

DIRECT ACTION IS LABOR'S WEAPON

DIRECT ACTION WILL GET THE GOODS

W EMANCIPATION W  
★ EDUCATION ★ ORGANIZATION

# Industrial Worker

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

VOL. 4 No. 31

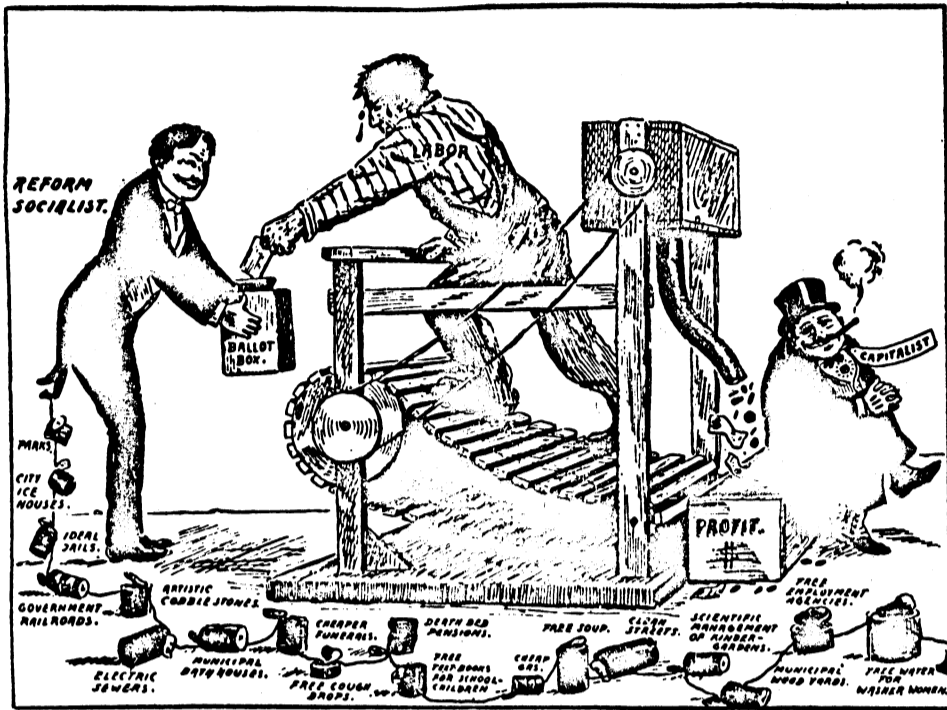
One Dollar a Year

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, OCT. 24, 1912

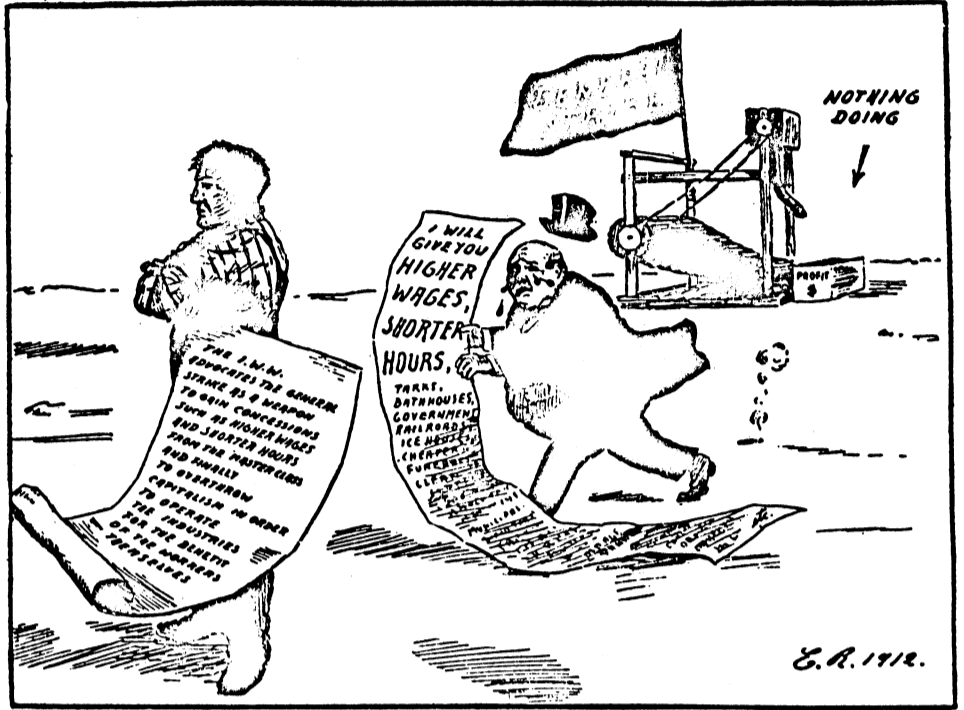
Six Months 50c

Whole Number 187

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



POLITICAL ACTION



DIRECT ACTION

## The Fighting Lumber-Jacks of Dixie

Since the close of the Civil War there has been a system of peonage in the south that would make chattel slavery seem like heaven in comparison.

From time to time authentic stories have come forth from the turpentine camps of men who were held in slavery by virtue of the power of the pump gun, the rifle, the blacksnake and the bloodhound.

Imprisonment for debt, supposed to have been abolished from the land, is one of the means by which the masters rule in the lumber camps and saw mills. The pluck-me company stores, where wages are paid in script, is another institution of slavery. To this is added the infamous blacklist and many slighter methods of holding the slave class in subjection.

Men have been seized on the railroads for "boating their way" and sentenced to 90 days in jail. Once behind the bars and in the clutches of the Kirby's carrion crows, these unfortunate workers are forced to toil for the period of their sentence, in the turpentine camps.

While working they are starved unless they agree to purchase extras to keep life in their bodies. And every extra means that much longer to slave in the death dealing industry.

Should one be so fortunate as to fill out the term without incurring debts he may or may not be set at liberty, but in case he is released these benefactors of the human race, these pals of the peons, these kind Christian gentlemen, telegraph ahead to the next town and the worker is again arrested on the charge of being a vagrant. Then the wearisome process is repeated.

Attempts to loaf are met with the blacksnake, while attempts to escape bring the rifle into play, or if the prisoner goes in hiding, it calls forth the use of the bloodhounds.

The workers, in the so-called "free towns" are but little better off. Their work is hard, the hours long, the pay not enough to keep the flame of life burning; the injuries number way up into the thousands and the death toll is enormous.

The spirit of resentment grew until finally A. L. Emerson, Jay Smith and some few others started to organize the men, by traveling in the guise of book agents, insurance solicitors and the like. The men took to the idea of ONE BIG UNION of Forest and Lumber Workers like a duck takes to water and the Brotherhood of Timber Workers, uniting black and white, young and old, sprang into existence. The peons of the camps had become the fighting lumber-jacks of Dixie.

Carrying on the campaign of organization more openly, the officers of the B. T. W. went from camp to camp, from mill to mill, and talked to the men from rented halls or from the public highway. Success attended their efforts and the membership grew to more than 15,000 in a surprisingly short space of time. Then occurred the "Grabow riot."

A. L. Emerson, president of the B. T. W., in company with many others, conducted a speaking tour of a number of closely connected camps. Refusing to speak at a town where they had knowledge that an attempt would be made to injure them, the party proceeded to

Grabow, La., and from the roadway in front of the Galloway Lumber company started to talk to the men employed.

Suddenly a shot rang out and a man standing beside Emerson, who was speaking, fell mortally wounded. The shot was fired from the office of the Galloway Lumber company. Immediately a fusillade of shots followed and some of the unionists succeeded in arming themselves. During the melee several union men and one scab were killed.

Emerson and sixty-four of his associates were arrested. So also was Galloway and some of the company thugs and gunmen. The latter were released upon bond and later the perjurer and prejudiced courts found no true bill against them and release followed. Emerson and the union men were held without bail and a true bill of conspiracy to commit murder brought against them. Later on charges of highway robbery and other absurd counts were brought against the men.

One of the fighting lumber-jacks died in jail as the result of wounds received from the hands of the company detectives. The others are now on trial for their lives.

The jury was secured on October 15 and is composed of seven farmers, one motorman, one salesman, one business man, one restauranter, and one machinist. All unionists, including the farmers who are members of the Renter's Union, were challenged by the state. No one who was known to have read a socialist or labor paper, or who expressed any sympathy with organized workers, was allowed to serve.

General Manager Sheffield Bridgewater of the Industrial Lumber company is reported to have said: "I'd give \$20,000 to see A. L. Emerson hang." The Southern Lumbermen's Association has deposited more than \$100,000 to secure the conviction of Emerson and his imprisoned fellow workers, and an able staff of lawyers are hovering around the scene like buzzards. The notorious and infamous Wm. J. Burns, who states himself that a detective is about the lowest thing imaginable, and who bribed whole counties in the state of Oregon in order to aid the Lumber Trust in stealing lands by railroading innocent men to jail on perjured testimony, is handling the case as well.

The situation requires that great solidarity be shown and financial aid given to the men on trial. To neglect to do so would be criminal. We owe it to these men who are fighting our battles in the south to stand behind them to the best of our ability. We should aid them because they are wage workers who are fighting the class struggle. And it is doubly important to the organization of the I. W. W. that aid be rendered for these men are now a part of the ONE BIG REVOLUTIONARY UNION.

Send all the cash you can spare to Jay Smith, Box 78, Alexandria, La.

Victoria locals recently held a successful meeting on behalf of the B. T. W. After paying expenses, they were able to forward \$20.00 to the fighting lumber jacks on the firing line. Will your local hold a meeting and send the proceeds to Jay Smith, Secretary B. T. W. Defence? The address is P. O. Box 78, Alexandria, La.

## Evidence Favors B. T. W.

Alexandria, La., Oct. 19.—(Special Telegram to the "Worker").—Shiley Baxton, star witness for the state in the Grabow trial, testified that John Galloway said: "They shan't speak. Don't let them speak." That "the men working at the Galloway mill had all been drinking heavily and most of them were pretty well organized; that the liquor was served at the commissary an hour before the union men arrived. The commissary man objected to the selling them more, but Martin Galloway, President of the Galloway Lumber Company, said: "Hell, no. Pour into them until the union men come up," that A. T. Vincent, the lumber trust gunman, for whose murder the boys are being tried; said he would "like to kill a union scoundrel." After firing was over Galloway and George Green came out of mill office and shot at the fugitives running away."

Yesterday several state witnesses testified that Galloway's men had been drinking all day.

All the machinery of justice is against us, yet nothing but lack of funds can beat us.

COVINGTON HALL.



WILLIAM WOOD

Blessed is this geek, for he has inherited the earth. Divinely appointed to the stewardship of the textile mills, he paid a seven-dollar weekly wage to the workers and suffered little children to come unto him and hand out a few pennies daily for drinking water while slaving at the looms. Consider the thieves of the Woolen Trust, how they toil not, neither do they spin, yet Herod, with hands so gory, was a piker compared with any of these.

## Is Perjury The Rule In The Ettore Case?

Salem, Mass., Oct. 19.—(Special Telegram to the "Worker").—On Tuesday, October 16, a jury was finally secured to try Ettore, Giovannitti and Caruso.

Since the late forenoon of the 17th inst. the witnesses for the prosecution have been heard, some ten in number. They have so far developed no case against the defendants. Their testimony shows that speeches and conversations have been distorted, misrepresented and suppressed in their most essential parts; that the state and local police at Lawrence, together with District Attorney Atwill, have consulted in the preparation of the case and in the coaching of witnesses; that one of the policemen, Gallagher, admitted he owed his appointment to American Woolen Company influences; that the strikers' committee, which is the alleged hub of the conspiracy, to incite to the violence that led to Annie Lapizzo's death, and the creation of Ettore, as suggested by Mayor Scanlon in a public speech; that Ettore was a factor for peace, having on one occasion prevented a serious clash between a parade and a company of military; that the rioting which Ettore and Giovannitti are accused of inciting began on January 12th, before the arrival of either, and was an outgrowth of the unheralded wage reduction in conformity with the newly inaugurated fifty-four-hour law.

The testimony further showed that the street car riot on the morning of January 29th, which Ettore and Giovannitti are alleged to have organized and incited, was permitted and tolerated by the police and militia, who looked on and did nothing to prevent it; that Caruso, according to his own alleged voluntary conversations with a Lawrence police inspector and a state police captain, in the cell room of the Lawrence police station, was not present at

the scene of Annie Lapizzo's death when the latter occurred. All this and much more has been shown in favor of the defendants by the prosecution's own witnesses.

It is the opinion of onlookers at Salem, that the case of the state is a police frame-up inspired by capitalist interest in Lawrence.

It is the belief that both local and state police are committing perjury in furtherance of a definite policy decided on in advance.

It is the further belief that the judge is unfair in his rulings against the defense. He ruled out the questions put to Donohue, Boston American reporter, on the dynamite plant, and intended to show that a combination of others had been effected to do the very things the defendants are charged with doing. The judge also ruled out a motion admitting a conversation which a Lawrence police inspector and a state police captain are alleged to have had with Caruso in the cell room of the Lawrence police station and which favors very much of the third degree, and which was objected to on the grounds of incompetency, irrelevancy and immateriality at this time, as Caruso had not been put on the stand, or informed of his rights, and as the alleged conversation shows that he was not at the shooting, whereas the prosecution contends he was. Both officers testified that Caruso spoke English intelligently, whereas he is an illiterate Italian, requiring the services of an interpreter.

The jury does not show signs of being favorably impressed by the evidence. Outside the court room, where the attendance is increasing daily, the sentiment is to the effect that the prosecution has not shown anything as yet. Prisoners and counsel are confident.—Ebert.

## Notes From The Class Struggle

Laundry workers in Prince Rupert, B. C., recently formed a local of the I. W. W.

I. W. W. members at Richmond, Cal., recently held a meeting protesting against the imprisonment of members of the Brotherhood of Timber Workers in the Southern Lumber district.

On October 6 in Winnipeg, Can., two I. W. W. organizers were arrested. A large parade to the jail doors made such a strong wave of protest that the police released their victims. A large meeting was held in the evening and several new members secured. Winnipeg local has already gained several hundred members, mostly Russians and Poles, and now the English speaking workers are commencing to join.

Mid-day meetings held by the I. W. W. in front of the Brooklyn Cordage Co.'s plant, Brooklyn, caused the manager to hire a band to play each noon hour. The agitators then circulated among the men and carried on their agitation while listening to the music the bosses so kindly furnished.

## HANDS ACROSS THE SEA.

"Congratulating the Industrial Workers of the World for their efforts on behalf of free speech and the fight put up by the organization at San Diego, California, U. S. A." Sent with fraternal greetings from members here in Sydney of this worldwide combination of slaves.—George G. Reeve, Secretary, Australian Administration.



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

## Machinery and Unemployment

The following statistics compiled by the Brewery Workers' Journal are a sufficient indication of the displacement of the workers by machinery to cause deep thought and immediate action:

"In making bread boxes, three workmen can do the work of thirteen box makers by old methods.

In leather manufacture, modern methods have reduced the necessary number of workers from 5 to 50 per cent.

A carpet measuring and brushing machine, with one operator, will do the work of 15 men by the old method.

In the manufacture of flour, modern improvements save 75 per cent of the manual labor that once was necessary.

By the use of coal mining machines 160 miners can mine as much coal in the same time as 500 miners by the old methods.

One boy, by machinery, in turning wood work and materials for musical instruments, performs the work of 25 men by the old methods.

In the manufacture of boots and shoes, the work of 500 operatives is now done by 100—a displacement of wage earners of 80 per cent—by aid of machinery.

In stove dressing, twelve co-laborers, with a machine, can dress 12,000 staves in the same time that the same number of workmen, by hand, could dress 2500 staves.

In the cotton mills the labor has been reduced about 50 per cent. Now one weaver manages from two to ten looms, where one loom was formerly tended by one worker.

In the manufacture of bricks, improved devices save one-tenth of the labor; and in the manufacture of fire bricks, 40 per cent of the manual labor is displaced.

In the manufacture of agricultural implements, 600 operatives, with machinery, including 18 classes of wage earners do the work of 2145 wage earners, without machinery, displacing 1545 workers.

The introduction of machinery in the manufacture of children's shoes during the last thirty years has displaced six times the manual labor now required, and the product of the manufacturer has been reduced 50 per cent to the consumer.

In the manufacture of wall paper, one worker, by the aid of machinery, does the work of 10 workers by manual labor; and in cutting and drying paper by machinery four men and six girls do the work of 100 operators by the old methods.

In manufacturing gun stocks, one man, by manual labor, was able to turn and fit one gun stock in one day of ten hours, while three men by a division of labor and the use of machinery, can turn and fit 120 to 150 gun stocks in ten hours. This displaces the work of 444 to 49 wage-earners.

Do you know what this means for the worker, this constant, this almost miraculous improvement in machinery? When thousands of men are displaced by the installment of a new machine in a factory, it means thousands of men out of work, thousands of men tramping the streets looking for work. Thousands of men lengthening the bread lines of our great industrial centers.

And thousands of men out of work and clamoring for a job means the lowering of wages for those who still hold their jobs because competition always cuts down wages.

The invention and improvement of machinery today means hunger and misery for great armies of working men and women.

Before the workers there is a prospect of a still further development of this tendency. Machinery is destined to do the bulk of the work of the world. But why should those who create the machines be forced into the ranks of the unemployed because of their labors in the past? The answer is that the workers lack power.

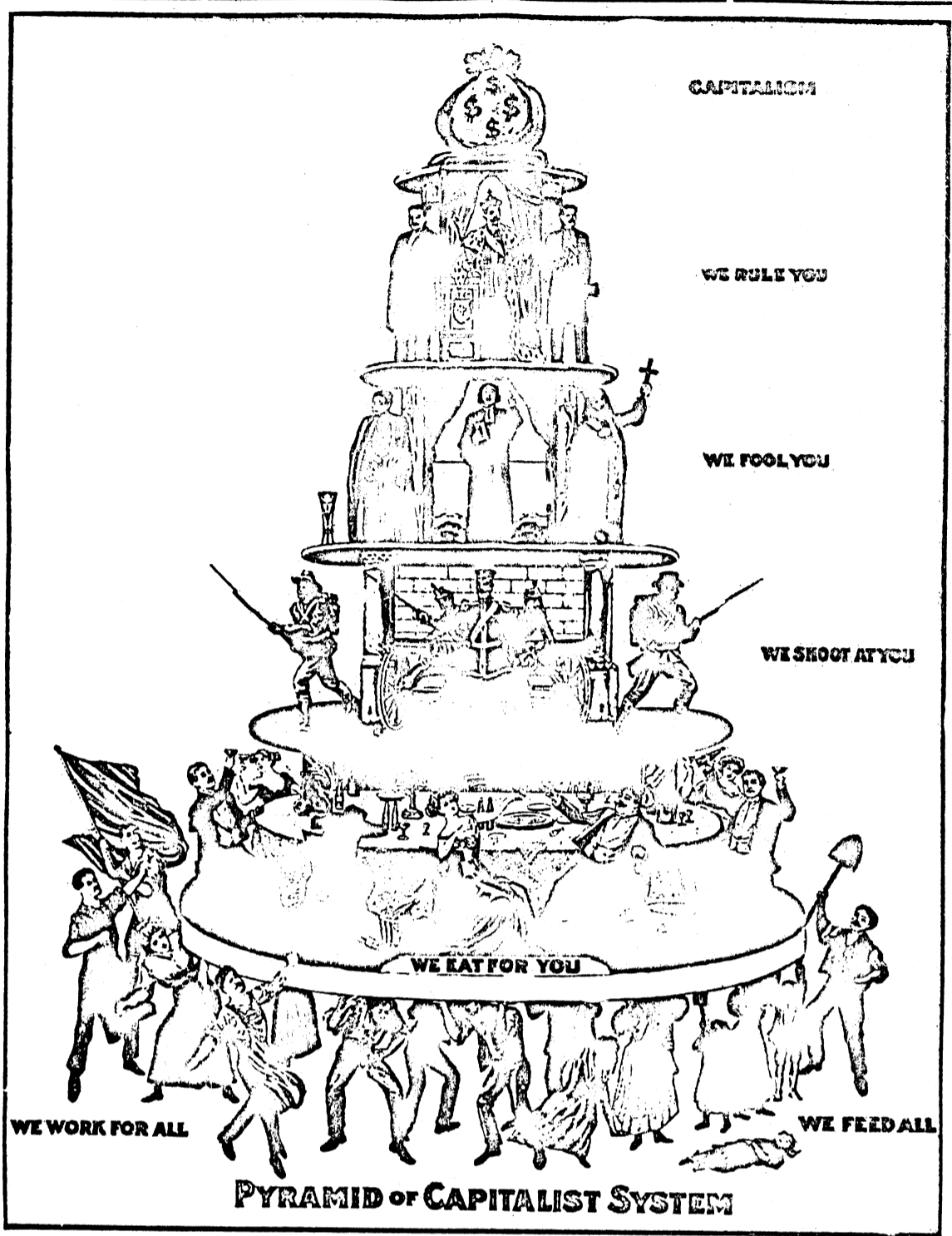
These conditions will continue until the workers organize at the point of production in ONE BIG UNION which will fight the every day battle, will shorten hours to a point where more and more of the unemployed will be given employment, and will, when a sufficiently strong and militant organization is secured, overthrow the wage system and seize the machinery of production on behalf of those who produced it—that is for themselves, the workers of the world.

Revolutionary Industrial Unionism and Direct Action are the only hope of the working class.

**WHY I AM A REVOLUTIONIST**  
From the pen of Rosa Marcus comes a little pamphlet called "Why I am a revolutionist." It deals with revolutionary ideals and tactics, and discusses fearlessly such matters as government, property, the Church, crime, prostitution, war, the tramp, love and marriage, and woman. The writer is a bright young rebel who still lacks several years of being out of her teens. The pamphlet, which sells for ten cents, is published by the progressive educational league of San Francisco, and can be obtained by addressing L. Markus, 3321 22nd Street, San Francisco, Cal.

**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 169 W. 4th Street, New York City.

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



The "Pyramid of the Capitalist System," as shown above, is one of the most famous pictures of the revolutionary movement. It originated in Europe many years ago and has been adapted to American dress to some extent. There is no doubt of its great propaganda value. It gives Capitalism at a glance.

At the base of the social pyramid we have the working class, composed of men, women and children. On their backs rests the whole structure of society and their every move causes a tremor to run through all other sections. They are the foundation of every social order and, once united, can overthrow the system so as to carry on production for themselves. The workers feed all of society—they work for all of society.

Above them is a representation of the capitalist class proper. This class is depicted as wining and dining, amid carousal and high revelry, without a thought other than contempt for those who produce the wealth of the world. The women are unthinking dolls, with low-neck gowns and still lower morals and ideals, while the men have all the faults of swine yet none of their virtues. There are those members of the useless class who have no part in dog dinners and monkey suppers, yet are living from the exploitation of the toilers and, therefore, are thieves. Abraham Lincoln once said "I hold that if God Almighty had meant some people to do all the working and others to do all the eating, he would have made some all stomachs and others all hands." Leaving God out of the case, it is certain that once the workers do their own thinking, they will soon thereafter do their own eating. Why do you workers, who produce the choicest viands and who alone can prepare them for the table, allow another class to eat for you?

The next platform shows the soldiers, the armed force of capitalism. These are the hired murderers who, from a false love of a country of which they have been expropriated, and from a distorted idea that imaginary boundary lines are sacred, are busily engaged in defending the frontier of riches—the strong boxes of the robber class. These poor deluded fools go to war to conquer new markets for the master class and murder men against whom they have no grudge. When wounded they are patched up by Red Cross nurses in order that they may resume their positions as bullet-stopping targets. Meanwhile the chaplains of both armies are busy praying to some mysterious personage beyond the sun to have victory perch upon the banners of both contending forces. It is pleasing to note that the workers are awakening and recruits are becoming scarcer each year. Discontent is rife in the Army and Navy, and "agitators" are busy fanning the flames. Even now the masters are oftentimes afraid to use the soldiers for their original purpose of shooting the workers.

Above the soldiers, on the third platform, are the preachers

and priests, whose philosophy and teaching in every day and age has been opposed to progress. These robed gentlemen have ever sided with the oppressors against the oppressed. In the past they justified negro chattel slavery by quoting "Some are born to serve and some are born to rule," and today are placing the seal of approval upon a most damnable slavery by mumbling "The poor ye have always with ye," and admonishing workers to be meek and humble here below that they may "get pie in the sky when they die." Kipling has well said that:

"The toad beneath the harrow knows  
Exactly where each toothpoint goes;  
The butterfly beside the road  
Preaches contentment to the toad."

And the "soul aviators" are the contentment peddlers whose mission is to fool the workers.

Next in order are the figure heads, the kings, czars and presidents, representing alike the bloody Czar of Russia, the degenerate King of Spain, and our own pride, "Injunction Bill," the fat errand boy of Wall street. Not being worthy of further discussion, the apex of the pyramid is the next to be noted.

Here is the acme, the pinnacle, the crowning glory of this social system. Gold, symbolic of wealth, is the alpha and omega of Capitalism's existence. For Gold, men are overworked and starved, women are forced into sweatshops and houses of prostitution, and babies are mangled in the mills; for Gold, the Titanic sunk and hundreds were murdered; for Gold, the Iroquois fire-curtain was sold as asbestos; for Gold, the Slocum steamer had sawdust life preservers; for Gold, the Triangle shirtwaist factory had no proper fire exits; for Gold, the Primero, Drakesboro, Cherry and other mines were allowed to be death traps; for Gold, food is adulterated with poisons, clothing is produced with shoddy, and houses are allowed to stand empty while men and women walk the streets; and for Gold, there is no crime on the calendar that the capitalist class will not commit.

This is the picture of capitalism the poster gives. It is not nice—but it is true. Ask yourself "Is Capitalism worth keeping?" and if the answer is "No!" then join the fighting I. W. W. and help to overthrow wage slavery, building at the same time the foundation of the next social order.

We have "Pyramid" posters, twice the size of the above picture, and very much clearer, beautifully lithographed in several colors on heavy white enameled paper. These can be had for 15c each or \$1.00 a dozen. Post cards of the "Pyramid" are two for five cents, 25c a dozen or \$1.00 a hundred. Orders should be sent to the Industrial Worker, Box 2129, Spokane, Washington.

## Observations From The Inside

San Diego, Jail, Oct. 7, 1912.  
It is early Monday morning and true to their slave instincts my fellow prisoners are already astir. It never occurs to them that the "waiter" will not deliver breakfast until nearly nine o'clock. I suppose it is a habit, for as I gaze from our bedroom window I can see the Free Born Citizens mustering upon the foundations of a new hotel called the "Lubin," which they are erecting for their Masters, upon the other side of the street.

It has been an interesting and instructive study to watch the Dig-in-ity of Labor perform its function for the boss. It is now about quarter to eight and already the slaves are unpacking their tools and climbing into position to have a good start in their eight hour race against each other.

Ah! There goes the best pupil of the Taylor's Scientific Speeding-up Process, with his white overalls on; he is already stripped off, waiting for his master's voice. He is a splendid "bricklaying machine," and like all machinery is unable to think for himself. If he did think he would realize that the faster he builds the sooner he will be out of a job, and that means out of his rented home. In fact, the faster he builds houses, the sooner he will be "homeless." Gee, it's a great system.

Hello! There is our friend the Carpenter—we have named him the "Bell Horse" because he is always in the lead. One morning he started work five minutes before the whistle blew, but we shouted at him so that he was forced to wait, much against his will. I don't think he has quite forgiven us yet. We are sorry if we have offended him but it was necessary for us to prevent him from scabbing on himself as well as us.

But there seems to be something "missing" from this troupe of "gladiators" this morning; ah, here it is, "Come, rejoice with us, for we have found that which was lost," it was the nine year old boy who drives the horse attached to the hoist on this Union (?) Job. We were afraid that something serious might have happened to him but he was only hiding behind the bosses lunch box. Let us thank our politicians for the Child Labor Laws, and let us thank our craft unions for enforcing the same. What would have happened to this nine year old boy if he did not have their Protection?

We are pleased to note that our remarks regarding child labor, speeding up, etc., so annoyed the foreman that he requested the "waiters" in our hotel to stop the "guests" from criticizing "his job." It was rather rough on him because it is his first job as foreman and he wants to "make good," but we are advocates of Free Speech and we would criticize Jesus Christ if he attempted to work a boy of that age.

Kipling says "The female of the species is more sane than the male." I think there is some truth in this for, after trying to shame the men without success we directed our vocal efforts at the opposite sex and had the satisfaction of enlisting their attention. They are now installing an electric hoist so we leave them to their fate.

It is now getting close to the breakfast hour and like all caged animals at feeding time the wage workers are getting restless. It shows itself in various ways, chiefly in marching and in argument. Our latest two "visitors" are airing their vocal talent, also their knowledge of local affairs on the question of "morals."

The big slave who was arrested for being without a job is especially bitter against "graft," his contention being that if Keno Wilson had not run the "ladies of easy virtue" out of the "Canary Cottage" because they would not pay for "protection," all would be well. The other one argues that if he would only be "moderate in his demands" it would be all right, but how could two houses like the "Frisco House" and the "Reliance" afford to pay One Hundred and Fifty Dollars each per month for protection. "Of course," says he, "since the Purty League got on the Chief's trail he has to see his 'Viclet' in the Police Station, which naturally makes him sore on the others."

What this has to do with unemployment is not made clear, but the "waiters arriving with the breakfast, we adjourned with the unanimous opinion that things were pretty rotten, but perhaps, after the State Convention of the Federation of Labor has been wined and dined and welcomed by our masters, it may be all right—for the boss, I mean. Say, I wonder whether those A. F. of L. guys w... ever get wise and kick the sacks out.

Yours for the whole cheese, and to hell with the Bosses.  
R. GOSDEN.

**LAUGH AT WORKER'S INJURIES**  
Peter Paulski, a steam shovel piltman working for the McDougal Construction Co., was recently caught between the jack and the steam shovel and was badly crushed. Both hips were dislocated.  
He was immediately removed to the bunk house where he remained for six hours, passing over a pint of blood.  
The foreman, Conrad Frisk, is said to have laughed at the injuries, and to have allowed three trains to pass without putting Paulski on board so that he might be taken where his injuries could be attended to.  
These "humane" conditions are to be found in most construction camps. In fact, all contractors gain their wealth at the price of murder committed upon the workers. The toilers are becoming rebellious, however, and things are going to be changed before very long.

# Report of the General Executive Board of the Industrial Workers of the World

Seventh Annual Convention Held in Chicago, Illinois, September 17 to 27, 1912

To the Delegates, Seventh Annual Convention Industrial Workers of the World.

Fellow Workers: We herewith submit to you a record of our actions on the various matters that came before us since the adjournment of the Sixth Annual Convention.

We also submit, herewith, suggestions and recommendations which we believe will be of interest and benefit to the organization.

MOTION NO. 1—Young vs. Moore. Appeal of Young from the action of Local 84, St. Louis.

The G. E. B. voted to sustain the appeal. MOTION NO. 2—Regarding calling a convention of the Lumber Workers Locals in order to organize National Union in that industry.

The Board voted in favor.

MOTION NO. 3—Re. Constitution of the Central Committee German and Hungarian Branches of Chicago, Ill. Motion carried.

MOTION NO. 4—Re. appeal from action of Local 84, Branch 1 in expelling Wm. Young.

Board voted in favor of appeal.

MOTION NO. 5—Re. request to reconsider expulsion of F. G. Moore from Local 84, I. W. W.

Board voted not to reinstate.

MOTION NO. 6—Re. increase in salary of Assistant Editor, "Industrial Worker."

Board voted that increase be granted.

MOTION NO. 7—Re. Appeal of W. S. Short from action of Local 179, New York.

Appeal sustained.

MOTION NO. 8—Re. proceedings and constitutions of National Industrial Union of Forest and Lumber Workers. Motion carried.

MOTION NO. 9—Re. accepting application for affiliation from the Brotherhood of Timber Workers.

The Board voted to accept the application for affiliation.

## STRIKE FINANCES.

An estimate of the amount of money expended for relief and other expenses incidental to handling strikes in the year past, shows that \$101,504.05 were expended in handling strikes involving a total of 75,152 strikers and their families, lasting over a period of seventy-four weeks in the aggregate.

The problem of financing strikes is a question that should commend the earnest attention, not only of this convention, but of each and every local union after the close of the convention. It is a foregone conclusion that there is a limit to the ability of the workers to contribute to the support of strikes. With the ever growing tendency to involve larger and larger bodies of workers in the struggles for better conditions, it is but a question of a short time until this limit will be reached. The present and future conditions of modern industry do now and will continue to make it necessary that large numbers of the workers take an active part in every struggle for better conditions. There is but one way in which this situation can be met. That is, that the workers must be educated to carry on the struggle for better conditions without leaving the shops, except when it is absolutely necessary. In which event, they must be educated to adapt themselves to every requirement of each particular case and be prepared to return to work with their organization intact before they are starved into submission.

It is safe to assume that the employers will resort to the use of the lockout in order to meet these tactics and an effective answer to the lockout will have to be devised by the members of this organization. In our humble judgment the answer to the lockout is to extend the influence of the organization so that whenever necessary the workers can paralyze every industry in the country by a general strike of short duration repeated as often as is necessary to get results.

We think that it will be found that the employing class will not be willing to lose the profits accruing to them from the labor of 15,000,000 workers because some part of the employing class uses the lockout to subjugate a part of the workers.

We recommend that blank forms for compiling information relative to strikes be designed and furnished all local unions by the general organization and that the local unions see to it that full information concerning strikes is furnished the general organization at all times.

## THE McNAMARA CASE.

Since the adjournment of the last Convention, the National Erectors Association and Manufacturers and Merchants Association of California, operating through the Burns Detective Agency, arrested J. B. McNamara, Ortie MacMangal and J. J. McNamara, charged with dynamiting the Los Angeles Times building at Los Angeles, California.

The two first named were arrested at Detroit, Mich., and J. J. McNamara at Indianapolis, Ind. The methods used in arresting these men and conveying them across the country to California, was in violation of all due process of law and furnishes another glaring example of what legal statutes do not mean when the liberty and lives of members of the working class are involved.

The arrest of these men was followed by a series of illegal and unlawful raids upon the records and property of the organization with which they are connected. Upon news of the arrest being made public, the General Executive Board of the I. W. W. issued a call for a general strike of all organized and unorganized workers in the country, as a protest against the high handed methods used by the States and private detective agencies in the case.

After many months in jail, the trial of J. B. McNamara was commenced, and while the jury was still being selected, a compromise was arranged between the State and Defense whereby J. B. and J. J. McNamara plead guilty and consented to take a sentence of life and fifteen years, respectively. With the guilt or innocence of these men, we are not concerned, nor are we in any position to find fault with the plea of guilt entered by them. Believing as we do, however, that the case in itself holds valuable lessons for the working class, we desire to call the attention of the membership to those phases of the case which, in our judgment, are worthy of careful consideration.

The case, in the first place, demonstrates beyond doubt, that no legal safeguard that can be invoked to protect any member of the working class who incurs the enmity of the employers by standing between them and unlimited exploitation of the workers. Second, in spite of the fact that the International Union to which these men belonged, was affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, that organization did not come to their assistance as it should have done. The position of the A. F. of L. in the case was one of half-hearted support and assurances that all they desired was a fair and impartial trial, when the history of the past proves that it is not possible for any member of the working class to get a fair and impartial trial in the courts of the employers. The only exceptions to this rule are cases wherein the workers of this country have been sufficiently aroused and sufficient money collected to enable the Defense to meet forces of the employers on equal terms. In the case of the McNamaras, the financial resources of the Defense were not sufficient to enable their attorneys to cope with the prosecution and the moral support guaranteed these members of the working class was practically nil, so far as the American Federation of Labor was concerned. The most striking object lesson of the case in our mind, however, is the fact that in spite of the handicap set forth above, the Defense were enabled to force the prosecution to agree to a compromise verdict and the National Erectors Association and Manufacturers and Merchants Association of California, were forced to content themselves with imprisoning these two men instead of having them executed according to their original plan. In our judgment, this compromise is but an indication of the progress that has been made in the past twenty-five years in this country. We do not believe that the interests concerned in the prosecution of the McNamaras are any less blood-thirsty than those who were instrumental in executing Spies, Parsons and their comrades in 1887. We do believe, however, that the working class of this country have progressed to the extent that the real rulers of the United States recognize the danger that existed for themselves and their class if the lives of these men were taken as a sacrifice to the greed of the National Erectors Association.

We believe that the progress made in the past 25 years should tend to encourage every fighter in the ranks of labor to redouble their efforts in the years that are to come and we feel sure that if they do

so, it will not be many years until the struggle for economic freedom will have been won and jails and gallows will no more claim the victims of capitalist greed.

**STRIKE AND LEGAL EXPENSE.**  
The cost of defending members of the working class that are selected as victims to appease the wrath of the employers, will also increase as time goes on. The membership of the I. W. W. must strive with all the energy that they have, to perfect the organization to such an extent that they will be able to cause the employers to lose profits whenever they attempt to victimize any member of the working class because of that worker's activity and ability in the labor movement.

The only effective weapon that the workers have with which to meet this condition, is to render unproductive the machinery of production with which they labor, and have access to. Militant direct action in the industries of the world is the weapon upon which they must rely and which they must learn to use.

It is imperative that the attention of the membership be called to the obligation that follows the receipt of financial and other help from their fellow workers.

It is with a deep sense of gratitude that we acknowledge the solidarity so well expressed by the members of the working class who rallied to the support of the members in all sections of the country when they were engaged in the struggle for better conditions.

This sense of gratitude cannot be repaid by an expression of appreciation alone, and it should be the effort of every member of this organization to see that our sense of gratitude and solidarity finds expression in a substantial manner whenever any part of the workers are engaged in a struggle with the boss.

It is incumbent, however, that the organization at all times keep in mind that it is a fighting organization, and as such does not depend upon its financial resources in order to successfully fight the employing class. This point should be emphasized in the future as it has been in the past. The struggles just closed have furnished proof that the contentions of the I. W. W. in this regard have been based upon solid ground. They have stood the test and proved to be correct.

The attack made by the emissaries of the employing class through the medium of their courts upon the strike funds of the Lawrence strike, is but a warning as to what can be expected along that line in the future.

The delegates should give this development their careful attention and see if they cannot devise ways and means that will prove effective in meeting this latest tactic of the employing class.

It is to be expected that as the organization of the workers grows in power and influence, it will be met with every weapon at the command of the employing class. So long as the employing class relies upon open and hostile moves against the organization, we need have no fear as to the outcome of the contest. Such opposition, however bitter and brutal it may become, will but prove the fitness of the membership of this organization for the position that they have pre-empted for themselves as the vanguard of the army of labor in its march to economic freedom.

Open opposition will but serve to develop the necessary qualifications that fit the workers to undertake and accomplish the freedom of the human race from the bondage of wage slavery.

It is only when the employers recognize that the policy of open opposition will not get the desired result for them, and begin to cater to, and fraternize with, the I. W. W. that real danger will face the organization. It is then that the membership will have to double their vigilance and repel every overture of friendship that may be made to the organization or any part of it. Friendship of the employing class or any part of it will mean death to any organization of the workers so far as the interests of the workers as a class are concerned.

The only safeguard that the membership of the organization have against this danger is the proper education of the membership as to their real class interests; the steadfast adherence to the policy of at all times keeping the class lines distinctly drawn in the organization and the rejection of any and all alliances with any organization other than those composed wholly of members of the wage working

class and standing upon the fundamental basis of the class struggle for possession of the machinery of production for and by the workers as a class; no alliance open or otherwise with any organization not committed to the waging of that struggle at the point of production only—in the work shops of the world. No entangling alliances with any part of the employing class should be tolerated, however alluring the prospect that is held out as an excuse for such alliance or the prospects for immediate gain may be.

With the gaining of a greater amount of economic control by the workers enrolled as members of the I. W. W. it is but natural to see the batteries of the employing class loosed upon the organization. A campaign of vituperation and slander has been inaugurated that should serve to firmly establish the conviction that the organization is on the right road to the goal of working class dominion over industry. It is to be expected that in proportion as the position of the I. W. W. is correct, it will be reflected in the bitterness of the opposition that it will encounter from the agents of the employing class in every walk of life and wherever found. It is likewise to be expected that this campaign of slander and abuse will serve to deceive some members of the working class who lack the experience and the knowledge flowing from experience to enable them to judge the reasons for this opposition.

Not the least effective weapon in this program of deceiving and misleading the workers as to their true economic interest is the aid and assistance rendered the employing class by the small coterie of mental bankrupts that have infested the socialist movement of America. One wing of this degenerate aggregation, composed of millionaire silk mill owners, petty business men of doubtful business ability and totally devoid of integrity, a small number of deluded workers with petrified tissues where their brains should be, and a number of barrel house bums whose sole claim to distinction is that they periodically appear upon a ballot appealing for the suffrage of the voters in order that they may avoid some useful service in return for their sustenance, devote most of their time repeating, with parrot-like brilliancy of intellect, every foul slander that has been coined by mouth pieces of the existing order of things since the world's workers first began the struggle for supremacy. The other wing composed of a larger number of deluded wage workers, whose misery and desire for economic freedom is taken advantage of, by as unscrupulous a gang of parasites as ever traded upon the ignorance and misery of any people; business failures who, not successful in establishing themselves securely upon the backs of the workers, are devoting their petty talents to further misleading them in order to curry favor with the masters of the bread and thus enable them to win a place at the pie counter of politics; self appointed saviors who failed to make a livelihood at the profession of saving souls who now mouth revolutionary phrases with all the unctious that they once exhorted their superstitious dupes to place their hopes for relief in another and—for all they knew to the contrary—non-existent world; shyster lawyers whose mental equipment prevented them from success in competition with better equipped members of that profession, all join in the campaign of slander against a real expression of the workers and their efforts to perfect an organization on class lines that will be effective in the struggle for freedom. With few notable exceptions, the press of this institution is filled with parrot-like repetitions of the abuse always used against the workers by agents of the employing class. The agents of the employing class have at least the excuse that they are paid to do the dirty work of their masters. These others have no excuse except it be that they are desirous of scabbing the ones now holding the job out of their positions.

Professing to be neutral, they use up barrels of ink in parroting the false accusations hurled against the organization by the Kirbys, Posts, and Otis of the employing class. In times of struggle they are silent until forced to take some note of the fights made by the organization, or in hopes of making campaign material out of the success attending the efforts of the workers in the struggles. Then they will be found in the front making claims as to the value of their services that only serve to establish them as petty politicians at-

tempting to take credit to themselves for success achieved by those whom they have reviled and ridiculed to the best of their mean ability.

Your organization has been accused of preaching violence in spite of the fact that in no word or line in the literature of the organization can be quoted to prove the accusation.

You are charged with being murderers in spite of the fact that in the many struggles taken part in by the organization no human life has been taken by any member of the organization regardless of the provocation offered.

You are charged with advocating a policy that will lead to bloodshed when the fact is that the program advocated by your organization offers the only possible method by which bloodshed can be avoided or reduced to a minimum.

Deprived of an opportunity to labor except at uncertain periods, forced by present circumstances to be content with a small portion of the wealth that your brain and muscle brings into being, you are characterized as bums, tramps and worthless loafers by the very individuals who spoil good paper coining excuses for the parasite classes, because, forsooth, they, the parasites, "are victims of the system."

Professing to be for the overthrow of capitalist property, they are found endeavoring to instill into the minds of the now awakening proletariat a reverence for capitalist property that can serve no other purpose than to prolong the reign of capitalism.

We desire to emphasize in this report that we place no strictures upon any members of the working class who in all sincerity are connected with the same institution as those who are proving themselves only too willing to do the work of capitalist agents. To these, we have but one feeling—that of class solidarity and we earnestly request all members of the working class who today are being misled and duped by this element in the revolutionary movement to thoroughly investigate the conduct of those with whom they are associated, and we believe that if they will do so, their class interests will demonstrate to them that the role played by their officials and press, can but react against the interest of the working class.

It would be unwise in reviewing the past year of the organization's progress if we omitted to call the attention of the members to the pretensions of friendship that are beginning to be manifested for the organization in many other quarters.

Success breeds friends as well as enemies. When the organization struggled against tremendous odds for its very existence there were none so poor as to render it homage. When success seems to crown the struggle, all are more than willing to put forward their claim as being THE factor that is responsible for the victories won and the progress made. To all such, we have but one answer. That answer is,—that the Industrial Workers of the World is an organization of workers who are conscious of their class interests, who know what they want and how to get what they want; who appeal only to members of the wage working class, and that we will resent with all our power any attempt on the part of individuals or organizations to interfere with the affairs of the organization or attempt to exercise a guardianship over it. As an organization of the useful members of society, the wealth producers, we propose to compel homage from all other elements in society and render reverence to none. As the fighting organization of the working class in the industries of the world, we will be guided only by our experience gained in the struggles of the past and future.

## SIGNS OF THE APPROACHING CHANGE.

Everywhere in the modern world evidences of the coming revolution are apparent. In all lands the workers are beginning to assert themselves in an effort to wrest from the master class more of the good things of life. The awakening of the workers logically brings forth attempts on the part of the employing class and their agents to intimidate and cow the workers into abandoning the struggle for economic freedom.

South America in the year past has witnessed acts of official brutality that are past belief. In Russia the ruling class has in the year past given further proof of the lengths to which the rulers will go in order to maintain themselves upon the

backs of the workers. In France, Germany, England and America the past year has witnessed many outrages inflicted upon the workers that the rights of private property and privilege of exploiting the workers be maintained.

All of these signs are but evidence that the workers in ever increasing numbers are awakening and that the near future will see the struggle for economic freedom actually on the world over.

Not the least evidence of the approaching struggle is to be seen in the cowardice and treachery displayed by the politicians who assume for themselves the right to represent the workers in the rotten political state of the employing class. At a time when courage and determination are demanded above every other qualification, when the times call for an aggressive policy, and correct education upon the fundamental principles upon which the revolution must be fought, these elements in the labor movement are found deserting every pretense of being revolutionary and seeking to avoid personal danger by proving to the employers that they are committed to nothing more revolutionary than a few phrases and high sounding platitudes. They attempt to shield their professed revolutionary desires behind a declaration that they are committed to a "legal" revolution. A legal revolution means nothing less than to say that they do not propose to change the existing order of things except with the consent of that class who today are the beneficiaries of the present system of wage slavery.

This attitude of the politicians is not without its good effects. In every occasion in which they, the leaders of the political parties, have an opportunity to show themselves, they are furnishing indisputable evidence to the workers that they are but patch-work reformers whose only function is to feed at the pie counter of the master class for less than old party politicians exact in return for their services.

#### THE LAWRENCE STRIKE.

On the 12th day of January, the workers in the textile mills of Lawrence, Mass., walked out on a spontaneous strike against a reduction of wages instituted by the mill owners in reply to a law passed by the Massachusetts Legislature reducing the hours of work for women and children from fifty-six to fifty-four hours per week. Approximately 25,000 mill workers were actively involved in the strike. The strikers were of twenty-seven different nationalities, speaking forty-three different languages and dialects.

Indirectly there were some 60,000 people involved in the strike—families not actually at work in the mills but whose parents and relatives were so employed.

Of the total number of workers involved in the strike, not over 1,500 were enrolled as members of any labor organization. Of this number 1,200 were members of Textile Workers Industrial Union No. 20, of Lawrence, Mass., affiliated with the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers of the I. W. W. The balance, 300, were connected with the United Textile Workers of America, holding a charter from the A. F. of L. or in independent craft unions.

When it is known that the average wages of the textile workers of Lawrence prior to the strike were \$5.82 per week, and this average included the wages paid the superintendents as well as the higher paid workers, it can be readily seen that the strikers had very little in the way of financial resources with which to sustain themselves while on strike.

This one fact of itself furnishes convincing evidence that the conditions in the mills and rate of wages had reached the point where further submission was out of the question.

In the middle of winter, without food or fuel at hand, these workers thought they could be no worse off starving and freezing in the streets of Lawrence than they were slaving in the mills and starving at the same time.

At the beginning of the strike, the strikers wired to New York for General Executive Board Member Joseph J. Ettor, who prior to the strike had assisted in carrying the message of Industrial Solidarity to the wage slaves of Lawrence.

Ettor immediately left for the scene of the struggle and with him went Fellow Worker Arturo Giovannitti, the Editor of "IL PROLETARIO," the official organ of the Italian Socialist Federation.

With the arrival of these two men upon the scene, the work of organizing the strikers was pushed with all energy and ability at their command. Within the short space of a week, order was brought

out of chaos, and the strikers were so effectively organized that all the powers at the command of the mill owners failed to destroy the solidarity of the strikers in the nine weeks of bitter and brutal struggle that followed.

In less than a week after the strike had started, the state militia were ordered into the strike district for the purpose of breaking the spirit of the workers and driving them back into the slave pens under the conditions against which they had rebelled.

The militia was reinforced by the state detective force and a horde of private detectives and thugs in the service of the mill owners and city of Lawrence virtually.

The city was placed under martial law and a reign of terror was inaugurated in the name of law and order.

As a result two of the strikers lost their lives. One a boy, 17 years of age, who was stabbed through the back by a member of the militia. The other, an Italian girl, a striker who was shot during an attack made upon the pickets by the police and detectives.

The testimony of eye witnesses tends to establish the fact that the shot which resulted in the death of this girl striker was fired by a policeman.

The record does not show that the killing of an unarmed boy by an armed militiaman was even investigated.

The killing of the girl striker was used as a pretext for arresting Ettor and Giovannitti who were charged with being responsible for the death of the girl as accessories before the fact.

The city and state authorities hoped by arresting these men to deprive the strikers of their aid and counsel in conducting the strike and discourage the strikers, thinking that they would stampede back into the mills.

The arrest of Ettor and Giovannitti failed in its purpose. Instead of discouraging the strikers it made them all the more determined.

The general strike committee having the strike in charge established relief stations and issued an appeal for funds with which to provide relief for the strikers.

The response to the appeal for support was generous. The heroism of the men, women and children who were facing starvation and cold in the struggle for better conditions brought a ready and generous response from all quarters of the country. The relief stations were thus enabled to care for the most pressing needs of the strikers and the handicap of being without funds under which the strike started was overcome.

As a further measure of relief, the committees in charge decided to ask the workers of other localities to provide food, clothing and shelter for the children of the strikers. This request also met with a ready response and 120 of the children were sent to the workers of New York to be cared for until the strike was over.

The arrival of the children in New York furnished the outside world with evidence that could not be contradicted as to the actual conditions existing in the textile industry of Lawrence.

This move of the strike committee was met by the mill owners and their agents, the police, deciding to prevent the children from being taken care of in that manner.

As a result, when the committee attempted to send a delegation of children to Philadelphia, the acting marshal of Lawrence, backed by the military forces of the state, forcibly prevented the children from leaving the city. The horrors of the scene at the depot that morning need not be repeated in this report. Suffice it to say that the official brutality displayed entitles the marshal of Lawrence to a place in infamy as the most degenerate thug that ever disgraced the earth with his presence in this or any other age of the world's history.

Finding that every effort to break the strike was of no avail, the mill owners finally surrendered to the strikers and granted an increase of wages ranging from 5 per cent for the higher paid workers to 25 per cent for the lowest paid workers. The working conditions in the mills were improved and the bonus or premium system modified so that its most harmful features were abolished.

Thus ended the Lawrence strike. The first and only victory achieved by the textile workers since modern industrial conditions were established in that industry.

In closing we desire to record our deep sense of gratitude to any and all who assisted in making a victory for the strikers possible. We are firmly convinced that

all aid and assistance rendered was in the spirit of class solidarity so far as the workers are concerned and from a spirit of sympathy where relief was given by those who are not of the working class.

Credit for the Lawrence victory cannot be claimed by any one individual or set of individuals. Nor can the result be laid to any single circumstance that contributed to the successful ending of the fight. If credit is due to any, more than others, it is due to the strikers themselves, because they had the courage to dare to rebel against unbearable conditions and had the good judgment to refuse to allow themselves to be tricked by the employing class or any of their agencies. If credit is due to any one circumstance more than others, it is due to the heroism and fortitude of the strikers who refused to be cowed by the show of force and actual brutality of the mill owners' hirelings. An exhibition of splendid solidarity that won for them the support of the workers everywhere and finally forced the surrender of the mill owners.

We are not unaware that individuals and institutions are today making claims that they and they alone are responsible for the success of the Lawrence strike. To all such we say "To the extent that you aided in making victory possible, full credit is coming to you, but when you for the purpose of self aggrandizement attempt to use the victory of the Lawrence strike to further mislead and delude the workers of this country, then we point out to you the many strikes that have been lost in the last few years, and ask you to explain to the workers of America, if you can, why it is that you did not also win those strikes for the workers involved? Why if your power is so great did you not use it before the workers were forced to face starvation and the militia in an effort to change their conditions?"

#### THE ETTOR AND GIOVANNITTI CASE.

One of the developments in the successful revolt by the textile slaves of the Lawrence Textile Mills, was the arrest on the 26th day of January of one member of the organization, Joseph J. Ettor, G. E. B. Member, and Arturo Giovannitti, Editor of IL PROLETARIO organ of the Italian Socialist Federation. These fellow workers have been confined in the Essex County Jail up to date, on the charge of being accessories before the fact to the murder of an Italian girl striker, Anna Lo Pizzo.

The evidence at hand all goes to prove that the shot which resulted in the death of Fellow Worker Anna Lo Pizzo, was fired either by a police officer of the city of Lawrence, or by some thug acting with and under the protection of the police department of that city.

The arrest of these two fellow workers was a desperate effort on the part of the mill owners to break the spirit of the men, women and children involved in the strike. It was hoped that the arrest of Ettor and Giovannitti would create confusion that would result in a stampede back to the mills upon the mill owners' terms. Failing to secure this result, the authorities of Essex County have been forced to make an attempt to secure a conviction in order that they may justify the arrest and continued imprisonment of Fellow Workers Ettor and Giovannitti.

The date of the trial is set for September 30th. During the past eight months, the committee in charge of the defense of the fellow workers has been carrying on a campaign of publicity and appealing for aid and financial assistance to all the workers of this country. Defense conferences have been organized in many of the large industrial centers and the present outlook is that the workers are being aroused to a proper understanding of what this case means from a working class standpoint. And unless the fellow workers are acquitted, the industries of this country will feel the power of the workers expressed in a general tie-up in all industries, and further, the workers of other lands, as an expression of international solidarity, are willing and will be found inflicting financial damage upon the American employers to the full extent of their power and ability.

#### QUESTION OF VIOLENCE.

The enemies of the I. W. W., the employing class and their paid hirelings—are devoting a great deal of their time and energy charging that the organization is committed to a program of violence in order to accomplish the overthrow of the wage system. This charge is made with all the variations that can be thought of by the upholders of the present rulers of society. Craft Union leaders, politicians of alleged revolutionary tendencies and labor misleaders of every stripe, are to be

found echoing the charges formulated by the employing class and their agencies. On the question of violence, we desire to call the attention of the delegates and through them, the membership of this organization, to the lessons that history contains. This lesson in brief is that it is not the subject class of any society that dictates whether or not its progress shall be accompanied by violence. At all times, it is the rulers, who being in power, are in position to determine in a great measure, just how and when the struggle will be fought. The history of the past has been that the privileged class respect no law and will stop at nothing to maintain their position in society. It is they, who in the past have resorted to violence in order to perpetuate their reign and in the struggle of today and those that are to come, it is the employing class and their agencies who provoke violence and then cry out the loudest against its use.

The program of the I. W. W. offers the only possible solution of the wage question whereby violence can be avoided, or at the very worst, reduced to a minimum. To all opponents of the organization wherever found, we desire to state that this organization will to the best of its power and ability, bend every effort towards making that program effective. We also desire to serve notice upon the ruling class and all its defenders, that whatever form, the struggle may take, we are determined to continue in spite of all odds until victory has been achieved by the working class. If the ruling class of today decide as its prototypes of the past have decided, that violence will be the arbiter of the question, then we will cheerfully accept their decision and meet them to the best of our ability and we do not fear the result.

Certain elements in the revolutionary movement with profuse sophistry, put forth the claim of having a shield behind which they can fight the capitalist class in security and escape the consequences of attempting to revolutionize society. To all such we say, that the I. W. W. has nothing to shield and having nothing to shield, we have no use for a shield even though one existed. Those whose purpose needs a shield, let them use it. For us, our object is declared open and above board and that object will be pursued with all the ability and power at our command.

#### INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION.

The necessity for an integral organization, international in scope, will become more and more apparent as time goes on. It is to be hoped that the membership of the I. W. W. will provide ways and means whereby this organization can fulfill their part in the formation of a revolutionary international in the near future.

#### THE EIGHT HOUR DAY.

The present need for a shorter work day in the industries of the country is bound to make itself felt. To the end that the agitation for the shorter work day may get results, the membership should provide ways and means for the necessary literature in all foreign languages.

#### POLICE AGENTS.

In almost every publication catering to the good will of the workers and working class organizations, the hue and cry against police agents is raised today.

In this connection, we desire to point out to the membership of the I. W. W. and to the working class in general, that those individuals holding positions as labor editors and editors of political publications claiming to represent the interest of the working class and who use such positions to repeat the slanders and false accusations hurled against the workers in times of struggle for better conditions, are in our humble judgment proving themselves to be the most efficient police agents at the command of the capitalist interests in this country today. Not only are they most efficient, but they are likewise the cheapest servants of the capitalist class, because through their pretensions of fealty to the working class, they are enabled to work without pay from the capitalist class.

#### THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

Not the least significant struggle of the workers for economic freedom, is the effort being made by the Mexicans peons to wrest economic freedom for themselves in the confines of their own country.

Regardless of the many complications that exist in this struggle, we recognize that it is at the base an effort of the disinherited native workers of Old Mexico to gain for themselves their economic independence.

We are glad to be able to report that in this struggle, members of the I. W. W. have been able to lend some assistance

and we sincerely hope the near future will see the efforts of the Mexican wage workers crowned with success and the fruits of victory, for which they have struggled against great odds and with great suffering, in their possession.

#### FAKE INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM AND BORING FROM WITHIN.

During the fiscal year past, different advocates offering to the working class something "just as good" as Industrial Unionism, have attempted to secure a recognition of their theories in the different local unions of the I. W. W., claiming to advocate the policy of boring from within the A. F. of L. With few exceptions, these individuals have confined their activities solely to an attempt to disrupt the I. W. W.

The year past furnishes some valuable illustrations as to the lack of merit in the policy of attempting to change the structure and principles of the American Federation of Labor.

Most glaring of these examples is the strike of the Shop Men on the S. P. and Illinois Central Railroads. This strike is now in its 11th month and so far as indicated on the surface, the operation of these roads has not been seriously crippled by the strike. In fact, the history of this strike is the same old story of a part of the workers in an industry fighting the boss, while the rest of their fellow workers stay at work and help to operate the railroads involved.

The newspaper strike in Chicago, wherein members of the Pressmen's Union were locked out by the newspaper association of that city, to the credit of the newspaper drivers, newsboys and stereotypers, members of these organizations responded by refusing to assist the newspaper publishers in their efforts to crush the Pressmen's Union.

This evidence of solidarity on the part of the stereotypers has brought about their expulsion from the International Union of which they were members, and the scabs who took their places were granted a charter.

This particular case proves that even if the workers were paying tax to the A. F. of L. or any part of it, they are not furnished any protection from being scabbed upon by other craft unions working under contract with the same employers.

The strike of the water front federation employes in New York city recently closed, also resulted in a defeat of the workers, due to the treachery of parts of the International Unions involved at the beginning of the struggle. The struggle, in common with the others mentioned, proves that the federation plan of organization with local and international autonomy, furnishes a weapon that is as ineffective as the independent craft union.

It is not with any sense of satisfaction that we record defeats of the workers in struggles for better conditions. Our only object in mentioning these cases is that the workers in general and the membership of the I. W. W. in particular may profit by the lessons which they contain, using their best efforts to develop and establish the form of organization that will permit the necessary solidarity and encourage the fighting spirit required to gain victory in the struggles for better conditions.

#### SAFETY OF THE ORGANIZATION'S EFFECTS.

Late occurrences in the labor movement serve to emphasize the need of proper precaution being taken to safeguard the property and effects of the organization from the high handed methods of the agents of the employing class. As the organization from now on will exert more and more influence on the industries of country, it is safe to assume that the employing class will not hesitate to employ any means that give promise of retarding its growth and efficiency.

So called legal safeguards will be disregarded to the full extent that the agents of the employing class can do so in safety to themselves.

Verbal protests will be of no avail if that be the only method which the organization relies on for its protection.

NUMBER 1.—The only protection that the organization can have against this danger is to be in a position to foresee any possible attack and to forestall the same by maintaining an efficient guard over the effects and papers of the organization.

NUMBER 2.—To be able to do this will require that the General Office be maintained in some convenient place that is not a large industrial center. To build up around the locality of the General Office a force that can be relied upon to call any





