, Ariz.

June 18th, Geo. S. Ross, Robe, Wash.....

June 19th, Ernest Beasciman, San Diego,

5.0

June 21st, Wm. Liebrecht, Sec. No. 432, I. W. W., Seattle.

June 21st, Wm. Leibrecht, Sec. No. 432, I. W. W., Seattle.

June 21st, J. A. Jones, Cobalt, Ont.

June 21st, P. W. Flynn, Butte, Mont.

June 22d, Thomas Pringle, Kalispell,

June 24th, Al Bonderson, on Stockholm June 25th, Al Bonderson, on Schemiolist (Kailspell June 25th, O. Fredericks, saloon man, Kalispell, Mont. June 25th, Shulkin Bros., Merchants, Kalispell June 27th, Ernest Besselman, San Diego,

June 28th, Wm. Liebrecht, Sec. 432, I. W. W.

July 1st, total receipts to date............ July 1st, total expenditures to date.

Flathead Valley Strike Expenses. May 19, Fred Crane, picket to Stillwater May 19, Tom Hall, picket May 19, P. W. Kenney, picket to Flathead

ier
19, Saiddle horse for Crane
19, Railroad fare, Larry Darveau
20, Len Reinwand, assistance for ritine strikers
21, Sylvester Larson ex. com., fare

o Somers

y 21, James Madill, ex. com., return

are and expenses, Somers......................

y 21, Frank Delter, ex. com., fare to

Somers and return
May 21, Tom Hall, delegate to Whitefish,
Mont.

Mont.
May 21. Geo. McLeod, fare and expenses
to Flathead drive.
May 21. Wm. MvCauley, fare and expenses
to Flathead drive.
May 22. Fred Heslewood, fare and extonues to Somer.

penses to Somers
May 22, Stamped envelopes
May 23, Fred Talbot, assistance
May 23, Fred Talbot, assistance
May 23, Fred Talbot, assistance
May 23, Italy to Somers and horse feed
May 23, Len Reinwand, assistance for
Fortine strikers
May 23, telegrams, Clemons, St. John and
Spokane

May 23, telegrams, Clemons, St. John and Spokane May 24, Chas. Mikelson, picket to Whitel, fish and Columbia Palls. May 24, Dan Hellen and three others, pickets to State mill.

May 24, Stamped envelopes ...... May 24, Dan Danielson, distress.

with Alexander 

May 26, Henning Larson, assistance in distress.

May 26, printing at Kalispell Bee.

May 26, Len Reinwand, assistance for Fortine strikers.

May 26, stamped envelopes.

May 26, money orders.

May 26, Dan Danielson, assistance.

May 26, Jess Hennings, rig to Stillwater river.

river
May 26, newspaper wrappers
May 26, to Geo. Clemons, Somers Sec., as-

sistance to members.
May 27. to D. J. Henderson, president
No. 324, for distress.
May 27, livery rig to Somers and horse

27, telegram to Somers

## THE "GOLDEN LAND" WORK IN "OUR" ALASKA

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25 (Continued from Page One.)

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

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

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

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

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

## LEISURE.

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

How shall he become wise that holdeth the plow. That glorieth in the shaft of the goad.

That driveth oxen, and is occupied with their

iabors.

And whose discourse is of the stock of bulls?

He will set his heart upon turning his furrows; And his wakefulness is to give his heifers

their fodder.

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

(Ecclesiasticus, Chapter 38.) (Ecclesiasticus, Chapter 38.)

"Leisure," says Jesus ben Sirah, "is indispensable if one cares for wisdom." Ibsen, the greatest dramatist since Shakespeare, declares that if the toilers had six months leisure, so-clety would be obliged to adjust itself to a more equitable distribution before they would return to work. Jack London, in "The Apostate," tells a tale of a millworker, a youth who never knew a day's leisure until sickness laid him in bed, wherein his days became days of bliss—"commencing with his soul," as Walt Whitman says, "the result was when his health was restored he hit the blind" with its attendant hardships sooner than the mill.

The result was when his health was restored he hit the bilind" with its attendant hardships sooner than the mill.

Bold men, and none but bold men, have written or sung of leisure; for this is the unpardonable sin in the masters eyes. Woe be unto such; they shall be tellified; they shall be desided they shall be desided; they shall be desided they shall be deemed vagrant, dissolute and criminal; their writings shall, in all public libraries, be placed in limbo, where none but saviours clothed in diamonds and fine raiment can release them; their ideas shall, as better shall be ton from the Bible—'tis the law—the law of class preservation. For the slave there shall be hung in all public places mottos, epigrams extolling labor and thrift:

"A penny saved is a penny earned" (for the master).

epigrams extolling labor and thrift:

"A penny saved is a penny earned" (for the master).

"Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do." (This should read calloused hands.)

"Work! for the day wanes."

And so on in an infinite number. Now, you may rest assured that those who formulated such asyings (slave ethics, Neitsche calls them) were repaid for their labor. Should you wish to find their graves, your time will be lost hunting in the potter's field, where, no doubt, ben Sirah, the forenost apostle of leisure lies, who says furthermore:

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

How shall he become wise that holdeth the plow?" Search me, Ben, how indeed—and thus must have thought my Swedish friend who once applied to a farmer for a job—a long, steady job—wages were of small consequence, but the job must be a long one, and steady, His first day, between plowing and choring, he worked twenty hours and got to bed at midnight. Promptly at 4 o'clock next morning he was called to work. But the Swede, instead of responding to the call, arose, rolled his biankets and was passing through the gate when the farmer espied him.

"What!" said the farmer. "Are you quitting?"

"Yep," said the Swede."

ting!" "Yep." said the Swede,
"Yep." said the farmer, "I thought you wanted a long, steady job."
"So I did," he replied, "but you laid me off 2,50

four hours last night."

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

sumclent.

"That glorieth in the shaft of the goad."

Teamsters, like poets, are born not made, and their ways to the horseless man are mysterious. Which of us that have ever worked in grading camps but can remember little groups of teamsters gathered 'round discussing horselology—botts, spavins, windsalls, hefting each other's whips—in short; glorying in the shaft of the goad today, as they did in Christ's day.

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