

# INDUSTRIAL WORKER

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## NECESSITY OF A FREE PRESS

I must startle and astonish. Should I grant Freedom of Press, my might wouldn't last for three days.—Napoleon.

The little, big Corsican knew what he was talking about. Our masters know what they are doing.

The newspapers as well as all other periodicals, from the metropolitan daily to the country weekly, from the administration organ to the reform journal, all are domineered in one way or another by our industrial bosses.

Only in one direction are they permitted to let 'er rip to their hearts' content, and that is to hoodwink, malign, threaten, and insult the working people of the land.

What are we going to do about it? Eh! Why, fight the devil with his own weapons, of course. Do you think by sitting round and theorizing about how we could do this if we had that, and how we might do that if we had the other thing, we would ever be able to create a formidable force which should enable us to nullify the baneful influence of the Voice of our Master?

No, not by a long shot. Only by using our knowledge for all practical intents and purposes.

What's the use of knowing why and how to do a thing unless we use that knowledge to the best of our advantage?

We know that we must have a Labor Press—right now and for evermore. The reasons are obvious. As small as our press is today, the masters don't like it. They have tried to nip it in the bud. Last winter in Spokane, now in Newcastle.

Not alone our papers, but every truly revolutionary organ in every land is subjected to no end of trouble. The hand behind the throne pulls the string, and the hands of paid lackeys do the rest. Presto, change! From a free press to one subject to a corporation censor is a short step if we let 'em do it.

It's not only the dissemination of general and particular information through a Labor Press that our boss fears, it is perhaps more on account of the cheap and far reaching means of communication with the thousands of our members and many other working men. Yes, as a means of direct communication, a widely circulated press becomes a weapon of no mean importance and usefulness in times of war as well as in times of truce.

We doubt very much if we could have done as well in the Spokane Free Speech fight without the Industrial Workers' far-reaching, fearless and determined voice.

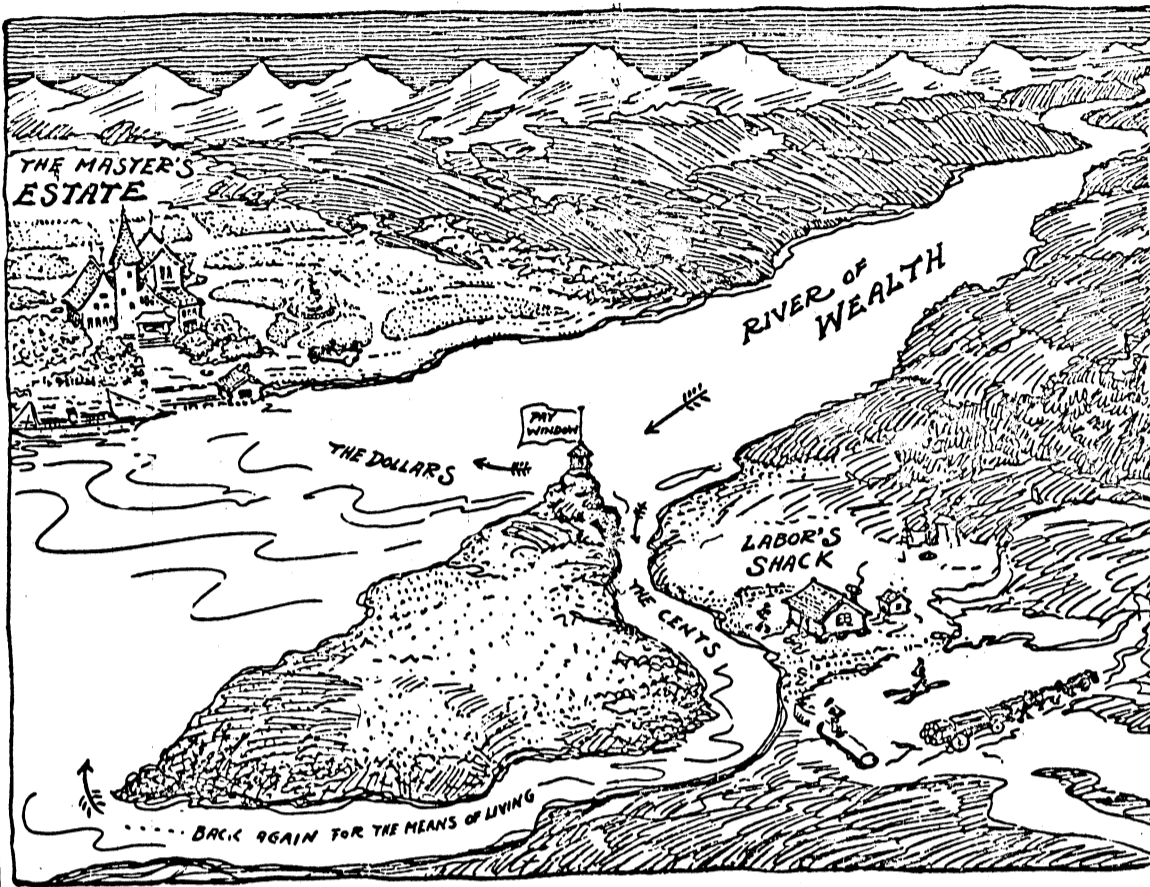
The W. W. P.—the hand that pulled the string in this last skirmish, endeavored to put a muzzle on the I. W. W. by choking off its voice—The Industrial Worker.

The first thing they done was to arrest one high brow editor after another. Failing to accomplish their purpose by this method others were resorted to which finally compelled the paper to move, but not to quit.

Whatever holds good in this instance will hold good in others. The stronger our press financially, the more fearless and undaunted spirit displayed, the more readers inside and outside of our Union, and last and not least, the more "clear and less subject to a change of heart our editorial are, the greater will be our power of press—of Power of Press really means something. Ay, not only as a means of putting the workers wise to the skin game and how to get out of it, but also as a means of ridiculing with keen satire the upper crusts "divine rights," "superior intelligence," and utter helplessness without the workers.

Fellow Worker do you want your press to become a greater power, capable of exercising more and ever more influence, or are you following one of your boss's maxims? Let well enough alone.

Well enough! Hm. That may be well mean-



THE GREATEST PORTION OF THE WEALTH WHICH THE WORKERS PRODUCE GOES TO THE MASTERS

ing advice on his part, but better take ours. The best is just good enough for us. Savee?

Don't be content with "shadows" and "reflexes." A press that read not only by students and the elite of the working class, whatever that means, but by millions of toilers the world over. 'Nough said. A word to the wise is sufficient.

To others we say. Get subs, make new readers for the I. W. W. go after those who have been taking the I. W. and put 'em through the third degree, so he'll confess and join the union.

While eternal vigilance might be the price of liberty, the eternal going after and getting of new subscribers is the staff of life to a Labor paper.

Go to it boys. Let's show the "Solidarity" hustlers that we are also in the swim. Let's beat 'em in a sub getting contest. For 10,000 mark. Biff, bang, go!

OTTO JUSTH,  
One of the Jail Birds.

### TACOMA BUILDING UP.

May 1st, 1910.

Industrial Worker:

Am inclosing clipping from Tacoma Times, which you may be able to make use of. We held our meeting again today and initiated a few new members and accepted a transfer from another. Mrs. Fernette was elected literature agent. She will write you in regard to bundle order for Worker, so it will be no need for sending same to me from now on. Will keep you informed as to future developments. Yours for the I. W. W. AUGUST WALQUIST, Tacoma, Wash.

Peter Johnson, R. L. Comfort, George Nickerson, W. A. Thom, Arthur Tomlinson, each contribute their mite towards pushing the circulation of The Industrial Worker.

## RED FLAG WAVES AT PORTLAND

As a matter of interest to the workers in general, and to the membership of the I. W. W. in particular, we thought that we would send in a report of the May Day celebration as carried out here in Portland for publication. The organizations that took part are as follows: The I. W. W., S. P., the Finnish Federation, the Lettish Club and unattached workers.

There were at least three thousand workers in line, and every part of the program was carried out successfully, not a hitch occurring to mar the day. Not having a red flag, we sent to the locals at Spokane and secured the same from them, for which we certainly thank them. The Plaza was denied us by the powers that be, but, however, they compromised by giving us the park at Seventh and Market streets.

After the parade, which consisted of a line of march lasting about an hour, we assembled on the grounds of the above designated place and proceeded with our program of singing, etc. At the singing of the "Red Flag," the flag was unfurled to the breeze and remained there undisturbed the remainder of the meeting. The Portland Oregonian was conspicuously silent with regard to the flag, and, in fact, had so distorted the accounts of the demonstration that it really was laughable in the extreme. The speakers of the day were J. B. Shea of the I. W. W., T. W. Lewis and H. Lloyd of the S. P.

The demonstration being over, we adjourned until the evening, when there was a dance given at the Finnish Federation headquarters, where refreshments and in fact all the advantages and privileges of this well appointed place were thrown open to the workers absolutely free of charge, and in addition refreshments in the shape of ice cream, cakes, coffee, etc. At 12 p. m. we all went away completely satisfied, unanimous that more of these occasions are not only affairs of passing notice, but are absolutely necessary to the life of the workers.

At the unfurling of the red flag while Miss Lewis was singing the song, the applause was vociferous, and what the 5000 persons would have done had there been any attempt to take it down by force the writer is not going to attempt to say, as they certainly were in no mood to be trifled with. We all hope that more of these times will occur successfully. Yours for the Revolution, J. B. SHEA, ED GILBERT, Committee.

Two sub cards sold. Inclosed find money order for same, is what Fellow Worker W. J. Basel of San Rafael, Cal., writes.

Over two million children are employed in the mines and mills of the U. S.

### ITEMS OF INTEREST.

R. G. Noble of Cleveland, Ohio, sends in four scraps which he was able to take, and writes: "Hoping to be able to send in more later, yours for direct action all the time."

Fellow Worker Filigno, after a short illness, is again back at his position as secretary of the Spokane Central Executive Committee. Hardly had he resumed his position than this end of the line heard from him in the shape of fourteen subs. A later communication almost duplicates the first number. This is the result of one week's efforts. Well done. A good example for others to follow.

Idea for this week's cartoon suggested by H. L. Siggins of Portland, Ore.

James Thompson, organizer for the Spokane locals of the Industrial Workers of the World, has been secured by the Seattle locals to deliver a series of lectures, beginning May 4th. Thompson is one of the ablest platform speakers in the I. W. W., and all those interested in Industrial Unionism should not fail to hear him. Remember the dates and hall address as given on the first page.

J. W. McAllister of the Loggers' Local, No. 432, is doing excellent work among the loggers at Skykomish. Not a week passes by but what we hear from him in the shape of several subs. Other members of the organization should take a hint and do likewise. It is easy after you learn how, and it is still easier to learn. Try it.

Rock, Mich., April 26, 1910.

Editor Industrial Worker:

I am receiving the copies of The Industrial Worker regularly. No work up here hardly. Everything is dull. The wages here are from \$30.00 to \$35.00 a month. At the present time there is six inches of snow on the ground.

FRED NELSON,  
Member No. 64, Minneapolis.

H. S. Cafferky, secretary of the Loggers' Local of Vancouver, B. C., sends along a couple of subs which he was able to line up, and orders a bundle order of ten copies per week for that local, which will be used, to mail out to the camps.

Sioux City, Iowa.

Editor Industrial Worker:

Inclosed find money order for \$1.50, for which kindly continue sending us the bundle order of ten copies per week. Yours for the Revolution, BEN LIMBERGER.

Three bucks arrive from Pinchot, Idaho, forwarded by J. Emil Smed, one of the tireless workers—two in payment of a couple yearlies, and the other to be applied to the bundle order of ten copies per week.

Ed Gilbert has been elected joint secretary of the Portland locals of the I. W. W., to take the place of J. Jackson, resigned. All correspondence intended for the Portland locals should be addressed to the above at the headquarters, 306 First Street.

## THE PERSECUTION OF SOLIDARITY

Shall the Master Class Destroy the Labor Press of Pennsylvania?

Fellow-Workers:

You will find below a short statement of the facts in connection with the present persecution of Solidarity. To a class-conscious workingman, the real reason for this persecution will be plain and clear. The masters are determined to crush out all forms of labor unionism. They realize that Solidarity stands in their way. They realize the importance of the strategic position that we occupy in the very heart of the Steel Industry. They feel that Solidarity must be throttled. For the same reason the workers everywhere should rally to its support. Since our arrest and imprisonment we have altered our editorial heading so as to make further persecution on that score impossible. We have also engaged an acting manager and editor while our fellow-workers are in jail. This, of course, involves additional expense, and our whole source of income is derived from subscription and voluntary contributions from the working class. But Solidarity must be maintained, and the message of Industrial Unionism proclaimed, cost what it may. In this hour of battle and of trial, when the masters have determined to strangle even the voice of protest, may we not also look to you to do your share both in contributing to our present unlooked-for expenses, and in tending in subscriptions? Send all contributions to SOLIDARITY DEFENSE FUND, Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

### FACTS IN THE CASE.

The facts in this case are, briefly, as follows: On December 18, 1909, after several months of preliminary work, the first issue of Solidarity appeared, announcing in its editorial heading the fact that it was "published weekly by the local unions of the I. W. W. in New Castle." The name of its editor, A. M. Stirton, was also given, and that of its business manager, C. H. McCarty. A joint press committee elected by the two I. W. W. locals, but whose names were not published, supervised the work of issuing the paper, in conjunction with the editor and manager. The paper was the property of the two local unions.

Solidarity met a ready response from the workers in the Pittsburg district and elsewhere throughout the country. The paper was dealing telling blows to capitalism right at its very heart. The corporations and their tools, the city and county officials, evidently feared its influence. The latter set about to suppress or destroy it.

Getting their cue from a statute passed by the 1907 Assembly, which provides that papers published by corporations, partners or individual owners, shall publish names or owners in their editorial headings, but which says nothing at all about an unincorporated or voluntary organization, although there are hundreds of such papers published by such organizations in this State—getting their cue from this piece of special legislation, the prosecuting attorney of Lawrence county and his subordinates proceeded to collect "information" against Solidarity. After two months of vain "effort," a Pinkerton detective named Fernandez was brought from Pittsburg to work on the "case." Under the guise of a "wholesale and retail piano dealer," Fernandez secured an advertising contract with Solidarity, to which were attached the certified signatures of the five members of the Press Committee.

With this information as to the "ownership" of Solidarity, the prosecuting attorney proceeded to business, and on March 1 arrests were made as follows: A. M. Stirton, editor; C. H. McCarty, Valentine Jacobs, Earl F. Moore and George Fix. Indictment was also drawn against B. H. Williams, but, being in the hospital at the time, he was not arrested.

These six men were tried March 17 in Judge Porter's court, and, although the evidence failed to show wherein they had violated the law, the jury returned a verdict of "guilty." On March 23 sentence was passed by Judge Porter, and each of the six defendants was fined \$100, with additional costs of \$80 altogether. Refusing to pay the fines, all six were turned over to the sheriff and locked up in the county jail, where they must remain for 90 days according to the pronouncement of the court.

The day after Solidarity's trial, the owner of a capitalist paper, the New Castle Daily Herald, was tried for the same offense. Although the evidence was conclusive in his case the jury declared Mr. Dickinson "not guilty." Six members of a committee in charge of "The Free Press," the local organ of the Socialist Party, were also tried on the same charge and found "guilty."

To block this attempt to destroy the labor press of Pennsylvania, which, if successful, will be repeated elsewhere, we call upon the working class everywhere to rally to our support. Come on with the subs and money for the Defense Fund. Slap the conspirators in the face!

(Signed)

A. M. STIRTON,  
C. H. McCARTY,  
GEORGE FIX,  
EARL F. MOORE,  
VALENTINE JACOBS,  
B. H. WILLIAMS.

## Lectures On Industrial Unionism

JAMES P. THOMPSON

One of the "Criminal Conspirators"

IN THE RECENT

Free Speech Fight of Spokane

Will deliver a course of lectures on "INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM" at the headquarters of the Industrial Workers of the World

1524 Fifth Ave., between Pike and Pine Streets, Seattle

May 5, 6, 7, and 8, at 8 p. m.

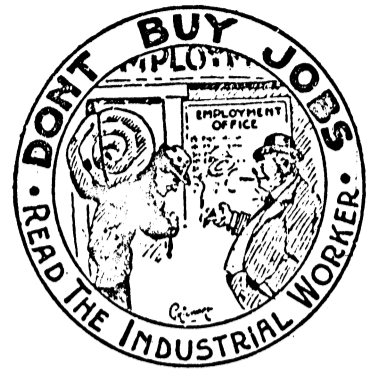
You are cordially invited to attend.

ADMISSION FREE





**LABOR EXCHANGE NEWS ITEMS**



All members of the I. W. W., especially those employed in the camps, should send in reports to this labor exchange column, so that the membership may be kept posted on the conditions existing in said camps or places of employment. What we want is good, reliable information. In sending in reports do not exaggerate the faults or poor conditions existing at such places of employment. We know that as a rule the conditions under which we are forced to labor are bad enough, but the thing is not to make them appear any worse than they are. We want information that can be relied upon. When the boss hires men from the employment sharks state the name of such employment agency and the city where the men are shipped from. Job cards on which to make out the reports can be had for the asking, either from the secretary of your local union or by writing to this paper. In going out to camp do not fail to take one or more of these along and to make the same out and mail to the paper before leaving.

**FROM MISSOULA, MONT.**

Great Falls, W. P. C. Transmision Line. Job near Butte; wages; lineman, \$5.00; laborers, \$3.00 to \$3.50. Pay the 10th of every month. Grub is fair; sleep in tents; hospital fee, \$1.00; road and poor tax, \$4.00. Boss does not hire from employment sharks. Remarks: Organized 29 men on the job.

A. ALDINGER,  
Member Local No. 40, Missoula, Mont.

**FROM KENT, WASH.**

Industrial Worker:  
I thought that you would like a few labor notes, so I send in the following:  
Work here in Kent on the sewer good for five men; wages, \$2 per, eight hours. Work on the new water line, five men; now pay \$2 to \$2.25 per eight hours; also work at the Standard Mill & Logging Company at Thomas, two miles from Kent, on the P. S. E. Co. Railway; wages, from \$2.25 to \$3.00; fare from Seattle, 39 cents. Wanted, two men to work in the condenser in Kent, 20 cents per hour; the board is \$5.00 in all the places. Cole is coming along with the workers here in Kent. I remain yours for Industrial Freedom.

J. O. MURDOCK

**CAMPBELL RIVER, B. C.**

International Logging Co.  
Wages \$2.75 to \$5.00 per day. I. W. W. men can get on. Sleep in bunkhouse. Hire men from the employment sharks and from their office. Eleven hours actual work in the woods, off and Heely, owners. They are using the same methods as they did at Port Susan. Don't get time to wash up at noon; only 15 minutes from the time the train stops until whistle blows to go out again. Stay Away.

Member Local No. 45, I. W. W.

**PORT LUDLOW, WASH.**

Cooper Bros.  
Wages \$2.50 to \$5.00 per day. Pay whenever you quit. Grub is on the bum. I. W. W. men cannot secure work here at the present time. Sleep in bunkhouse. Hire men from employment sharks. Remarks: A good place to stay away from.

CARL SWANSON,  
Member Local No. 432, I. W. W.

**ARLEE, MONT.**

U. S. Reclamation Service.  
On the Flathead Reservation. Wages \$2.25 to \$2.50 per day of eight hours. Board \$5.00 per week. Grub is fair. Sleep in tents; fairly clean. Hospital fee \$1.00 per month. Hire men from the employment sharks. I. W. W. men cant get on. Also another camp of the same department 13 miles from Buvalls; stage goes that way every morning. Say, as this a U. S. job, men of the class that possess poles and poverty are not taxed for their natural belongings.

MALCOLM DUNPHEY,  
Member Local No. 40, I. W. W.

**DIRECT ACTION**

(Revolutionary Labor Union Tactics.)  
By  
**ARNOLD ROLLER,**  
(Author of "The Social General Strike.")  
Translated from the German by  
John Sandgren.

(Continued from last issue.)

**The Cause of the Unsuccessfulness of Peaceful Tactics in Labor's Struggles.**

All these strikes treated upon in the preceding chapter had with necessity to be lost, were from the beginning condemned to defeat, and for that reason it is no hazardous statement to predict with certainty that also in the future all strikes conducted in the same manner are condemned to utter failure.

Just as everything around us, all manifestations of social life are subject to constant change, constant evolution, just so the forms of the struggle will naturally have to change with the changes in economic conditions and development. The peaceful strike, the mere refusal of selling our labor power, in order to force the master, the employer, to surrender, has for 30, 40—aye, 80—years been the approved tactics. These tactics were found to be still better when the workers began to organize and could hold out for a more or less extended time without the wages of the master, through larger and more regular strike help, as the master himself was directly depending upon the labor power of his workers, who directly made a living for him. Against the smaller manufacturers and bosses who could keep only a few journeymen busy, this kind of strikes was quite frequently successful, because it was a sort of duel between stomachs. The workers, being already so well accustomed to hunger, were more frequently able to hold out than the master, who was himself often enough living from hand to mouth, filling the orders of his customers, and on this account easily could lose his "trade" and his secure living through a delay in delivering the goods. His competitors gleefully used the opportunity to run him out of the field, and the master was frequently confronted with the possibility of ruin through the strike, the peaceful strike. Mere peaceable endurance could bring the workers victory, and the strike fund really turned the scale quite often. The small employer feared the strike as something unusual and terrible, and often give in out of fright, for he was compelled to give in in order to live-himself.

But in the course of 30 years, particularly the last 15 years of capitalist industrial development, the conditions have vastly changed. The capitalists have partly learned from the workers. They organized themselves in employers' associations and trusts, in order to oppose to the solidarity of the working class, the still more powerful solidarity of the capitalist class. They also commenced to mutually support one another with "premiums" during strikes, and—this is especially important—to mutually perform strikebreaker work for one another, so that, in spite of the strike, the employer could fill the most urgent orders and escape having his market injured.

The economic development from a technical point of view also has helped to bring about the result that the old kind of strikes became dangerous to the capitalists. In those instances even when capital has not become concentrated personally—that is in a few hands—it has nevertheless technically concentrated itself in immense groups under one management, stock companies and trusts, conducted by a small number of directors, behind which, however, stand the numberless, anonymous shareholders, the whole solidified, parasitical capitalist class, whose existence is not founded on an individual "enterprise," but who have their money scattered in various kinds of shares in all kinds of "enterprises." Through a temporary standstill in the operation of these enterprises, at most the per cent of dividends on part of their shares can sink somewhat, but ruined they cannot become in any event. Such giant concerns cannot even lose their customers, because they have no competition to fear.

There is another circumstance that up to this time frequently has helped the worker to victory, namely, that the manufacturer or the contractor, etc., was bound by articles to deliver at a certain time, within which the goods had to be delivered or the building, the bridge, the railroad, had to be ready at the risk of a fine. Threatened with this fine, the employer had to give in to the demands of the workers, in order to be ready on time. But nowadays the stipulation is included in all contracts that this fine shall not be paid when the delay is caused by the effects of the elements, fire, war, earthquakes or strikes, etc.

Nor must it be forgotten that, with the grow-

ing power of the large employer, as in America, the billionaires become the real and autocratic despots of the whole people, which they can starve at their own sweet will, or as in Germany, men like Krupp and Stamm can boast of personal friendship with the Kaiser, and for this reason make it a point of honor not to be conquered in the battle with the despised proletariat. Their pride and their contempt for the proletariat is much greater than the small master's contempt for his workmen. They stand infinitely further away from the worker, and never come in the least contact with them. Even in those instances when they could easily give way, the question is with the great capitalists, first of all, a question of principle, the principle of absolute autocracy over labor and the proletariat, by which they do not want to be forced to any concession. They would sooner be ready to suffer any kind of material injury, often paying during strikes higher wages to strikebreakers than the wages the strikers demand, if thereby only their pride as lords and masters over their despised slaves shall suffer no damage.

Another point is the constant growth of unemployment, which tends to create strikebreakers more than anything else.

At this stage of the game the employers resorted to a terrible step against the workers, in order to destroy the only thing they had to fall back upon in the present labor conflicts, namely, their organizations and their strike funds, and that step was the lockout and the general lockout.

In order to destroy the organizations, they shut all the workers out and declare that they will take them back only on condition they leave their union, or, in order to force part of the workers to return to work, they lock out tens of thousands of others in related occupations, who have no part in the trouble, in order to make it impossible for them to support the strikers, in order to split up the incoming strike, help on a larger number of people, and in order to in this manner exert pressure upon the strikers, briefly in order to bleed the strikers' treasury to death.

Such are conditions today. We see that they have shifted greatly in favor of the capitalists. We see how the capitalists resort to new methods of defense and offense against the old war tactics of the proletariat and how with the aid of these they constantly beat the workers.

It is sheer insanity to believe that the workers could starve out the millionaire-capitalists and the anonymous shareholders, who not even knows where the factory is situated in which he has a share, in the same manner as they did with the small masters, who had six journeymen or to believe that they can put his very existence in danger by merely refusing to work.

Absolutely childish is the faith in the money-box, for the capitalist will in any event have more money than the workers, against every workman's penny the capitalists can put up a thousand dollars.

The plain fact that nothing more is to be accomplished with the present form of labor union tactics has penetrated even into the heads of many social-democrats, but has brought them to the conclusion that the economic struggle of the proletariat had no importance at all, that the strike as self help is only in keeping with the liberal viewpoint and not with the social-democratic ("Vorwärts," after the strike in the Ruhr district) and that, for this reason, the modern proletariat should concentrate its efforts more upon the political activity, in order to enforce its demands through legal reforms.

But has not parliamentary experience taught us that all so-called reforms in behalf of the working class are nothing else than sham reforms, intended to keep the workers back. Every legal fixing of hours of work, every "labor law" favorable to the proletariat was adopted first when proxies had long before introduced it in reality. Thus was the legal 11 hour day established only after the workers for a long time—in the factories—had ceased to work more than 10 or 9½ hours. In the same manner were labor unions legally permitted in France only in the year 1881, after they had already existed and functioned for a long time without troubling about the law. The supporters of these old tactics place their confidence altogether in indirect action, in order to gain concessions from the employers and the ruling power through parliaments, arbitration courts, in a peaceable way and through a circuitous route, instead of through direct action, instead of through direct energetic pressure on the employers.

The workers, or their representatives, can wrest from the State in parliaments only so much as the workers themselves can wring from the capitalists and the political expression of the bourgeoisie, the state. In other words this means: "The workers shall force their demands through with the employers in such a way, that, through their strength, they force the central power, the state to enforce the will of the workers against the capitalists."

But to this we answer: "When the workers are powerful enough to make the State impose their will upon the capitalists, why then go the round-about way of the State instead of carrying our point directly?"

It is by this method of reasoning that the words "Direct Action" have come to be invented.

**DIRECT ACTION AGAINST EMPLOYERS.**

**What Means Direct Action?**

The expression Direct Action came into existence only a few years ago. First propagated from France, this slogan spread among the workers of the other Latin countries and lately came to Switzerland.

When the workers of these countries through the medium of their own stomach, began to find out how much expanding capitalism, derided their old weapons; when they noticed that they could not come any further either on peaceful way hitherto used, or with the indirect means of go-betweens and parliaments, when they saw that in this manner all their hopes were shattered, they turned away from those who stayed in the old rut and grasped with success a new economic fighting method, which has commonly been called Direct Action.

What is then "Direct Action?"  
Verbally these words mean the immediate struggle of the workers against the employers, the battle of the working class against the capitalist class without any intermediary.

Not by circuitous routes, through arbitration courts and parliaments but through direct pressure on the employer will the desired changes be introduced by the workers themselves. In this work the most important thing is that the swiftest, best, and most efficient road is used, without particularly hesitating about what the law permits or prohibits, the law of those against whom the demands are to be enforced. Direct action may assume the most varied forms. In its simplest form it may even pass over quite peacefully, when the workers of their own accord enforce certain of their wishes, i. e. shorter hours, without wasting any time asking for them.

Under the general term "Direct Action" belong the revolutionary sabotage, go-canny, boycott, in short all effective, revolutionary and direct means, which without intermediaries and roundabout ways lead to the successful accomplishment of the aims of the proletariat.

The Simple Form of Direct Action.  
This kind of action makes its appearance where the workers themselves directly introduce certain reforms, as shortening of hours, rest on Sunday, or the abolishing of some bad conditions without going out on strike in order to enforce these demands and without first parleying with the employers.

In this manner acted f. i. the compositors of St. Petersburg some time ago. They did not spend much time "petitioning" that Sunday-rest should be granted to them, but they simply did not come to work on Sunday, and in this way they actually established the six-day week. In a great number of industries the workers have in the same manner captured the eight-hour day by all leaving the factory or the establishment at the same time and in a body after eight hours of work.

In the spring of 1905 the cabinet makers of Zurich acted just in this manner and gained the 9½-hour day, not by asking the master for it, but simply by walking home after 9½ hours of work.

During the strike period, 1904-1905, in Russia many such cases occurred, and were as a rule successful. To cite an example: In Triflis, July, 1904, the clerks in the stores of the so-called Karavanscray, which has about 200 shops with about 2,000 employes, enforced the closing of the business places at 8 o'clock instead of 11 o'clock, as it had been before. After previous agreement they all left their stores every evening at 8 o'clock and came back to work every morning at the usual time. But they did not content themselves with this, but already the following night, when they left the Karavanscray at 8 o'clock they walked down-town and had the employes of the other stores quit also at the same time. A week later the 8 o'clock closing was made the rule.

In the same manner the building industry workers in the same place shortened their hours from 16 to 10 a day.

In Marseille the longshoremen in 1904 won a nine-hour day in a similar manner. Without spending any time asking the parliaments for a shortening of the workday, they went direct to the employers and demanded at the same time the same wages per day as before. The employers refused to concede to the demands. The workers came to work every morning, worked up to noon and then left their jobs half finished after having again presented their demands. For six weeks they kept up these half-day strikes, which, in a way, began anew every day, and naturally they did not work altogether too hard during the forenoons, so that the work generally was immensely delayed, while the workers still were receiving enough for their barest necessities. The result was that the employers had to give in and conceded the demands of the workers.

With this spirit of direct action was also imbued the congress of French labor unions, held in Bourges in 1904, where it was decided to introduce the eight-hour day all over France on May 1, 1906. Not through petitions and legislation, but through direct action, through the strong, determined will of the proletariat was work to be limited to eight hours a day in all France.

(to be continued)

**CAN'T DO WITHOUT IT.**

Industrial Worker:  
Inclosed find money order for one dollar, for which send me The Industrial Worker for one year. I have not received any copies for some time. If possible, I wish you would send me back numbers. I can't do without the paper.

Well, Fellow Worker Ed Knapp is in the same fix as myself—is not receiving the paper either, but wants it, so find inclosed another "plunk." Yours for Industrial Organization,  
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