

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

W EMANCIPATION W
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

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WENATCHEE DENIES FREE SPEECH FIGHT ON

Whenever in any society there exists a class who suffers and its members are allowed to get together and freely discuss their grievances, it will only be a matter of time, when, having thrashed out every point, they will agree on some plan for bettering their condition. Then they will act. And act with deliberation and wisdom common to large bodies of people.

Deny to such a class the "inherent right" of free speech, and unity of thought and action becomes impossible. Unsound ideas, which free discussion alone can correct, will develop. Ideas ridiculous and dangerous will be nourished by those who are gagged, and just as sure as the sun rises, a time will come when they will act. But how will they act? Take away free speech and instead of the calm deliberate action of a class, you will, in time, have the fury of the mob.

Truth has nothing to fear from free discussion.

These points were fought out long ago with the result that, in all so-called civilized nations of the world today, free speech is conceded to be an "inherent right." The constitution of the United States recognizes it as such, and as we have often remarked in the last few months, "with the possible exception of the Fiji Islanders, a few tribes of Central Africa, and some citizens of Spokane, everybody believes in free speech today." Now, after a little education on the point, even Spokane is no exception, but Wenatchee, Wash., "the home of the big red apple" has taken her place.

I arrived in Wenatchee Sunday, May 22d, in time for the meeting which Fellow Workers Halero, Roe, Foster and others had arranged in S. P. hall for 2:30 p. m. The meeting was well attended and as we secured nearly enough members to form a local, we decided to hold another in the evening and endeavor to get some more. We succeeded even better than we expected, thanks to the antics of the police.

There is no ordinance dealing with street speaking in Wenatchee. The salvation army holds meetings on the street there nearly every night, and of course tell the slaves to "be satisfied with hovels on earth as they will get mansions in the skies," etc.

When it was nearly time for our meeting in the hall to start at 8 o'clock, Fellow Workers Roe and Foster took a soap box and went out on the street with the idea of holding a little meeting to get a crowd and invite them up to the hall.

As soon as Fellow Worker Roe got on the box and started the meeting he drew the whole crowd away from the salvation army who were holding a meeting about half a block up the street. This made those who "love their enemies" very angry and their leader began to walk toward our meeting, beating his drum like a wild man, while from the "mouth of forgiveness" flowed a Niagara of abuse. He acted for all the world like a setting hen trying to scare someone away from her nest.

The boys had sung one song, Roe had announced the meeting in the hall and they were closing by singing the "Banner of Labor," when a cop came up and said to Roe, "Come down off that box and get off the street." Roe asked, "What for, do you mean to say I can't speak on the street?" The cop said, "Shut up, or I'll lock you up." "Well, that's alright about that," said Roe, "I want to know whether I can speak on the street or not." At which the officer of the law arrested him for the crime of speaking on the street. Fellow Worker Chas. Foster, more in a spirit of solidarity, than anything else, suggested that he might as well be locked up also; so the cop took him along for good measure.

After the boys were locked up, we were not allowed to see them. We asked the chief of police if we could bail them out. He said no, and warned us to keep away from the jail. The only answer we could get, as to when they were to be tried, was "When the judge gets good and ready."

We called up the mayor on the phone. He admitted that there was no ordinance against speaking on the street, but that it was simply a police regulation. He gave us to understand that the police were the law-makers.

He said, "The people of this town are trying to get homes for themselves, and are contented, so we don't want any agitators here to make them dissatisfied, and if you people don't like it here, you can get out."

It is a truly wonderful conception of the "constitutional right" of free speech to say "you must either talk as we want you to, or shut up," and besides, the town of Wenatchee is to be congratulated upon having a mayor who knows the state of mind of all of its inhabitants.

The next morning we all assembled at the



SUNDAY AT HOME WITH THE LUMBER JACKS.—WHEN WILL THEY GET WISE.

city hall, which by the way, is very appropriately located in the same building with the chamber of commerce. We found the court room deserted. The end of the court room where the judge holds sway, is fenced off, and the only way the judge can get to his desk, is to climb the fence. Old residents of the town, told us that the judge had not been at his desk yet, as the dust on the railing showed no evidence of his having climbed over. So we sat down to wait.

About an hour later "Lanky Bob Nelson" a cop with an exaggerated idea of his own importance, and whom the old residents told us aspired to the position of commander and chief of Wenatchee's two policemen, appeared on the scene. We all took off our hats, and prepared for the big doings, and sat with open mouths, as the forty-dollar-a-month-judge climbed over the railing and called the court to order.

The first case was a "drunk," who was fined ten dollars, without much ceremony. The next case was a man charged with being drunk, and smashing up dishes, etc., in the jail. It seems that this prisoner was a member of the K. of P., the same lodge the judge belonged to. His honor recognized him, and looked at him so solemn-like, that I was uneasy in my seat. Finally the judge said, "Will, stand up." Will stood up. The judge talked to him "real nice" about the crime of getting drunk in a dry town, his duty to his family and the evils of the booze-game in general and then fined him a hundred dollars and costs. He then said, "Will, I know this pretty severe, but,—and again that solemn look came over his face—"the law must be upheld."

"Lanky Bob" the cop, then approached the judge and said, "We are not ready to try the I. W. W. cases yet." Of course it was too early for the chamber of commerce to have had a meeting.

The judge asked when they would be ready, and the "officer of the law" said that if he had his way about it they would get trial about six months from now. They finally fixed upon 5 o'clock as the hour, after which court adjourned, and the judge climbed back over the fence, while we made our way to a restaurant to dine on "coffee and."

From remarks passed by people around the town, the general opinion seemed to be that if our boys were fined, the town would be full of I. W. W.'s before long.

I was compelled to catch next train for Spokane, so was unable to remain for the "trial," but have since learned that our Fellow Workers were fined \$25 and costs.

So, Wenatchee, "the home of the big red apple, where dollars grow on trees," is doing her part to compel the Fourth of July orators to cut out their hot air about "Free America."

JAMES P. THOMPSON.

I. W. W. INVADING FRESNO. Police There Have Trouble With Street Speakers.

FRESNO, Cal., May 25.—Industrial Workers of the World are arriving in this city from Spokane in large numbers and the agitators have created such disturbances that it has come to open war between them and the local police. Leading agitators have said that they will speak in Fresno despite all orders and several have already been thrown in jail.—"Morning Star."

All together now! Organize all together! One for all and all for one! An injury to one is the concern of all! More wages! Shorter hours! Still more! And some more! And finally all of it. Nothing less than the earth, and everything on, or in it as well, for those that would produce by the sweat of their brows, and nothing for loafers that would not work when the opportunity should be given them to get all they produce.

A. F. OF L. STRIKERS ARE STILL OUT AND WILL WIN

The striking cooks, waiters and waitresses are still out in Spokane, and both sides are standing pat. Many strikebreakers have been imported from every place from Chicago to Frisco. There is also a large number of Pinkies and gum-shoe animals who are supposed to see that the scabs do not become suddenly unhealthy. The association houses are weakening somewhat, for while they have plenty of scabs there is no one for the scabs to cook for or wait upon. They have the help, but nobody patronizes the scab houses. The unions are taking good care of the strikers, and there is every reason to think that the strike will be successful. The sentiment for Industrial Unionism is very strong in the ranks of the strikers, and much is to be hoped from them.

ARREST SPEAKERS ON STREET.

I. W. W. Men Infest City—Compete with Salvation Army and Win Out Until Police Get Them.

Beating his drum and angrily yelling at the top of his voice, the saluting ensign of the salvation army tried to re-attract the attention of the crowd on Wenatchee avenue last night, after it had been drawn by a soap box orator who, in company with other members of the I. W. W. organization, began to sing revolutionary songs until hushed by the police. Two leaders of the Industrial Workers of the World were hurriedly thrown into jail and refused bail. The other members of the I. W. W. continued their meeting in the socialist hall.

Mounting a soap box just four rods from the place where Ensign H. Hawkins of Chicago was carrying on a salvation meeting, A. Roe, with one motion of his hand, attracted the entire crowd of about 150 men that had been watching the group of salvationists as they sang their dirges and rag-time songs. The labor leader started a song. While the industrial unionists sang their songs, the enraged ensign, after pronouncing a few denunciatory epithets on the intruders, began furiously to beat the big drum to the parital discomfiture of the labor army. Undaunted by the noise, the revolutionists continued their meeting until Wenatchee's mighty men of valor, its police, led the leaders to the city jail.

"This is the end of your personal liberty"

triumphantly shouted the salvation army leader as the police led his competitors away for a night's lodging in the cement house with tiny windows. "You talk about work for something for your stomach. I'm not interested in that. I have salvation and all of these things are added. You ask me why I don't work for a living; why don't you get to work?" cried Hawkins, vainly trying to recall the excited crowd that would hear nothing from him that evening.

Twenty-five minutes later the streets were cleared, some went on their own way, others went to the meeting of the I. W. W. held in the socialist hall on Orondo street, while the salvation army went across the street to hold their meeting with the usual number of saints and sinners.—From a Wenatchee paper.

TACOMA WORKERS AROUSED.

The slaves working in the mills around Tacoma are rubbing their eyes.

In spite of the trumpet blasts of prosperity emanating from the master's camp, the men working in and around Tacoma are compelled to slave for \$1.65 or a little more per day.

20 years ago the men working in the mills received \$3.00 per day as minimum wages. Lack of organization, has brought wages down to the present low scale.

While the pay has been lowered to such a level, which makes it hardly possible for a worker to eke out a bare existence, the prices for lumber have increased from \$10.00 per thousand of twenty years ago, to \$20.00 per thousand at present. There is absolutely no excuse for the mill workers, or any other workmen for that matter to remain unorganized.

The Longshoremen in Tacoma are also pricking their ears.

EXTRACTS FROM A CONTRACT OFFERED BY THE BREWERY BOSSES.

Section 3. The party of the second part agrees to strictly adhere to the rulings and resolutions of the Minneapolis convention of the American Federation of Labor, held during the month of November, 1906.

Sec. 9. The party of the second part hereby agree and bind themselves not to enter into any sympathetic strike or boycott during the term of this agreement.

Sec. 11. This agreement to remain in force until Jan. 15th, 1911.

Shall I divulge a secret and pour in the light on the State Socialistic organs when I say that their leading articles consist of the refuse of the capitalistic magazines. The Socialistic writer who is always willing to sell his liberty for an office, is also willing to give "for the good of the Cause" what he can't sell. If you want first-class articles, read the first-class magazines; if you want junk read the State Socialistic organs.

HOW SABOTAGE AFFECTS THE SCIZZOR-BILLS

In a short time the floating worker who is occasionally dubbed "hobo" will be drifting into the country of the Palouse, in search of a chance to assist the honest Palouser home guard, to garner his crop and incidentally, to make a few shekels for himself. Those who are "honest" and believe in giving a "fair day's work for a fair day's wages" should not read any more of this article. It is not for them. But those who believe in getting all they can and are not particularly concerned in seeing that the boss gets anything, are hereby authorized to read on.

This is a discussion of ways and means as to how to make the boss come through—how to get more of the goods. We will deal this time with the method of striking called "Sabotage." It means in a general way, GOING ON STRIKE WITHOUT STRIKING, and has been proven by our Fellow Workers in France to be very effective. For instance:

The waiters and cooks in a hotel want to better their condition, and make a demand on the boss for certain desired concessions. The bosses refuse to grant the demands. The cooks and waiters are perhaps, too poorly organized to enforce their demands by a genuine strike and therefore resort to sabotage. They remain on duty drawing wages, and tending strictly to their duty. But everything seems to go wrong for some mysterious reason. Accidents will happen, you know, and they do—lots of them—and the waiters forget to recommend the old food to the customers, but take short orders, leaving the regular dinner to spoil. Mere forgetfulness on the part of the waiter. And the cooks suddenly loose the power to make the meat go as far as usual. And the orders are delayed, so that many customers walk out in disgust. Finally the boss gets a bug in his ear and decides that the boys are not getting enough to make them take an interest in their work—and raises their wages. That is the way sabotage works.

Or take an electric light plant. Demands made, boss refuses. Immediately sand gets in the machinery; fuses burn out; wires get crossed; everything goes wrong—and the poor machinists are trying their best to fix things up—but though they are ready to shed tears for the fix the boss is in, they just can't get things to go right. The boss tries an increase of wages or other benefits, and it seems to act as an inspiration, for all trouble ceases instantly and everything runs smoothly. Strange!

In Baden, Germany, a tunnel was being bored through a mountain from both sides, the two bores to meet in the center of the mountain. An Italian who carried the instruments was mistreated, and in some unaccountable way a little screw was turned on an instrument and instead of meeting in the mountain, the two bores missed each other by 40 feet. Ill-treating the Italian cost the company \$2,000,000.00.

Not only the workers, but the capitalist as well, uses a form of sabotage. It he does not wish to have an open rupture with a labor organization, he, in many little ways gives certain outsiders the best of it and quietly weeds out the militant workers.

The boss reasons thus: If he pays \$1.50 or \$2 to an employee, he figures that he has bought the best ability of that slave. The worker, on the other hand, if he thinks he is not getting all he can from the boss, refuses to work with the whole of his ability, and therefore does not do as effective work; is more careless and forgetful and generally less efficient. He does not quit; he simply quits giving A.I.J. of his ability, just as the Italian cuts off ten per cent of his shovel when his wages are reduced ten per cent.

Now to come back to the HARVEST and our good friends, the Palousers.

We work a day or two; then we find we are going to need a little more money or a little more time to sleep and rest. We make a demand for more money, less hours. Boss refuses. H-m-m! Grain sacks come loose and rip; nuts come off wagon wheels and loads are dumped on the way to the barn, machinery breaks down, nobody to blame, everybody innocent and unashamed, boss decides to furnish a little inspiration in the shape of more money and shorter hours. Everything lovely. See?

No honest workman will do anything to injure his employer, whose interests are identical with the honest slave. (The honest slave wants to serve his master's interests—the master wants him to—see the identity of interests?) But you who have fallen from grace just try a little sabotage on the kind hearted, benevolent boss in the Palouse this summer and see how it works.

TO OUR READERS.

Consider those who advertise in THE INDUSTRIAL WORKER.

Lucy Parsons

Wife of Albert Parsons, who was "legally" murdered for his loyalty to the working class in the eight-hour movement, will speak at

I. W. W. HALL, 616 FRONT AVE.

on INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM. Mrs. Parsons will deliver two lectures, as follows:

Sat., May 28, 8 p. m.

Sun., May 29, 8 p. m.

ADMISSION FREE.

EVERYBODY INVITED.

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

FOURTH DAY'S SESSION.

Roll call of delegates showed the following absent: Joe Duddy, Jos. Schmidt 7/8, J. Cole, J. J. Eitor, E. G. Flynn and Vincent St. John

On motion the reading of the minutes was postponed pending the arrival of the secretary.

Communications and Resolutions.

Resolution No. 20—Asking the endorsement of the convention for the demands made by the packing house workers' union No. 144, Chicago, Ill. Referred to constitution committee.

Assistant Secretary Eitor arrived at 9:10. Resolution No. 21—Re. members at large, by Eitor and St. John. Referred to constitution committee.

Reports of Committees.

Grievance committee reported on resolutions No. 16, 16a and 16b re. the appeal of James Wilson from his expulsion from local No. 222.

The Grievance committee has gone carefully over the charges made by local No. 222, Spokane, Wash., against James Wilson and also over his own letters and are fully convinced that the charges are true. The committee recommends that the action of local No. 222 be sustained.

Ways and Means committee reported on resolutions as follows: "We recommend that the expense of printing a leaflet for the agricultural workers of the northwest be defrayed by the general organization. The subject matter of the leaflet to be furnished and approved by the locals of that district."

On motion the report was adopted. On report of the general organizer: "We recommend that a general call be issued to form a national industrial union of metal and machinery workers; in which all of the tenets and methods of the I. W. W. be embodied.

The national union so formed to take in all workers in the plants and mills until such time as the organization can arrange itself to conform to the conditions in the industry. Time and place of the convention to be left to the judgement of the G. E. B."

On motion the report of the committee was adopted.

Committee on Constitution.

Article 2, section 3, third paragraph—Strike out "and a quarterly financial report" in lines four and five and "through the general executive board" in line six.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted.

Amendments proposed by locals 1, 12, 18 and 173 that all organizers be required to be members of the local unions in whose jurisdiction they are at work. Committee recommended that the proposed change be not adopted.

Delegate Scurlock moved the following amendment to Art. 2, sec. 2: "No officer or organizer while employed by the organization shall receive any living expenses." Delegate Schiermeyer moved the following amendment to Scurlock's motion: "No general officer or employee working on a salary basis shall receive any allowance for living expenses."

The vote taken on the amendment resulted as follows: Yes 3, no 6 lost.

On amendment proposals by locals in California to art. 4, sec. 1, that all conventions be abolished, the committee recommended that the change be not adopted.

Amendment to art. 4 sec. 1 that the date of the convention be changed to the first day of May, the committee reported that no change be made.

Delegate Sautter moved that the date of the convention be changed to the first day of May. Roll call vote was taken with the following result: Yes—E. Koettgen 8 1/2, O. J. Sautter 1, O. J. Sautter 1, O. J. Sautter 1, Peter Gombert 1, O. J. Sautter 1, Chas. Brown 4, Peter Gombert 1, Jos. Schmidt 8 1/2, Andy Gallick 8 1/2, Jos. Schmidt 1, O. J. Sautter 1, Peter Gombert 6, O. J. Sautter 1, Wm. Rice 1, Francis Miller 1—Total 50 1/2. No—Chas. Scurlock 1, Chas. Scurlock 1, Chas. Scurlock 8, J. J. Eitor 1, Geo. Speed 1, Vincent St. John 1—Total 30 1/2.

The committee recommended that sec. 3, art. 4 be stricken out. Vote resulted: Yes 14, no 3.

The committee reported against striking out sec. 4, art. 4. Vote resulted: Yes 10, no 4.

The committee recommended that sec. 5, art. 4 be stricken out. Roll call vote resulted as follows: Yes—O. J. Sautter 1, O. J. Sautter 4, O. J. Sautter 1, Peter Brown 2, O. J. Sautter 1, C. H. Axelson 3, Jos. Duddy 2, W. T. Nef 1, C. H. Axelson 1, W. T. Nef 1, O. J. Sautter 1, Peter Gombert 1, O. J. Sautter 1, O. J. Sautter 1, Geo. Speed 1—Total 23. No—Wm. Yates 8 1/2, E. Koettgen 8 1/2, A. Schiermeyer 1, Peter Gombert 1, Chas. Scurlock 1, Chas. Brown 4, Jos. Schmidt 8 1/2, Andy Gallick 8 1/2, Jos. Schmidt 1, Chas. Scurlock 1, Chas. Scurlock 8, Peter Gombert 6, Wm. Rice 1, J. J. Eitor 1, W. E. Trautmann 1, Vincent St. John 1—Total 61.

The committee recommended that in sec. 6, art. 4 the following be added: "No delegates shall be entitled to more than ten votes." Resulted: Yes 2, no 13.

The committee brought in a majority and minority report on sec. 2, art. 4. The majority report was that the constitution remain as at present. The minority report was to insert 90 days in the place of 30 days.

The minority (vote) report was adopted by a vote of: Yes 10, no 6.

The committee recommended that the last two words of sec. 13, art. 4 be stricken out and

the word "organizations" be added in place of "locals." Vote resulted: Yes 4, no 11.

Proposed change by locals 1, 12, 18, 63, 92, 93, 137 and 141 to art. 6, sec. 2 that the tax to the general office be reduced to 5c per member per month. Committee recommended that the tax remain as it is; 15c per member.

Roll call resulted as follows: Yes—Wm. Yates 8 1/2, E. Koettgen 8 1/2, Pete Brown 2, O. J. Sautter 3, C. H. Axelson 3, A. L. Schiermeyer 1, Peter Gombert 2, Chas. Scurlock 1, Chas. Brown 4, Jos. Schmidt 8 1/2, Andy Gallick 8 1/2, Jos. Schmidt 1, Chas. Scurlock 1, Wm. Rice 1, J. J. Eitor 1, Geo. Speed 1, Wm. E. Trautmann 1, Vincent St. John 1—Total 54. No—O. J. Sautter 1, O. J. Sautter 4, O. J. Sautter 1, O. J. Sautter 1, Duddy 2, Nef 1, Axelson 1, Nef 1, Sautter 1, Gombert 1, Sautter 1, Scurlock 8, Gombert 6, Sautter 1—Total 30. Delegate Peter Brown asked to be recorded as voting YES because instructed to do so.

On motion the convention adjourned until 2 o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

Called to order by Chairman Yates at 2 o'clock. Roll call. Minutes read and corrected by Duddy. Minutes adopted as read.

Communications and Resolutions.

Resolution No. 22—From General Secretary St. John, asking that a special auditing committee be elected on account of the bills of the general officers and to audit the Spokane Free Speech fund. Delegates Schiermeyer, Nef and Gombert were elected on that committee.

Resolution No. 23—From W. T. Nef re. credentials of national organizers. Referred to organization committee.

Resolution No. 24—From local No. 92 reaffirming the election of delegate Duddy.

Resolution No. 25—From local No. 141 reaffirming the election of delegate Nef.

Resolution No. 26—Letters and reports signed by G. E. B. members. Whitehead and others read. On motion the letters were accepted.

The minutes of the G. E. B. sessions since the last convention were read.

Delegate Miller explained the way the vote was taken in locals No. 20 and 425. Delegate Yates explained how the local No. 157 voted. On motion the explanations were accepted.

Reports of Committees.

Ways and Means committee reported as follows: "We, the committee on Ways and Means and Organization, submit the following report: We recommend that the call to form a national industrial union of lumber-workers be held in abeyance until such time as there are 2000 paid up members in that industry, organized in the I. W. W. We also recommend the adoption of the following suggestions from the general organizer's report: In the matter of demands for the immediate improvement of the conditions of the workers, to give them the starting object—to concentrate their fighting force or there can be no rule adopted. But as the control of shop conditions is the essential desideratum, a certain demand for the control of the right of employers to engage workers at conditions over which the workers have no say. One of the principal points in all contests of labor should be the enforcement of a demand for the elimination of all outrages in the employment office system, immaterial whether they are in the hands of employment sharks of saloon keepers, backed by the brewery interests."

All means at the command of the organization should be utilized to expose here and abroad the miserable conditions of the workers in the Textile industry and the industries controlled by the big trusts and corporations. Nor should the functionaries of the organization fail to use all channels that may be at their disposal to show the connection of the millionaire brewery interests with the corporations, to hold the workers in abject slavery, the institutions which could not exist if the combination of the capital ecclesiastical and run institutions wouldn't work to such perfection. All breweries responsible for the existence of saloons in which the bargain for human flesh is carried on, should be made known and also the reasons why the workers should attack these institutions, as long as they are used to promote the degeneration of members of the working class.

In the matter of making the conditions of the millions known to the workers of the country whence came from, would suggest that the central organizations Austria Hungarian crown lands and of Roumania, Bulgaria, Servia and Italy be communicated with and suggestions be made for the distribution of leaflets where emigrants leave their native land."

(Signed) Chas. Scurlock, Chairman; Peter Brown, secretary; Wm. Rice.

Delegate Nef asked whether the G. E. B. members intended to render any report. Eitor said he would have his report in tomorrow. A motion was made and carried that G. E. B. members render a report before the adjournment of the convention.

The Spokane free speech fight was taken up and discussed by the delegates. Fellow Worker J. J. Stark was called and gave his version of the matter. On motion the discussion closed for the present.

Future action to come up in regular form as a resolution in writing. On motion the convention adjourned until 9 a. m. Thursday.

Fellow Worker P. E. Rexford lost his membership card on his way down to New Mexico. Any person finding it please return to undersigned.

ALBERT RICKERT, Lock Box 341, Holtville, Cal.

Business meetings of Locals 434, 222, 223 and 133 are held on the last Wednesday of each month. Joint meeting of all Locals every Monday evening at 7:30 p. m.

A LETTER FROM LOS ANGELES

Editor Industrial Worker: Will let you know that there has been a motion made and carried, that the joint secretary be instructed to have the following article printed in the Industrial Worker.

SUPPOS'N. SUPPOS'N.

Supos'n the I. W. W. had not won out and had not established Industrial Democracy. Some shirkers, grafters, labor fakirs and sky pilots would be filling these jobs.

And Suppos'n Albert Moses Stirlock has won an executive job of some kind, say general secretary-treasurer or general organizer or editor or manager of the official organ of the I. W. W.?

And suppos'n Albert is a good man for the job and delivers the goods, keeps things straight and gets results for his own pocket-book.

And suppos'n the rest of that bunch of grafters and labor fakirs are also on their jobs alright, alright, alright?

And suppos'n we could throw them out after they had betrayed the rank and file for two years just because a bunch of tin-gods, labor fakirs and the editor of the official organ were pulling the wool over their eyes, by ridiculing the resolutions that were drawn up to be brought before the Convention, just because we, we-er-er, well, we, the rank and file, are supposed to look up to some men who imagine they are it, and can be led and voted like a bunch of sheep, for no one else beside this bunch that are entrenched can fill those positions?

And suppos'n we allow these officers to be at the head of the I. W. W. simply by changing their positions. Say Albert Moses Stirlock would hold the position two years as editor of the official organ, then two years as general organizer and then two years as secretary-treasurer, while the other officials would be holding their position on the same line, by trying to choke it down the rank and file's throat, that we change around every so often; will that build up a superior industrial system, Eh? Or will it do the reverse? These are questions we, the members of the local unions of Los Angeles, California, ask you to answer, Mr. Commenter.

And suppos'n that these I. W. W. officers would do more in trying to organize the wage slave, instead of flitting with a fake political party, like the S. P.?

And suppos'n we rely on the initiative and referendum until we find we can't oust these fakirs for the simple reason that the rank and file are being misled by a bunch of organizers, as the case seems to have been in the following local unions where a straight vote was cast. The local unions to whom we refer are local unions No. 20, No. 157 and N. 425.

And suppos'n we treat men fair who have worked hard and made sacrifices for the organization "ala" A. F. of L., Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison?

And suppos'n we pay them what we owe them, kick 'em out and let them know that the working class does not need any leaders or tin-gods, for them to emancipate themselves?

And suppos'n that the per capita tax was reduced from 15 cents to 5 cents, it would be unreasonable, eh?

And suppos'n that the reduction of the per capita would give local unions a chance to place an organizer in their own locality, instead of having paid organizers in the field who are doing absolutely nothing but drawing \$3 per day and lining the slaves up to the bar and telling them that I AM THE GENERAL ORGANIZER of the I. W. W.?

And suppos'n that the resolutions were defeated, in regards to that no general officer of the I. W. W. having served two (2) terms shall serve another; his second term being his final?

And suppos'n that the rank and file would take the laws which they asked to have passed into their own hands by refusing to pay per capita tax to a bunch that wishes to live off the rank and file, by sucking their very life's blood. And suppos'n that bunch would have to step down and out or would they be kicked out?

Would that not be a good move on the part of the wage slaves, to build up a true economic revolutionary organization of the working class? These are the questions that the local unions of Los Angeles would like to have you answer, Mr. Commenter.

Hoping that you will publish the same in the next week's issue, I remain yours for Industrial Freedom.

FRED BERG, Joint secretary of Los Angeles, Cal.

One has very long arms, when he has those of a nentire people.—Xenophon.

EMMA GOLDMAN Will Speak at Academy Hall, 330 Main Avenue. Subjects—Sunday, May 29, 3 p. m., "Francisco Ferrer and the Modern School"; Sunday, May 29, 8 p. m., "The General Strike"; Monday, May 30, 8 p. m., "Crime and Criminals"; Wednesday, June 1, 8 p. m., "Marriage and Love." DR. BEN L. REITMAN, Chairman. Admission, 15c and 25c.

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