

Industrial Worker

"AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL!"

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One Dollar a Year

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AN AROUSED AND ORGANIZED WORKING CLASS CAN LIBERATE ETTOR AND GIOVANNITTI

EIGHT SENTENCED; THREE RELEASED

EIGHT I. W. W. MEN CONVICTED IN B. C., COLLINS, NELSON AND MCCARTHY FREED—IMMIGRATION LAWS VIOLATED.

According to press reports on the 29th eight members of the I. W. W., names not given, were sentenced before Judge Clement to terms varying from two to three months on charges of intimidating station men on the Canadian Northern grade near Yale, B. C. The judge expressed regret that the law seemed inadequate in its punishment for so serious an offense. The alleged trials took place at New Westminster.

On the 30th the cases of Edward Collins, Charles Nelson, and William McCarthy, I. W. W. strike leaders, were brought before the same judge. The men were released after witnesses for the crown had admitted that there was no reason to believe that the police were to be attacked. The charge was unlawful assembly.

The strikers are practically all in Vancouver at this time and are publishing a semi-weekly bulletin to put the facts of the strike in possession of the public. The newspapers refused space to the men and would not print the A. F. of L. report on the camp conditions or other matter from outside parties.

The strikers state their policy in the publication of the bulletin as follows: "Realizing that by misrepresentation they cannot help their cause and that any distortion of facts will eventually react to their detriment, the strikers are determined to tell the plain, unvarnished truth."

The initial number of the printed bulletin carries a brief summary of the report of delegate McMillan from the Building Trades and Labor Council, A. F. of L., on camp conditions. It also gives extracts from the letter of Engblom, printed in these columns in a recent issue.

The following from the bulletin shows that the contractors are evading and violating the immigration laws in their efforts to break the strike.

"The contractors have extended their search for scabs to Seattle. Positive evidence is now in the hands of the strike committee that in shipping scabs they have willfully violated the immigration laws.

The Pioneer Employment Office, located at 118 Washington street, Seattle, hires men under false pretenses. These men are then shipped to Hick's office, 209 Carral street, Vancouver. From there they are sent up to the C. N. R. R.

In Seattle the men secured are charged \$1 for the job and the fare is advanced by the contractors. This is directly in violation of the laws regulating immigration and although the attention of the authorities has been called to this matter, no steps have been taken to put a stop to the practice."

The bulletin contains the further news that 3000 men signed a petition to the labor commissioner at Seattle asking that the above practice be stopped. The commissioner wired to President Wilkinson of the British Columbia Federation of Labor asking if the strike existed. Wilkinson replied by telegram that the strike certainly did exist and the tie-up was complete.

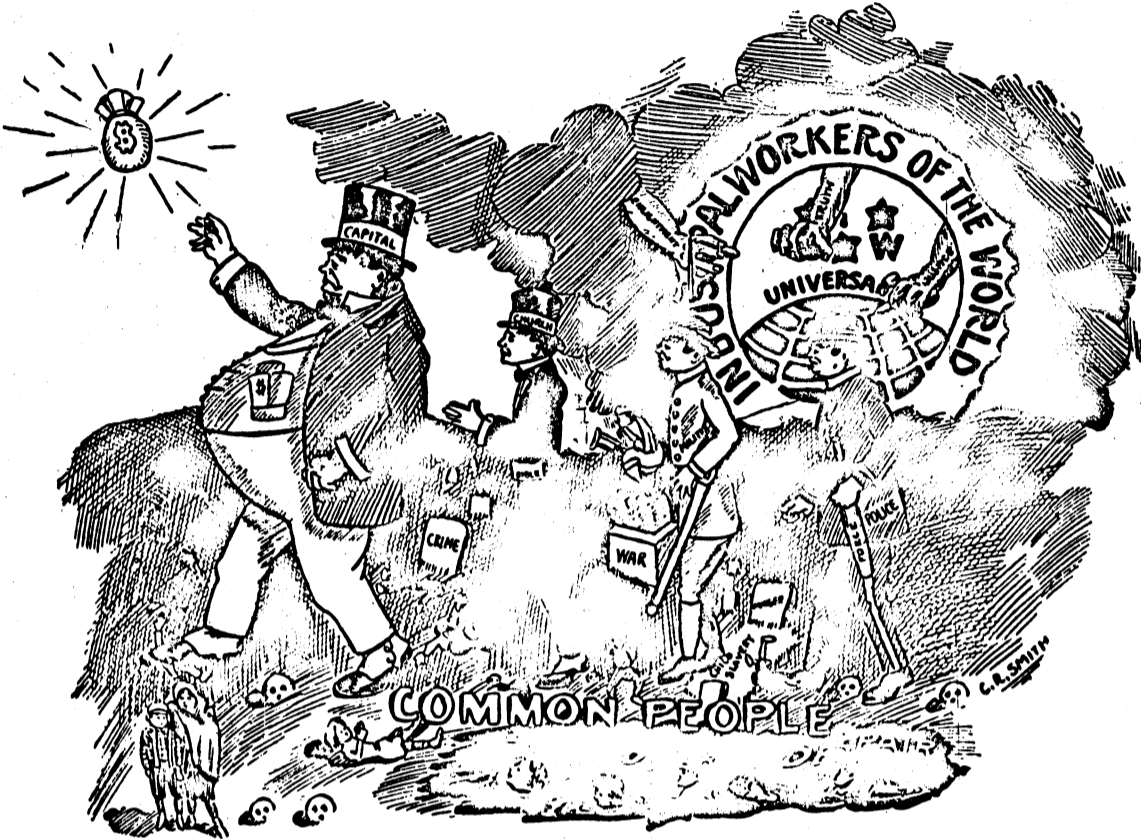
The Trades and Labor Council of Winnipeg has sent financial aid, McMillan personally contributed \$20 toward the defence of the men in jail, many of the A. F. of L. unions of B. C. are giving their support and the outside public are also responding.

It is generally reported that Martin Welsh is attempting to hire Siwash squaws to do mucking work in the tunnel.

"Three-day" Brown tried to do mucking with a steam shovel and the rock and muck caved in and buried the outfit completely. The strikers say they will charge Brown \$4 for 8 hours to get the steam shovel out after the strike is won, as the work is extra hazardous.

No doubt it will please the strikers to learn that their solidaric actions has so awakened the interest of George Chew in the vital question of Industrial Unionism that he has sent in \$7 for six month subs to parties in Spokane, Seattle and Vancouver. The "Worker" will try to convert these sky pilots, saloon keepers, police chiefs, and labor skinnors to a belief in the ONE BIG UNION. Meanwhile the strikers should stand firm and help to put these parasites in a position where they will be eligible to membership.

"Nothing will satisfy a patriot but a place" is an old quotation. They generally find a place—in the bread line after the war is over.



THE APPROACHING STORM WILL OVERWHELM THE USELESS CLASSES

A DAMNABLE PLOT AGAINST WORKERS

San Diego, Cal., May 28, 1912.

On the surface, the Free Speech Fight is becoming more calm and less spectacular. Apparently the vigilantes have every I. W. W. man driven out of San Diego or forced into hiding. Business is again seated on her throne, while her devotees chase the elusive sucker.

But deep down in the causes of things the Social Revolution is gaining force, a force that is all the more irresistible for its very calmness. The mighty import of the struggle that is now being waged here between the workers and the masters is as yet seen by the nation of toilers as but a faint glimmer of the class struggle in their daily lives. The forces of labor are here contending for the very existence of an open organization, while the Merchants and Manufacturers Association are congratulating themselves that they now have the plan that will drive all forms of labor organization off the earth.

It is not alone in San Diego that the fight is being carried on. The M. and M. are doing their best to force it onto us in many other places. Their plan is to get us involved in so-called Free Speech Fights in so many places that we will be unable to bring sufficient force to meet their attacks. And in this they are not relying on the local police to do all their work, but have the national courts at work as well.

These phases of the fight are not, however, the ones that are of the most import to us at present. The official murder of our men by policemen and the unofficial brutality of the vigilantes are at first sight but the acts of fear-crazed and power-maddened brutes. An intimate knowledge of their acts and purposes, however, shows there is a method in their madness.

Two of the vigilantes were talking to a well known college instructor of the east a few days ago, when one of them said: "Our acts of the past two months are all parts of a well laid plan. If we can aggravate some of these people into an act of retaliation for what we have done to them it will give us just the chance we want. That chance is an excuse to shoot a lot of them, and that will stop all labor agitation for awhile." It is less than a week since one of the city detectives said in an unguarded moment: "If we can punish these lice enough to make them fight back we will have good reasons to kill off a few thousand of them, and that will end the trouble."

In view of the above the Tribune editorial of March 5th seems almost a prophesy. In that editorial, among other remarks was the following: "We are law abiding citizens, and the law is the only thing that keeps us from taking them (the I. W. W.) out and shooting or hanging them." The Tribune, which is owned by Spreckles, is too law-abiding to shoot men in cold blood, but if it can torture men into acting in self-defence it will then say that shooting is legal.

There is no possibility of the I. W. W. being drawn into any such trap as that. This is not a military campaign in which we are engaged, but a fight for economic control. And in this connection I may say that the plans are now perfected and being put into operation which will win the fight, and in six months will also, I believe, give us job control!

Governor Johnson has sent Attorney General U. S. Webb here to investigate the "situation," and Webb has brought Assistant Attorney General Raymond Benjamin along to help him. They had not been in town an hour when Webb said that "There will be no invasion of the District Attorney's office. I am here to make an official investigation and will make no report. Governor Johnson is seeking to learn the truth of conditions in San Diego with respect to the I. W. W. and nothing more. Whether or not my investigation will take any other form than merely co-operating with the local authorities is too soon to state. I apprehend nothing but the most cheerful and willing co-operation by the local officials."

Mr. Webb had a conference with the Chief of Police yesterday and says that he was assured by the officials that the police have the situation well in hand, and that in future it will not be necessary to have the help of the vigilantes. But in connection with that statement the vigilantes say that they will accept volunteer officers' commissions and work with the police. This will legalize their crimes, and leave Mr. Webb free to investigate the I. W. W. The attorney general intimates that if some arrangement of this kind were not made he would have the militia called in. Also, he wants the regular grand jury discharged and a special grand jury called to investigate things. This will be much more satisfactory to the vigilantes, as District Attorney Utley can have the jury made up entirely of vigilantes instead of with only five as the jury is made up at present.

Bank President Julius Wengenheim, State Senator Leroy A. Wright, Real Estate Dealer J. M. Porter and Street Commissioner Walter P. Moore are now engaged in a movement to make the vigilantes a daylight organization, though they shyly say that it will also work at night.

Fred H. Moore, Attorney for the Free Speech League, succeeded in having J. M. Porter called into court on a charge of intimidating the attorneys for the defence in the Kirk case. It was proven by many witnesses, some of whom are vigilantes, that Porter tried to intimidate the attorneys, but from the decision of "Not Guilty" given by the three judges who sat on the case it is very apparent that the only reason it was allowed to be brought into court was so that Porter could be whitewashed.

Chief of Police Wilson had himself interviewed a few days ago to the extent of a

column, and stated that he had been trying to keep it quiet, but the fact was that he had been shot at two times by I. W. W.'s and one of his detectives got behind a telephone pole so quick a shot couldn't catch him. But that is not the worst of it, for six gun men came here from Los Angeles to kill him and two others.

The story of the chief is that these six men were selected by lot to come here and do the killing, but one of them got cold feet and told of the plot. The police let this one man go, but he was to return at an appointed time and tell the story again. When he failed to arrive the chief said that he must have been done away with by the other five. It is understood that Nick Carter will sue Chief Wilson for infringing on a copyrighted article without giving the credit.

Attorney Moore has been trying for several days to get a warrant issued for Chief Wilson on account of that officer having arrested Wm. Rawlings, and turned him over to the vigilantes, who drove him from the town. The Justice of the Peace refused to issue the warrant except on the order of District Attorney Utley, and Utley is one of the moving spirits among the vigilantes.

"The 'Law and Order' gang have a scare over the announcement that Emma Goldman and Ben Reitman may return here to hold a meeting. One of the vigilantes at once came out with this statement: 'Regardless of the fact that Attorneys Webb and Benjamin are here for the purpose of investigating the conditions relative to the I. W. W. troubles, Emma Goldman and Dr. Ben Reitman will not be allowed to hold a meeting in San Diego. Should they attempt to return to San Diego as they announce they will, they will not be allowed to enter the city.'

The above statement shows how little the business men of San Diego respect the law and its officers, and even the so-called jurisdiction of the state. The San Diego Union on the 24th inst. says flatly, "San Diego has made itself a law unto itself," thus setting up a town as being superior to the state, of which it is a part. Such remarks are the common thing among the vigilantes here, and are highly applauded by their own gang. On the 23rd the Union had an editorial in which they said: "Since the Government has undertaken to solve our problem we are certain that failure will result if he makes it possible for the I. W. W. to overwhelm us again. It may be necessary if the governor resorts to force to compel us to receive these unwelcome guests, for the rest of us to move out, but while we stay here we shall insist upon choosing 'our' associates and enforcing 'our' laws."

These statements of the Union and Tribune are by no means isolated cases of spite. Labor-hating papers of the entire nation are

(Continued on page four.)

HAYWOOD WANTS GENERAL STRIKE

ETTOR-GIOVANNITTI TRIAL POSTPONED—WORKERS ARE ROUSING TO ACTION—LARGE MEETINGS ALL OVER COUNTRY.

A brief telegram containing no other news than that the case of Joseph J. Etor and Arturo Giovannitti is postponed until August has been received by the "Worker." We hope for further particulars before going to press.

The following account by the I. W. W. press bureau tells of the enthusiasm of the workers in bringing public attention to the case.

New York, May 26th, 1912

Interest in the movement to save the lives of Joseph J. Etor and Arturo Giovannitti, the two Lawrence strike leaders, is assuming increasingly large proportions. Protest conferences and meetings are being organized and held in New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Chicago, Spokane, Brooklyn, Buffalo, San Francisco and other leading cities of the country. All the elements of the labor movement are represented. In New York, the A. F. of L., the S. P. and I. W. W. are working shoulder to shoulder to prevent the electrocution of the men whose only crime has been loyalty to the working class. Three big rousing demonstrations have been held in New York City during the past week. Last Sunday the Italian Socialist Federation led the way. They, in conjunction with other Italian Societies, are going to engage Madison Square Garden, with its auditorium of 12,000 capacity, for a monster protest meeting. Tuesday night the S. P. protest meeting was held in Cooper Union. Moses Oppenheimer, Algernon Lee, Morris Hilquit and William D. Haywood addressed the mighty meeting. The action of the National convention of the Socialist party in voting \$500 to the Etor and Giovannitti defence fund and pledging moral and financial support of this great working class political party was frequently referred to and approved with rounds of applause. The speaker declared that the trials were an episode in the class war, which would only be ended with the overthrow of capitalism and the inauguration of Socialism. The declaration was received with applause by the immense gathering.

The third big meeting was held at Union Square on Saturday, May 25th, under the auspices of the National Free Speech League and the I. W. W. Bill Haywood was among the speakers who addressed the throng of working men and women present.

In addition to labor organizations, the labor press is becoming aroused. The S. P. Press, as usual, taking the lead where the lives and interests of the working are involved, the N. Y. Call devoting, daily, columns to the subject, publishing reports from all the leading cities in addition to special articles and biographical notes.

A section of the radical Jewish Press is also displaying interest, publishing special articles and vigorous editorials.

In N. Y. C., where both Etor and Giovannitti resided before coming to Lawrence, daily requests are being received for photographs, biographical items, articles and for details of interest relating to the men and their case. The working class is awakening, a wave of indignation is rising. Etor and Giovannitti must and will be free. JUSTUS EBERT.

The closing words of Fellow Worker Wm. D. Haywood's speech in Cooper Union Hall, as taken from a stenographic report are:

"I wish it were possible for you workers to realize the tremendous significance of the impending trial at Lawrence. No matter if you had said the Lord's prayer, under this interpretation of the law you can be held, even if some mad man commits a crime.

There is a manner in which the lives of these men can be saved. In Tampa, Fla., there was a successful general strike of cigar makers to force favorable judicial action in trials involving their members. When Durant was arrested in France, the labor unions took up his case and declared a general strike with the result that the sentence was commuted and instead of the guillotine, he was given 12 years in prison. But the workers said, "NO." Either throw open the doors or send him to the guillotine. And the result was that the doors were thrown open and Durant stepped out a free man. And here you have the same. And you will have to work harder for Etor and Giovannitti than you did for Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. That case meant a tremendous growth for Socialism. And now they are going to stop the growth of industrial unionism.

And let me appeal to you tonight to set shoulder to shoulder and heart to heart and you can do for Etor and Giovannitti even as you have done for me."

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

Industrial control is the workers' goal.

The unpardonable crime is contentment with wage slavery.

REVOLUTION—A remedy for the wrongs of the rough necks.

Any immediate success that is built upon the modification of our revolutionary program means just that amount of work to be done over again with still greater odds against us.

Organization at the point of production is the sole source of working class power. It forms the most formidable weapon with which to overthrow wage slavery. And it furnishes the only method by which society can be managed industrially in the interests of the producers.

ROBBERY.

Male workers are robbed. Female workers are robbed.
 Robbery of workers is not a question of sex.
 Adult workers are robbed. Child workers are robbed.
 Robbery of workers is not a question of age.
 White workers are robbed. Negro workers are robbed.
 Robbery of workers is not a question of color.
 Native born workers are robbed. Foreign born workers are robbed.
 Robbery of workers is not a question of nationality.
 Religious workers are robbed. Atheistic workers are robbed.
 Robbery of workers is not a question of religion.
 Voting workers are robbed. Disfranchised workers are robbed.
 Robbery of workers is not a question of politics.
 But organized workers are not robbed to the same degree as are unorganized workers, and with proper organization all robbery will cease.

Where are the workers robbed?
 At the point of production. In the pay envelope.
 How must the workers organize?
 Into ONE BIG UNION without distinction as to sex, age, color, nationality, religion or politics. All the workers in each industry in one organization, with locals and branches for the carrying on of shop, trade and language details.

What must this union be prepared to do?
 Fight for shorter hours, higher wages, and better shop conditions.

Form a weapon with which to destroy the robbing system. Build within present society the foundation of the next social order, and be thoroughly prepared to carry on industry when capitalism is overthrown.

What body offers this program to the robbed class?
 The Industrial Workers of the World.
 Join the I. W. W.

ORGANIZATION.

If one man sets his mind on a certain end and sets out resolved to attain it he can accomplish wonders.

If four men band themselves together to perform certain tasks their individual strength is increased in geometrical ratio.

The measure of success achieved by organization depends upon several things.

First, there must be a clear understanding of the goal to be attained.

Second, there must be a sense of solidarity among those striving for that goal.

Third, there must be an intensity of effort on the part of the strivers which practically says that the whole success depends upon each individual's action.

This in substance comprises the whole secret of organization. Now as to the I. W. W.

It should be earnest endeavor of every individual to thoroughly acquaint himself with the aims and object of the organization. The clearer your ideas of industrial unionism are the better will you be able to defend your position and to place the case before others. Knowledge begets confidence in oneself. A person with a firm grasp of industrial unionism can meet any one in debate without fear of a single disconcerting question being asked of him.

It should also be the desire of every member to sink individual ideas on distantly related topics in the interest of solidarity. "An injury to one is an injury to all" must be more than a mere phrase. In selecting persons for various positions do not deal with personal grievances but simply ask yourself "Which of the persons named is best fitted to conduct the task in hand with a view toward strengthening the organization to

gain its ends!" Organization always implies a certain amount of discipline.

Lastly it should be born in mind that the degree with which you work for the goal you have set is what makes the power of the organization. The more intense your efforts are, the greater will be the efforts of those who do not so keenly feel and realize the problem as yourself. And just in the degree that the whole organization devotes itself to the task in hand will new recruits be added to the ranks.

So the program of every rebel should be to study industrial union principles, sink individual differences, and at all times remember that action is essential.

Knowledge. Solidarity. Action. These are the essentials.

A WORD TO WOODSMEN.

Say, you slaves of the forests and the mills did you ever stop to realize that you should be contented with the lot in which the omnipotent lumber trust has seen fit to place you?

Do you not realize that the heads of the lumber trust with their gigantic intellects did create the soil, sow the seed, cause the rain to fall, the wind to blow, the sun to shine, and thus brought forth the timber?

Did not they exert their tremendous grey matter to make the rivers to flow in such a manner that the logs might be rafted down the stream to the mills and did not they cause the waters to run swiftly to produce the power to run these same mills?

Did not they delve into the bowels of the earth and bring forth the iron ore and the coal and then smelt the materials and so labor upon them that axes and saws and tools were brought into being for use in the forests and the mills?

Did not they invent the flying machine to carry the heavy timbers and the vast machinery to make it into lumber?

Did not they force the people to abandon huts of skin and dwellings in the caves and cliffs, and educate them to the use of wooden materials of all kinds so as to create the demand for lumber?

Did not some of them pick out parents who had done these things so as to fall heir to the fruits of their father's energy, and did not others rise because their muscles and will power were so strong, their axes and brains so sharp, that they were able to cut and fashion a hundred thousand fold more timber than you who have not risen to such high estate?

Think, fellow slaves, think, and then realize the great crime you are about to commit by depriving the lumber kings of the vast things which they alone created. Don't do it! Never!

Do not expropriate these unselfish geniuses of the results of their labor, but rather join the ONE BIG UNION and say to the lumber trust "All the forests are the product of your energy. Far be it from us to deprive you of the fruits of your toil. Keep the forests, cut the timber, convey it to the mills, form it into shape for shipment, and carry it to its destination, but as for us, well, we lumber jacks are going to take a vacation."

And shortly after that things will begin to happen.

POLITICAL POLIOEMEN.

Not content with offering their services to the master class as efficient watch dogs of the capitalist treasuries, and feeling that their whole duty is not done in reducing the taxation of the incompetent and partly unsuccessful section of employers as represented by the small business man, the yellow, conservative, or rather, reactionary section of the Socialist parties must now act as scabs upon the regularly constituted slugging committee of the capitalist class by policing the industrial union movement.

They hasten to inform the officials that they are eminently law abiding and contemplate only such changes as can be legally brought about without a revolution.

In none of the capitalist papers has there appeared such deliberate lies about and willful misrepresentation of the various policies of the industrialists as have been published in the yellow section of the socialist press.

We do not expect the capitalists as a class to understand the movement in which we are engaged, nor do we hope that the few members of that class whose intellectual horizon is such as to allow them to grasp our goal, will lend us aid by properly stating our aims and objects. But from the socialists, who brazenly claim that their membership is more highly educated than the bodies which openly support the wage system, we do expect that they will at least refrain from setting up a man of straw to demolish. They seem to prefer this pro-capitalist method of meeting us rather than to use such argument and logic as they possess.

One of the delegates to the recent socialist convention said "Sabotage means putting soap in beer, and I don't like my beer that way." This typical Milwaukee argument is as far from representing sabotage as Milwaukee is from representing the workers. And we might inquire as to the class consciousness of an alleged socialist who would want to drink beer from a place where the workers were engaged in a battle with the employers. The thought emanated from a scabby brain.

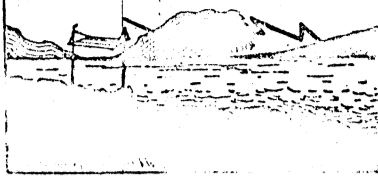
"Direct action," according to these ash barrel intellectuals consists of pitting "a pulsing human body against the shotted rifles of hiring soldiers." Dynamite and daggers, firearms and physical force; these are also included if we are to take the word of the police minded major and minor prophets of patched-up capitalism. From Berger to Debs and from Ameringer to Elliot they know they lie when they make such absurd statements.

In succeeding issues the "Industrial Worker" will take up a detailed discussion of these various phases of the class struggle and will endeavor to state the I. W. W. position on direct action, sabotage, propaganda of the deed, militant minorities, leadership, legality and similar matters.

For the present we give this as a short definition of direct action: Direct action means any economic step taken by the workers as a class without delegating power to representatives who must act within bounds set by the masters. It includes sabotage, but not as represented by our opponents, passive resistance, but not by going to war without weapons, and covers the ordinary strike, the intermittent strike, the silent strike, and the death blow to capitalism in the form of the social general strike.

If the socialist press of the ochre hue wish to meet us on the above proposition we are sure that no argument they can bring forth will even dent our armor.

TRANSLATED NEWS



INTERNATIONAL BULLETIN OF THE SYNDICALIST MOVEMENT.

England.

We have often indicated the necessity to bear in mind, when judging the syndicalist organization in the different countries, the historical, economical and political factors which may be of influence. That is why the revolutionary syndicalist movement, aided by circumstances, has quite separated from the reformist trade-unionist movement in the United States, Germany, Holland and Sweden, while in England for instance the revolutionary syndicalist movement takes the form of an opposition to the great trade-union movement, and in France it is, on the contrary, the reformist movement which plays the role of opposition in the C. G. T., which is revolutionary in tendency. In this view the interview given by our English comrade, Guy Bowman, to a French journalist is interesting: "We do not want to form an English C. G. T. independent from existing trade-unions," said he. "We understand that we could not organize revolutionary unions beside the conservative unions, as these are too rich and powerful, and even the men in those unions who are of our opinions are kept back in the ranks by numerous material interests which prevent them from following our banner. So we say, 'let us have the trade-unions as they are, but let us transform them by infusing them with our ideas and so make them ours. And we started with two unions which in our modern society play a first role: that of the miners and that of the railway men.'"

Here we have a decided opinion the valuable results of which we saw in England, and which nevertheless if applied without distinction to all countries would be useless.

Since last year's strike of English railway men the railway companies have been at their old game of victimizing the militants. Hundreds of men have been discharged on the score of age and the old trick or regrading of labor has been utilized. The Central London, South Eastern and Chatan, the Great Northern and the London and North Western have all recently been brought in unpleasant notoriety in connection with such charges. The car men at Haggerston have realized the humbug of the talk of contracts. A contractor of that district has openly violated the general agreement come to after the strike, and the Board of Trade and the Employers' Association are, of course, powerless. However, no section of labor will handle any goods for this man, and there are good prospects that the car men will win.

Holland.

About the great port strike at Amsterdam the official organ "Het Volk" of the Parliamentary Socialist party had denounced in its number of Feb. 24 the "syndicalist terrorism" reigning in the offices of the strike committees of the seamen and dockers, where, according to the papers, blacklegs were actually beaten. This paper calls itself "socialist" and denounces to the police and authorities what they call "syndicalist inquisition!"

The organ of the dockers, "De Havenarbeider," in its number of March 2, called upon the paper to publish the names and facts or to withdraw the accusation. Neither was done. This is all the worse, as the police have taken note of the accusation. Even at the last congress of the Parliamentary Socialist party, held at Leiden at Easter, the attitude of "Het Volk" was approved by a majority of the congress. In this view 21 syndicalist organizations, besides the Social-Democratic party (the Marxian opposition to the Parliamentary Socialists), the Federation of Socialists and the group of Libertarian Socialists of Amsterdam, have issued a manifesto to the "Workers of Holland" condemning the "denunciation of comrades in the struggle to class justice" and calling upon "Het Volk" to withdraw the calumny or to prove it. "The Parliamentary Socialist party," says the manifesto, "is guilty of one of the worst crimes in the labor movement."

KARL LEGIEN IN AMERICA.

Karl Legien, the international secretary of the national centers of trade-unions, has arrived in New York. He will deliver a series of lectures in America under the auspices of the A. F. of L. The "New Yorker Volkszeitung" says: "The deputy of Kiel is everywhere received by the highest authorities. Wednesday he is the guest of the Mayor of Boston and of the Governor of Massachusetts, today he will be received by the President, tomorrow by the Senate, the tool of the capitalists and the club of the millionaires. This will be going until he reaches Denver, Colo., where the meetings of the A. F. of L. end."

The workers of all countries ought to be proud (?) to have an international secretary who is so well met by the high and mighty!

The Maoriland Worker of May 3 copies the "Industrial Worker" cartoon entitled "A Stick the Masters Can't Break," without giving credit. On the 10th the Social Democrat of Auckland, New Zealand, copies the cartoon from our Anti-Military issue with full credit. Which proves that our paper finds favor in the antipode!

Better send for a bunch of those three month sub cards and get prospective members to subscribe to the "Worker." It does the work. Five for a dollar.

THE LOGGERS' PLAN.

One of the greatest difficulties in holding together an organization upon the Pacific coast lies in the fact that so much of the labor is migratory. It is extremely difficult to keep in proper touch with the membership.

One of the foremost of the loggers' locals has devised a system whereby members are kept track of and the work of education carried on at the same time. Briefly it is this:

The union pays for a subscription for every member from its treasury. The papers are sent direct to the secretary in plain wrappers from the "Worker" office. The names are placed upon the papers at this office and the secretary remails them to the latest address.

A desire to get the paper causes the members to keep the secretary informed of their changes of address from one camp to another. The plain wrapper does away with a great deal of danger from spotters and allows men to carry on their silent agitation where they work.

This is a practical illustration of mutual aid for both the paper and the local are benefited. It can be used by any local to good advantage and after the first cost is met it means that the local will not lose so large a percent of the membership enrolled upon the books.

Bring the matter before your local, Mr. Livewire.

GOLDEN RULE.

(By Sans Culotte)

Pay your dues regularly; remember that the welfare of your respective local depends largely upon your promptness.

Attend your business meetings; remember you are shirking your duty by not doing so.

Never appoint officials that are boozers; no man can booze and fill honestly and successfully a position of trust at one and the same time.

Refrain from drinking if you can, but if it comes to pass that you are feeling "good" and craving to relieve your "spiritual" energy on somebody, do not confuse your innocent victim by giving him a shoulder push and saying: "I am the I. W. W., who in hell are you?" Control yourself. Remember, he is as much of a proletarian as you are, although as yet not class-conscious.

Never discuss the union affairs in saloons—especially within the earshot of a bartender. Remember that when wages were "soaring high" in Goldfield, Nevada, when—thanks to our organization—even a scrubwoman was getting \$5 for eight hours, 100 per cent of the bartenders were stool-pigeons.

Do not parade your button unnecessarily. Be quiet and self-effacing, but when occasion demands, look your enemy square in the eyes and tell him to go to hell.

Be truthful and honest with your fellow workers; as to the master class, remember: "THE WORKING CLASS AND THE EMPLOYING CLASS HAVE NOTHING IN COMMON!"

Help your fellow worker in distress; remember, the first principle of Solidarity is MUTUAL AID.

While there may be no particular harm in a deck of cards or a game of checkers, there is certainly nothing revolutionary about either. Read, darn you, READ, if you wish to preserve your place in the advance guard of civilization.

When you read, disregard the authors who bewail the fact that our age is the age of skepticism. You have been blindly believing and trusting long enough—too long! Remember—skepticism is the most necessary trait for a revolutionist to possess.

Be skeptical, trust nobody—even yourself. Remember that the psychosis of a man changes with his environment.

And above all; agitate, agitate, AGITATE, by word, pen, deed—by mouth, by our press and by "OUR" DIRECT ACTION!

SOME CENTER SHOTS.

(By Hemlock Savage)

Why don't the members of the I. W. W. support their press better?

I am at a camp of nearly 300 men, a number of whom belong to the I. W. W. but not one of them gets the "Worker" with the exception of myself. One mutt said: "You have a devil of a nerve to get a paper like that here. You might lose your job if the company finds it out." I told him that I did not care anything about the company or any of its suckers. Out on the job is where the "Industrial Worker" belongs and I am going to keep on getting the paper.

The only time that a capitalistic minded blanket stiff has any sense is when his belly rubs up against his backbone.

Some workers are going to South America, some to Alaska, and some to Canada to get rich. They are indeed fools. It makes no difference where you go—the system is there first. Organize and make a stand right where you work—that is the way to beat the capitalistic game.

You can get nothing by going from place to place. Get the literature and organize on the job.

Owing to the increased cost of everything, the doughnut had become too valuable to eat. Accordingly it was being financed.

Naturally an enterprise of such magnitude was fraught with more or less uncertainty. "How, for instance," the underwriters asked, "about the hole—is it to be financed, too?" So the courts were appealed to.

"The hole," these decided, after three or four years, "is the equity, and as such it may not be financed."

U. S. Doughnut fell off a point of two, but speedily recovered because something had to be the equity anyway.—Puck.

Songs to fan the flames of discontent, 10 cents. Get an I. W. W. Song book.

HOW TO ORGANIZE.

(By J. S. Biscay).

Every agitator and theorist has his own pet view on this matter and each believes that his is the only method which is worth a whoop. For this reason we feel rather timid about broaching any view for fear that we may show an unwonted partiality towards some means that will be criticised unnecessarily. But let us survey the field critically and take a chance.

It is hard for the I. W. W. to organize in the face of the established craft unions who have the settled workers already mostly in line. That leaves us the migratory workers composed of all languages and nations in the civilized world, and these are usually the unskilled. True enough, that gives us the majority of the working class to operate on, but that does not make the job any easier. Most of the workers that we seek to organize are of foreign extraction. That may be the key to the situation.

The Foreign Worker.

The foreign worker upon landing here is at once made to feel that he is inferior to the native product. This idea is based upon the ability to handle the native language of this country. The foreigner naturally resents being treated thus. At the same time he cannot prove his equality or superiority because of the lack of the dominating language. Often even the agitator feel that the foreigner is of a lower grade because he cannot understand the bursts of sacrotic wisdom emanating from the sail wise one. In meetings the foreigner is at the same disadvantage and as a rule little attention is given him. He feels the cold shoulder and imagines that the radical workers are as prejudiced as others have shown themselves. This makes him hold aloof. Being driven into clannishness before, he readily retire among his own where he is a man-an-equal. The agitator who is not extra careful in his treatment of these sensitive workers, may have cause to wonder at his futile efforts. A human being cannot be deceived into believing one thing while he is made to feel another. If the agitator does not actually feel that the foreigner is every bit as intelligent and revolutionary as the native, he had better not mingle with him. Yet the organizer who goes out of his way to make the foreign element at ease, finds that he is given more hearty support than the natives show.

Antagonism to Other Unions.

Another element that enters into the psychology of the working class to be organized, is the organizer's prejudice towards other unions. Nearly every agitator is prejudiced towards the craft unions. So much is this a fact that there are very few in the I. W. W. who can speak to a crowd of trade unionists without arousing the bitterest antagonism. It is useless to attempt to disguise an obvious fact by pretending that these men are antagonistic to our principles. That is far from the truth. This antagonism is not against the I. W. W. but against the idea that the agitator puts into the minds of the craftsmen. The industrial agitator forgets that any other unionist has any feelings of loyalty and pride for his organization and begins by denouncing, ridiculing and anathemizing the only organization that the craft unionists has known. He is sensitive to the failings of his order and is ready to take offense, but the fact that he is present to hear something better shows that he is striving for better. But when he is met with insults, treated as an enemy, it is not to be expected that he will become ready to join hands. If a better idea was launched at us, rubbed in with antagonistic denunciations, ridicule and insults: would we take kindly to the people who had made us miserable instead of meeting up as fellow workers? It is a waste of time for us to muck-rake the crafts, the membership can do that for themselves better than we. But if we show the average trade unionist that we are friends who seek to join hands against the common enemy and show him the better way, he at once becomes our friend and is seen acting the best he can. If he does not join the movement, we should not think that he is opposed. His job may depend upon his staying with the old order so long as it controls his job. What protection can we give him if we cannot control the job? To expect him to become a wanderer, subsisting upon coffee and doughnuts, is too much. The best we can do for the craft unionist is to teach him the better form and thus prepare the rank and file for the coming change.

Side Issues.

There are other prejudices which the agitator painfully drags to nearly every meeting, and which only keeps us back. What any one hopes to gain by spending hours of perfectly good time in denouncing religion, politics, and other side issues to the job question, is beyond my puny understanding. I have never found that religion or politics had anything to do with economic conditions, except as a side issue. Then why waste time on side issues when the main question is so important? We need not worry over religion or politics so long as we get job control. By opposing individuals on side issues we drive them away from fundamentals. But if we keep hammering on the job question, the recruits will not be worried over the side issues. Once we get hold of the workers, we need not worry about religion or politics, that will take care of itself. It matters not to us whether a person is a Republican, Catholic, Prohibitionist, Presbyterian, Single Taxer, Yogiite, or what not; so long as he can see his economic position. As soon as the worker sees that the job is the point for concerted action, he will discard the frills without our urging. An agitator who spends the time of an audience collected to hear industrial unionism, is a dissertation on petty prejudices, is defrauding the organization by substituting issues which, are beside the fundamental question. Such a person is a fraud and has no right to represent the organization by placing his personal hobby in the

front. The job question is too important to be slighted as is the case in so many cases. This prejudice and superstition is not near as firm in the minds of the workers as it is in the imagination of such an agitator.

Swelled Head.

Another trouble that afflicts the agitator as much as the ordinary individual is the swelled head. This is a frailty of human nature that is hard to overcome. Every agitator makes himself ridiculous when he imagines himself the center of the movement around which the working class revolves. Simply because one person happened to develop the linguistic faculty, that is no reason to feel big. If with this talent the person is not as good in action as the best in that line, then he should feel small. He should not compare himself with those who are unable to speak. Such a comparison is impossible. Only like and like can be compared. When the chest expands the head stops working. Any person with ability, who becomes satisfied with what he has done, at once begins to retrograde and fossilize. He begins to look at himself so much that the working class is forgotten. No single person is absolutely necessary to working class progress, we only play a minute part, like molecules of the whole. If we compare ourselves with the working class, the world and the universe, we are astounded at our own smallness.

Be Positive.

Another point is to be positive. Be cocksure and positive with a vengeance. But a person must be careful not to become bombastic and ridiculous.

Some speakers have the faculty of stating the truth with such overwhelming force that it is at once accepted at face value. I do not mean loud talk, but powerful emphasis on the point which is driven home. It is also necessary to be optimistic and radiate the feeling of certain success to the gathering. When a struggle is on the agitator must feel that victory is certain and make others feel the same. Optimism is as catching as the plague and it is radiated by the individual. I would rather hear a poor speaker who fills me with a feeling of success and certainty than listen to the most gifted shower of words. The earnest speaker is life, he fans the glowing embers of discontent until it springs into a flame of class solidarity. But he must be firm believer in the principles. Not in a religious sense of blind faith, but with a conviction of understanding which forces conviction on all who come in contact. Without this knowledge and positivism, we only would become sectarian fanatics. We must know and act as strangely as we can develop our power of expression. Better to act like cannon aimed at a sparrow than like a pop-gun directed at an elephant.

The Ordinary Member.

All that I have written so far is not intended for the agitator alone. The ordinary member who can do something individually should judge his actions in the harshest manner. We must never be satisfied with what little we have been able to do, but always aim to improve. An earnest worker cannot become jealous of another individual. Jealousy is an admission of superiority and shows that the person is not very much in earnest. The earnest workers plug along until he outstrips others in activity and instead of feeling jealous of others, strives to outdo them by doing more than the other person. A jealous person soon becomes stagnant. We have too many fossils already.

The Ordinary Member.

The ordinary member can do much good work in places where the agitator cannot go. On most jobs the agitator or speaker cannot do much, while the man on the job can work wonders, if he has the back bone to act.

Job Organization.

In organizing on the job it is unnecessary to waste time on side issues. Talk job, job, and nothing else. Point out how the class lines are drawn and what the interest of the working class is. That the workers are exploited and divided so as to defeat themselves. Preach solidarity all the time and never allow yourself to be drawn into any side issues which will only put a damper on the good work. When the workers have been taught the necessity of solidarity and class action on the job, they have the foundation and nowhere else. A point can be easily made on the job that will be remembered. When the worker is in town to have a good time, he is not open to reason and fact until his money is gone—and then he is gone after another job. As a rule an organizer can't do much on the job and this agitation falls to the lot of the rank and file. The bosses are usually too wise to allow an organizer around the works save in exceptional cases where they cannot help themselves. The worker who pays his little dues and expects to get emancipation for 50 cents will meet with disappointment. It is up to him to get busy himself towards the ultimate abolition of this system or lay down and see some one else carrying double burden. Such a person is too weak to amount to anything. We have little time for deadweight in this great struggle. We can't allow our own members to drag the organization down to defeat—that is what the dead ones do.

The method of getting the workers together on the job cannot be given in an offhand manner. To my mind, it matters little how this is done so long as the workers are organized and understand why. There is no set rule.

Locals and Branches.

In some localities where the workers are spread over a great territory thinly, it might be advisable to organize a large local centrally and have branches nearer the works. The branches could even be movable. This would allow the members to hold meetings which they cannot do if the local is in a distant city. Besides there is an advantage of having the workers organized and meeting. If there are a number of small locals instead, the locals have such a hard time to exist that all the effort is wasted in trying to hold a headquarters. The large local covering a certain territory

can assist the weak branch until there is a surplus coming in which can be used to establish other branches. A large local can keep an organizer in a territory while a small local cannot. Then if a branch fails the local is intact and can soon reorganize the branch. But if a small local passes out of existence, the other locals are struggling to keep up and cannot lend assistance. When a branch got strong enough it could easily get a local charter and be assured of holding its own. The branch system of organization while the organization is yet in a formative stage, is to my mind a source of strength. It brings unity of action which a number of locals cannot arrive at. I am of the opinion that this means of getting nearer to the workers in the lumber industry would prove as successful as in the construction work. In such an event the local would have jurisdiction over a certain territory. This would centralize the workers in an industry, where now they belong to a local in a removed city, where the members cannot judge and act readily as they could nearer the job. By the present method the workers interested the most have the least to say on account of their inability to meet near at hand. Even the secretary is too far removed to act intelligently. We must strive to centralize our power on the job. The nearer we can come to that the more power we have. We should not fall into the error of doing things according to a given rule because that rule soon becomes antiquated and useless. What was good in the past may be folly today and what is good today may be ridiculous in the future. We must bear in mind that we must organize, no matter what methods are used—just get class action and solidarity along industrial lines.

Let us then put our shoulder to the wheel and boost the organization forward, making this a record year, then beat the record next year and next. The cry and watchword must always be ONWARD and UPWARD.

A FEW DON'TS.

(By John Pancker).

For Organizers and Speakers.

- Don't waste your time prating about the flag and the church; talk about the ONE BIG UNION and its tactics.
- Don't put in all of your time knocking the A. F. of L. and the S. P.; remember there is constructive work to be done.
- Don't be afraid to go out into the camps, mills, fields and factories.
- Don't be afraid to make a personal canvas for new members; remember that it is the walking delegate that keeps the A. F. of L. alive.
- Don't forget to use the soft pedal when in a hostile town.
- Don't start free speech fights, especially in towns where there are no industries.
- Don't forget that the same speech all the time gets stale.

For Camp Delegates.

- Don't forget to write to the secretary.
- Don't fail to get a list of radicals in your camp.
- Don't insult everyone in the bunk-house because they don't agree with you.
- Don't keep the boys awake until midnight; you will lose your influence.
- Don't be afraid to offer an organizer a bed when he comes to camp; remember that his is a hard job.
- Don't forget to get subs for the papers.

For Strikers.

- Don't forget to pull all the men out with you.
- Don't forget that every means should be used to get the men out before the police are organized by the boss; the men will not go back easily once they are out.
- Don't forget that you need information from other points and arrange for communication accordingly.
- Don't forget to elect a level-headed strike committee from your most resourceful members.
- Don't forget that you need a strike bulletin for publicity; have one, if it is only mimeographed work.
- Don't leave all the work to the strike committee; get out on the picket lines.
- Don't fail to establish camps and cook houses.
- Don't forget to protect your life against brutal thugs.
- Don't forget the irritation strike, sabotage, and the boycott.
- Don't fail to order a bundle of papers regularly; the men will thus be kept informed and cheered up in the fight.

For the Membership.

- Don't forget to pay your dues.
- Don't forget to donate on pay day.
- Don't be a chair-warmer.
- Don't forget Ettor and Giovannitti.
- Don't forget that Preston is in the Nevada State Penitentiary and Palomarez in the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kas.; visit the boys if you are in their part of the country.
- Don't forget to picket the employment sharks in case they are shipping to strike districts; if you can't keep the crew from shipping then ship yourself and agitate among them.
- Don't forget that you belong to the greatest and grandest labor organization in the world, and freedom awaits you if you are active enough.

The "Worker" does not think it best to continually use its columns in making appeals to the membership to get more subs and increase the bundle orders. We believe you and the outside reader as well would prefer news matter and explanation of our aims and objects. But these must be more effort put out by the boosters. Even this small space would not have been taken had not the case been serious. Get more subs for the "Worker."

Song Books, 10c. They fan the flames of discontent.

SOAP-BOXING OR ORGANIZING, WHICH?

(By W. I. Fitch).

A very important question here in the west is: "Is the I. W. W. to be more than a propaganda league?" Are we to really begin in earnest the work of organizing the unorganized or are we to continue to do "soap-boxing" alone?

We can theorize as much as we please about the craft unions but we could learn much from them as to ways and means to get members. The street corner is all right to spread propaganda, but its fault is that it is limited and does not reach or organize the homeguard. At the best it reaches but a tenth of the workers, the rest are practically untouched. No one can say this is effective propaganda that ignores the vast proportion of the workers. But what are we to do about it? Change our method, or rather adopt a method that reaches a wider constituency.

It is folly to say the workers must come to the I. W. W., they will not, but we must go to them. But how? Let us come to the point.

First, extend the camp delegate system to include all manner of work.

Second, require all paid organizers to do personal canvassing of workers on the job and in the workers' homes or places where they live. Personal work will effectively tell in organization work as we see in the case of the fraternal societies.

Third, a house to house distribution of literature, also in like manner solicit subscriptions to papers and magazines.

Fourth, take a census of the working class population as to language, nationality, race, union affiliations, as to whether they are favorable to industrial organization and what are their objections, if any.

Such a census will enable us to begin an active and comprehensive scheme of organization. By such a basis to work upon we can reach every nationality in their own tongue, to meet stock objections and overcome preconceived but false notions as to the I. W. W. and its aims and objects. Much more could be said along this line but we hope that enough has been said to give us a clear idea as to what we mean.

Necessity is great that we get down to business and get out after the workers. Calling them "sissorbills" and taking a pessimistic view and say the workers will not organize does not meet the situation. How do we know? Has not this view come about because we have not tried to reach the workers by any other means than "soap-boxing"? We have been very energetic in fighting free speech fights but begrudge anything spent on the direct work of organizing. We are solicitous about paying some "hotair" artist to "speak" for an hour or two an evening, three dollars a day and think nothing of the matter. Sooner or later all the cities at the same time will shut off the streets, then we will not be able to fight them all combined. What will we do then? What have we devised to take the place of street agitation? At present almost nothing.

It is high time that other means be adopted to reach the workers and that without delay. Begin the work of going to the workers in their places of work and residence and carry out agitation and organization work among them. Begin now, don't cavil or delay, but get down to business, or in a short time we will have to face a crisis that street speaking will bring on and cannot overcome.

STRIKE BULLETIN.

(By "Roughneck.")

Often in the course of a strike it becomes advisable to issue a Bulletin with a view of arousing public sentiment in favor of the strikers. In doing this we must use the same methods which the capitalist press use against us and carefully select such items from among the available facts as will lead the outsiders into investigating the brutal methods which the master class invariably uses. To do this successfully, depends upon the ability and understanding of the editor. Care must be taken not to make such a Bulletin appear one-sided and give the outsiders the opinion that the editors are prejudiced. Such a publication must appear to be a spectator who is not interested in the struggle and only giving facts as a person would who looked upon a battle which did not concern him. At the same time, while the appearance of impartiality was maintained by the publication, the workers' side should be kept before the public in the most sensational and glaring manner. It takes considerable skill and tact to do this successfully.

It must be borne in mind that the public, not knowing much about the merits of the struggle, is in different and will not take readily to a publication that appears to be one sided. Even editorially the expression should be as though the writer was neutral.

The arguments must be made as a disinterested person would make them, who had the information. By this method the public readily accepts the position of the editor at face value because it thinks the editor is simply desirous of stating a plain truth as he finds it. An outsider naturally resents having an idea forced upon him, while he readily accepts the same idea if it is stated in a way what will leave no feeling of partisanship.

Perhaps the most important part of such a Bulletin, is the manner of making it up. I refer to the headings.

Any paper should be gotten up in such a style that when a person sees the front page, he becomes attracted by the headlines. These headings should be as large as the size of the publication will permit, without their being out of proportion to the page. The larger the page, the heavier the headings can be.

A heading should be so printed as it arouses curiosity to read what follows. It should be so short that it can be read at a glance. Each heading to an article on the front page should be as sensational as can be thought out for that particular article. No two headings on

the same should be any way similar. It is the heading which a person first reads, and if this does not arouse the curiosity, the article may not be read. I will give a few examples.

When in Aberdeen a millowner shot a worker in the arm, the heading to the article would have been weak had it simply stated that a worker was wounded by a boss. The heading in heavy type WORKER SHOT and in smaller type, BY MILLOWNER ANDERSON, was calculated to produce a shock which caused every one to read. In the article no mention was made where the worker was shot, except that it was from behind and the article explained that it was not known whether the victim would recover. All this was within the truth. No condemnation was made against the assailant, leaving each person to be influenced according to his temperament.

Another heading, BOY BRUTALLY BEATEN IN BED, BY DEPUTIES LAST NIGHT, caused a shudder through the readers who began to anticipate a raid on their own homes under cover of darkness. Another heading, THUGS BREAKING INTO HOMES, IN THE NIGHT, giving the particulars, had a strong effect on the people and aroused them against the deputies. Then the heading, WOMEN MALTREATED, when women pickets were assailed, explaining how women were beaten, helped still more to rouse the citizens. Later appeared, KIDNAPED AND SLUGGED, when workers were being run out of town; THUGS THREATENING MURDER, when the deputies menaced the persons who were kidnapped; HORRIBLE BRUTALITY ON STREET, announced how the thugs were beating workers in plain daylight; WARRANT REFUSED FOR ANDERSON, explained how justice was refused the worker who sought to prosecute his assailant; REIGN OF TERROR, headed an article explaining the brutality at Raymond. Other headings like, CAN'T ARREST SLUGGERS, THUGS HOUNDING WOMEN, POLICE DESTROY PROPERTY, PRISONERS BEATEN, VIOLENCE OF GUN MEN, THUGS DISORDERLY, etc., had their effect.

Many of the headings were so set up that the prejudiced might think that it was against the strikers. In this way even the prejudiced were forced to read. A heading like THEY THREATEN VIOLENCE is an example of this. The prejudiced might think that it referred to the strikers, while the friendly took it as meaning the other side. When the article was read the fact was impressed even on the minds of the prejudiced.

By such tactics a Bulletin in time of a strike becomes a powerful weapon. Without a means of putting the workers' side before the public, the outsiders will only judge by what they read in the masters' press. It was through the publicity that the masters were defeated at Lawrence. Without publicity, it would have been impossible to bring public sentiment to bear upon the enemy. Even the capitalist is opposed to brutality, if he is not in the struggle himself. If he is fighting the working class, proper publicity discourages him more quickly than a desperate resistance. Even the thug dislikes to do his dirty work, if he knows that everyone will know of it, while under cover he may feel secure.

A Bulletin is certainly a power in times of strife. But great care must be taken in the choice of the editor. He must be a person who can absolutely control his own feelings, be able to use his head and keep cool under all circumstances. But the best editor is of little value unless he is supplied with the latest news. It is not necessary for a person to write up the news for the editor. A simple statement of what took place is enough. The editor can then make it up in the best way that will arouse the outsiders. Then the Bulletin must be distributed and placed into the hands of every person that can be reached. House to house canvas is the best. Dropping a Bulletin on the street or doorstep is throwing it away. It should be handed to the person so that his eyes fall upon the pages. Some heading will rouse interest and it will then all be surely read.

The same would apply to a regular paper. The interest must be so roused that curiosity will cause the reader to look for the next issue. After several copies have been read, a subscription will certainly come.

PRESS FUND.

Not a nickle received. How much of a press will that buy?

Will Robert Ritter communicate at once with E. Krauss, 308 Davis street, Portland, Oregon.

Free speech fighters on their way to San Diego from the middle west will be treated right if they drop off and see the radicals at Helper, Utah.

The card of Jack Rex was found in Los Angeles and returned to Kansas City, Mo. Owner should apply for same to D. D. Scott, 201 Sterling Bldg. Letters for W. J. Schilling and J. Baker are also at same address.

Foul play is suspected upon the person of Wm. Hill, last seen in Raymond, Wash., about four weeks ago during the strike. Anyone having information of Hill's whereabouts please write to C. Hershel, 211 Occidental avenue (rear), Seattle, Wash.

Spokane locals meet every Monday at 7 p. m. Address all communications to headquarters, 203 Front avenue, Spokane, Wash.

National Industrial Union of Textile Workers, No. 157, I. W. W., meets second and fourth Wednesday, I. W. W. hall, Phelan building, 45 Delano street, Secretary, Richard Wright, 27, Roosevelt street, New Bedford, Mass.

AGITATE—EDUCATE—ORGANIZE—FIGHT FOR THE EIGHT HOUR DAY

EMMA GOLDMAN AND BEN REITMAN TELL OF SAN DIEGO EXPERIENCE.

(By Caroline Nelson).

The most fearless woman in America today undoubtedly is Emma Goldman. She told me that her first "crime" was committed in Russia when she was only eight years old. It happened in her own home. Her folks were farmers and had a servant girl, who got herself into trouble and was promptly kicked out into the cold world without any means. Emma forthwith robbed her mother's strong-box and handed the proceeds to the outcast. I am not an anarchist because I can't subscribe to their philosophy, but I can admire a little woman who fought for years all alone for what is to her most sacred, and who went calmly on to fight in the teeth of all opposition. A dozen women of the Emma Goldman type in the labor movement could give the movement a boost that would make it leap ahead with lightning speed. Unfortunately for our working men today the working women are not revolutionary and mostly have the absurd idea that by construing the workers' philosophy to mean nothing but a little reform they can do a whole lot of good. The socialist women in general are nothing short of a lot of geese, that confine themselves to cackling about uplifting the workers, and sprawl before upperclass or professional woman who will condescend to grace their meeting to hand them out a little respectability. Not so Emma Goldman, she stands by her guns through thick and thin, and goes with the police to jail with the same defiance that she mounts the platform to speak to a hostile audience, if need be.

She says that she went to San Diego in the midst of the free speech fight to compel the capitalistic press of the country to take notice of it which she knew it would be compelled to do, not because she is respectable, but because she is the most disreputable woman in America. Her object was certainly accomplished. In her own way of telling it, the listener is brought face to face with the fact that our civilization has hoisted into power the most savage and brutal members in society, who drop their veneer of culture at the least provocation. Miss Goldman said in part on her expeditions in San Diego:

"I have seen mobs many times, but I have never seen such a yelling mob of thousands of well-dressed people as the one which greeted us at the depot in San Diego. We had engaged rooms at the U. S. Grant Hotel and we managed to get on the automobile hotel bus. Six private automobiles followed. They were filled with upper class women who hooted and yelled: 'Give up that anarchist! we will strip her naked; we will tear out her guts!' Many other things were said by those 'cultured' women which could not be repeated in public. The working men having charge of the hotel automobile raced for their life to save us from the vigilantes, which closed in on us at every turn. At last we got to the hotel to our rooms. The mob was held at bay by the hotel manager outside. But after a while they stormed the hotel and demanded that we be delivered over to them. The manager told them that it was his custom to protect his guests. They then told him that they would ruin him and tear down the building to get us. Finally a hotel clerk came to us and said that the chief of police wanted to see us. We told him to send the police to our rooms, but he said that we must come down and see him in a private room. We went with the clerk, and I was taken by myself to a room where the chief of police, Wilson, and a man that looked like a detective were awaiting me. 'We want you to sign a document demanding the protection of the police,' said Wilson. 'I shall do no such a thing, I said. The mob is beyond our control,' said Wilson. 'If the mob is beyond your control,' said I 'you are not fit for your office and had better resign. Let me speak to the mob. I have soothed more than one mob. But the chief of police refused to allow me to speak to the mob and the interview ended.

When I returned to our rooms I found that Ben Reitman had been kidnaped by the vigilantes. I then returned to the chief of police and declared that I should hold him personally responsible for Reitman's life; that if any harm came to him he would have to pay for it, that I would come back to San Diego to take his life myself. Whereupon the official began to shake in his knees and declared that he had nothing to do with the kidnaping of Reitman.

The manager again came to my room and said that he could not protect me from the mob, and asked me to leave the hotel, that I had no right to stay there and ruin him, as he had not asked me to come. I decided to leave on the next train for Los Angeles. The mob outside the hotel again followed me up in their automobiles. I reached the train and just as I stepped on the ground the vigilantes closed in on me and were on the point of grabbing me when the trainmen rescued me and lifted me on board the train and slammed the car door in the face of the howling mob."

Ben Reitman's story is almost unbelievable. He says: "The moment Miss Goldman was out of the way a half dozen men clutched hold of me. One put his hand over my mouth. They threw me in a waiting automobile in the bottom and began to torture me and hysterically calling me by the vilest names. One of the men urinated on me, while others held me down. They took me twenty miles out in the desert where they stopped and threw me out. Immediately they tore off my clothes and threw me on the ground and with tar taken from a can tipped I. W. W. on my back and a doctor buried the letters in with a lighted

cigar. I was then allowed to put on my underclothes because the Christian gentlemen that I might meet some ladies and shock them. I was also allowed to put on my vest. Then I was made to run the gauntlet of fourteen of these ruffians, who told me that they were not working men, but doctors, lawyers, real estate and business men. They tortured me and humiliated me in the most unspeakable manner. One of them was to put my cane in my rectum. Three hundred I. W. W.'s had gone through a similar torture before me by these Christian gentlemen."

Emma Goldman declared that she had seen many mobs, but that in no instance had the mobs been made up of working people, but always of the respectable citizens.

Anyhow the whole state of California is stirred up over this San Diego free speech fight. Spreckles Call in San Francisco and his papers in San Diego have done all they could to stir this mess into a patriotic stew, but the whole working class of every brand of organization is on to the game, and knows it is a class struggle. This fight is the greatest thing that ever happened in California to promote class consciousness. Everybody is asking what is the I. W. W. Let the good fight go on. All we need is to capture the workers' mind, when we have that we have all. And one of the best ways to capture it, is to make the capitalist press advertise what we stand for. All activities lead to revolution. Peace and submission is our greatest enemy at this stage of the game.

THE ART OF LECTURING.

While the I. W. W. is not in agreement with many of the ideas of Arthur M. Lewis of Chicago, it must be admitted by all that he has power as a lecturer and there are few who approach his equal as a seller of literature. His book of the title "The Art of Lecturing" should be in the hands of every speaker. We give a few extracts that are of value to I. W. W. agitators.

Hall Lectures.

"At the beginning, the voice should be pitched barely high enough for everybody to hear. This will bring that 'hush' which should mark the commencement of every speech. When all are quiet and settled, raise the voice so as to be heard by everybody, but no higher. Hold your energies in reserve; if you really have a lecture, you will need them later on."

"No lecturer who aims high should go upon a platform and confront an audience, except in cases of great emergency, without having worked out his opening sentences."

Lewis advises that in the beginning the current misconceptions regarding the subject in hand be exposed and then the speaker should speak deliberately upon the main topic. Do not talk so slowly as to convey the idea that you are unfamiliar with the subject. To close the lecture the threads of the subject should be drawn together and the delivery should be given in deeper tones and with more rapidity.

Advice is given on the matter of preparation of subject material and the necessity of being well informed on all related subjects.

"It was well enough in the middle ages for great conclaves of clericals to discuss sagely what language will be spoken in heaven, and how many angels could dance a saraband on the point of a needle, but the twentieth century is face to face with tremendous problems and the public mind clamors for a solution. It will listen eagerly to the man who knows and has something to say. But it insists that the man who knows no more than it knows itself, shall hold his peace."

Lewis advises short lectures, the absence of mannerisms, and the avoidance of hackneyed phrases and repetition of words.

Street Speaking.

Lewis advocates an entirely different method for street speaking and the crowds he is able to gather bear witness to the value of his methods.

Here is the program for the speaker: "He must plunge at once into the heart of his talk and put as much energy into addressing the first dozen as when the crowd grows larger. As soon as he adapts his voice and manner to the size of his crowd the crowd will stop growing. The only way to add another hundred is to talk as though they were already there. A hall lecture should have but one subject and stick to it because the audience is the same in its composition throughout. At a street meeting about half the audience is constantly changing, and hopping from one question to another has many advantages."

Long stories, which carry their point to the hearer before the speaker can send the shot home, are condemned and all stories except those of two or three sentences serve to distract the attention of the crowd. They pause to laugh and your spell upon them is broken.

"The street speaker should use short sentences of simple words. He should avoid oratory and talk as if he were telling something to another man and in dead earnest about it. I have watched a man talk to another man on the street forgetting the outside world completely and using forceful language and eloquent gestures. If such a man could only talk like that to an audience he would be surprised at his own success."

Courtesy should be shown to questioners and if the speaker keeps his temper on trying occasions he will gain favor among the audience thereby.

Literature Selling.

In this connection it is urged that no more than two books be sold at any one meeting, one at the opening and one at the close. The last book should be the most important one and the middle of the lecture should be so given as to bring attention to the subject discussed in the work. Ushers should be at hand

to see that the audience is supplied and upon efficient ushers depend largely the success of the sales. These should be skillful in making change so as to avoid delays, and should be painstaking enough not to slight any portion of the audience. Books, pamphlets and papers should always be sold with a view toward enlightening the audience and not as a mere scheme to enrich the treasury. The audience quickly detects the latter purpose and sales fall accordingly.

The example of how to sell books is too long for reproduction but the method is briefly as follows, taking Trautmann's "ONE BIG UNION."

First tell who Trautmann is, not to boom him, but for the purpose of showing that he is an authority upon that particular subject. Show his long and arduous work in the labor movement, giving facts about his training in the craft unions, his work as editor of the Brewery Workers' Journal, explain how he was one of the foremost founders of the I. W. W. and thus show that he was competent to do the work in hand.

Next deal with the object the author had in view in writing the pamphlet and show the necessity for the appearance of the work.

Deal next with the main subject of the book and then read a short but stirring extract.

In this particular case call attention to the chart, holding it up so that all can see and briefly explain it.

Lastly impress upon the audience the necessity of a careful reading of the book in order to gain vital knowledge on a subject that is agitating the entire civilized world, and which affects them deeply as wage workers.

Announce then the price and the ushers can attend to the sales.

Pamphlets by Austin Lewis, Wm. Thurston Brown, Vincent St. John and others can be handled substantially in the same manner.

The success of the I. W. W. depends greatly upon the methods used by those who appear as the expounders of Industrial Unionism. The above matter should be given careful consideration by all speakers and prospective agitators.

SCABS EXPELLED FROM I. W. W.

The following list of names are former members of local No. 253, I. W. W., Aberdeen, Wash.

These individuals have been expelled for scabbing on the I. L. A. at that point.

This is the treatment given to any persons who are found scabbing upon either craft union or unorganized workers while falsely holding membership in the Industrial Workers of the World.

- Ed Benner, card number 39525.
- P. E. Hammond, card number 39531.
- A. Burke, card number 35222.
- E. Jennings, card number 39534.
- C. F. Luke, card number 39584.
- G. Bush, card number 39587.
- G. Brown, card number 39510.
- John A. VonLobenberg, card number 39593.
- W. Spickelmeier, card number 39586.
- Bud Dixon, card number 39591.
- N. Peterson, card number 38969.
- Paul Lambrick, card number 39524.
- Dan Hyatt, card number 39523.
- John Rosenthal, card number 35204.

WHAT WAS DONE TO BEN REITMAN! By Citizens of San Diego the Night of May 14th, 1912.

(From a Sworn Statement.)

He was taken from the U. S. Grant Hotel by vigilantes, operating under police protection, placed into an automobile and taken to a point about twenty-three miles from the city. There all his clothing was taken from him. He was cursed in the vilest manner, beaten with clubs and with his own cane. His hair was pulled out of his head in handfuls. Lead pencils and fingers were stuck into his nostrils and ears. A cane was pushed into his rectum. His scrotum was twisted and he was beat upon the penis. He was tarred and grass and brush was rubbed into his skin. Cursed and reviled all the time. He was branded "I. W. W." and made to kiss the U. S. flag, and finally, bleeding, bruised and sore, set adrift on the prairie to perish.

Done by the vigilantes of San Diego, in the year 1912, to a man who had committed no offense and intended no offense.

These men are permitted to wear the American flag as a distinguishing emblem.

PETTYPIECE AND OTHERS ACQUITTED

Vancouver, B. C., May 29.—R. Parm Petty-piece and six other men charged with unlawful assemblage on the Powell street grounds during the free speech campaign in this city last January were acquitted tonight. The jury was out three hours.—News Item.

ORGANIZERS.

Any locals wishing organizers should communicate with the Joint Locals, Portland, Ore., 209 Davis street, stating wages, commission, whether fare will be advanced, etc. Speakers and organizers are Brown, Isler, Lawton, McDonald, Miller, Pancner and Reese in English, Krauss in English and German, and Ross in Italian.

We are in receipt of Vol. 1 and No. 1 of a brainstorm emanating from Hoquiam, Wash., bearing the title "The Home Defender." It is to be a monthly, devoted to fighting the I. W. W. in particular, although not slighting the red section of the Socialist party. We like the title and hereby pledge ourselves never to cease fighting until every worker in the world has a home to defend.

What injures Joe Eator injures you. Remember that.

ALBERT WILSON DEPORTED.

Houston, Tex., May 30, 1912.

Walker C. Smith, Fellow Worker: After being held excommunicado in San Diego jail, was taken out of same on the 26th inst., for U. S. deportation. Am leaving the Port Galveston today on North German Lloyd boat "Breslau." Notify San Diego local of proceeding.

The weather for the trip is ideal and I will enjoy the trip from Galveston to Bremen immensely. Hoping that this letter will find you in the usual spirits, I remain,

Yours for Industrialism,

ALBERT WILSON, Local 26, Denver.

DEATH GRASPS ROELLIG.

Robert Roellig, member of Bakery Workers' Local No. 46, I. W. W., Brooklyn, N. Y., died on May 17 as a result of internal injuries sustained in the course of his work.

Roellig was a baker of no mean ability, but his work forced him to arduous toil at night in the cellar bakeshops of Brooklyn. On the day of his death, after cleaning up the shop as was customary, Roellig started to carry a barrel of ashes and refuse to the street, and in so doing he strained some organs in his stomach. An ambulance was summoned and the fellow worker removed to the German hospital, where he died upon the operating table.

The funeral took place on the 20th, revolutionary services being held at the undertaking parlors at 10 a. m. Several singing societies rendered revolutionary songs, and among those who spoke briefly were fellow workers Schultz and Thormato. The casket was draped with a large red banner bearing the I. W. W. emblem and was decorated with flowers, the gift of local 46. The body was consigned to the flames in the Fresh Pond crematorium amid the playing of the "International" by the band.

Roellig was of German parentage and was but 23 years of age. He was, as Big Bill Hayward says, "too young to die." A better rebel and internationalist would be hard to find.

He made his fight against the profit system and added his mite toward wiping out the hell holes in which bakers are compelled to work. In the death of Robert Roellig the I. W. W. loses a valiant fighter and local 46 one of its best members.

LATE HAPPENINGS.

The following items were received too late to allow full particulars to appear in this issue.

The Portland street railway strike is off. Men returned to work at 25c a day increase. Are awaiting another favorable chance to gain balance of demands.

Two Socialist party speakers arrested in Aberdeen for street speaking. It is said a free speech fight will be declared if courts decide against the arrested men.

Thomas Whitehead was given a six months' sentence on a fake charge of allowing unsanitary conditions in a strike camp. Said camp complied with all health regulations. Every contractor's camp breaks the health act. No contractors are punished. This is class law.

Twenty-seven strikers were released from Kamloops jail and are back on the picket line. This should shame the chair-warmers.

The eight I. W. W. men sentenced at New Westminster, B. C., are Mendiko, 3 months; Holton, 2 months 28 days; Hurley, 2 months 26 days; Minitchi, 2 months 24 days; Julian, 2 months 22 days; Olson, 2 months 20 days; Rossi, 2 months 18 days; Salberg, 2 months 16 days.

Zielinski and Sebestyen, I. W. W. Hungarian organizers, are in charge of a strike at the American Radiator Co.'s plant at Buffalo, N. Y. A silent strike is predicted in the textile mills at Lowell, Mass.

J. E., in Solidarity, states that the B. T. W. has joined the I. W. W., 15,000 strong. We await an official report of same.

Three of the best boosters the "Industrial Worker" has written in within one week. One wants more strike news, the second wants more propaganda articles and editorial, the third wants more space devoted to internal organization affairs. The only way to please all three is to have an eight page paper. One third more effort on the part of each local will turn the trick. Get busy, you rebels.

In selling the song books at street and hall meetings it is well to announce the number of songs contained in the book, sing one of them if possible, read a portion of another and announce that the audience should join in the chorus. Then start the sales. Every local should have a bunch of these crowd gathering and interest holding song books on hand. See ad elsewhere.

In selling the "Worker" and "Solidarity" the best method is to announce the paper, tell briefly its distinct policy, state that it exists without capitalist advertising and therefore is not subsidized, read a portion of one of the most interesting news articles, show the crowd the headings, and then start the sale.

The Russian Labor Group in New York City, commenced publication on March 1st of a monthly paper, Golos Truda (Voice of Labor) advocating the principles of revolutionary syndicalism. The subscription price is 35 cents a year, 20 cents for 6 months. Foreign and Canada, 50 cents a year. Address Box 41, Station D., New York City.

One of the delegates to the Socialist party convention suggested that the reason Berger opposed "sabotage" was because it could not be pronounced with a Milwaukee accent.

DAMNABLE PLOT AGAINST WORKERS.

(Continued from page one.)

watching the San Diego experiment, and giving the vigilantes here all the encouragement possible. Commissioner Weinstock's conclusions regarding the structure of the I. W. W. are frequently quoted, and inferences of a Gripe Nuts Post character are drawn. The St. Louis Republic recently said: "In considering such a movement as the I. W. W. there is no need to pause over its history. It makes not the slightest difference where it came from. We know where it is going. It is headed straight for that red hell which has overtaken every rule of terror which the world ever saw. Nor is it necessary to consider the philosophy. It has none. It is mere brute ferocity. The tiger which springs on the traveler in the jungle has no philosophy—only a thirst for blood. He cannot be reasoned with—he must be overcome." Had the editor of the Republic been here the past two months he would have been inclined to insert the word "vigilante" in place of the letters "I. W. W.," and let it go at that.

On the 25th the school children of the town were gathered together by some would-be patriots and persuaded to sing national songs and listen to some vigilantes and ex-butchers with titles of "Colonel" and "Captain," who told what a glorious thing it is to be a patriot and love the flag, goblexer. Two days later a man tried to speak on the streets of San Diego, two blocks outside the restricted district and was mobbed and badly beaten by officers in uniform and men wearing U. S. flags. The flag was no protection to this man who had tried to exercise his constitutional right of Free Speech without first getting the O. K. of some real estate grafter. The speaker was A. B. Carson, who recently came here from Los Angeles. He was beaten by the officers, and then arrested on a charge of resisting an officer.

The papers state today that many cases of typhoid fever have been brought here from the west coast of Mexico by the U. S. transport Buford, but do not mention that the Buford is to be unloaded here.

The cases we have in court are dragging on very slowly. It seems to be impossible to try more than one a week of the street speaking cases, and of the conspiracy and attempt-to-murder charges there have been none brought into court yet. At the present rate it will take several years to get the cases all tried. The police department is trying to solve some of the cases by turning the men out and telling them to come back in a month or two for trial. It is the intention, however, to convict many of the men who are held on the more serious charges, as the officials have the idea that they have some of the leaders among them and want to make an example. STUMPY.

THE PATRIOTIC VIGILANTES.

In "The Prophet and the Ass" there appears a new national hymn to the tune of "America" which every vigilante of San Diego should sing at the top of his voice.

Ova tannas Siam
Geeva tanna Siam
Ova tannas.
Sucha tannas Siam
Inocan giffa tam'
Osucha nas Siam
Osucha nasi.

One bunch of men secured to scab upon the C. N. were found to be spending all their time discussing the various philosophies of the working class movement. At night they sang revolutionary songs. The boss noticed the lack of interest in the work and fred the bunch, whereat they went down the line singing "Hallelujah! The Boss is on the Bum!" Other strikers should try this piece on their piano.

IL PROLETARIO.

Il Proletario is an organ of the syndicalist movement, published in the Italian language. It expounds the principles of the I. W. W. Arturo Giovannitti, awaiting trial because of his activity in the great Lawrence strike is the editor. Subscription price is \$1 per year. Address 149 W. 4th street, New York City.

Songs! Songs!

To Fan the Flames of Discontent.
SONGS OF JOY!
SONGS OF SORROW!
SONGS OF SARCASM!
Songs of the Miseries That Are.
Songs of the Happiness To Be.
Songs that strip capitalism bare; show the shams of civilization; mock at the masters' morals; scorn the smug respectability of the satisfied class; and drown in one grand burst of passion the profit patriotism of the Plunderband.

SONGS! SONGS!
I. W. W. SONG BOOKS!
10c each, \$5.00 per hundred, \$35.00 per thousand, cash in advance. Order of the "Industrial Worker," Box 2129, Spokane, Wash.

Solidarity

Organ of the I. W. W., published in New Castle, Pa. A revolutionary weekly with up-to-date news of all Eastern labor matters. You need it as well as the Worker. Subscription \$1 per year, 13 weeks for 25c, bundle orders 1 1/2 cents per copy.

Address P. O. Box 628 New Castle, Pa.