

DIRECT ACTION IS LABOR'S WEAPON

DIRECT ACTION WILL GET THE GOODS



# Industrial Worker

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

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One Dollar a Year

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## FROM FRISCO TO DENVER

The start was attended by the usual argument with those aristocrats of labor, the trainmen, but they reckoned without their host as the personnel of this free speech crew are all young men, seasoned to the long trip they have undertaken, many of them veterans of the battles of San Diego, Spokane and other points.

We have twenty leaving Frisco, while as many more await us at Stockton, Sacramento and various other points en route. Despite the differences in climate we are travelling light, no blankets hinder us, overcoats are in evidence and good warm clothes are worn by the crew. Speed by all means.

Upon leaving Oakland a painful sprain of the ankle was sustained by fellow worker Frank Little but he will follow shortly with another crew. A sprain is nothing to that indomitable spirit of his.

Organization is the soul of this contingent. Three committees are in force: scout, to attend to ways and means of transportation; financial and the press committee.

We are often confused with Carl Brown's army, a movement to establish free soup houses and municipal lodging houses for California's unemployed. Brown's venture proved a failure and its founder says its demise was due to the antagonism of the I. W. W. It is to laugh. Soup House Brown, you are in the category of the A. F. of L. The One Big Union has no ideal of crummy lodging houses; its ideal is happiness of the workers, laughter in the eyes of little ones, instead of blanched faces, floods of tears and heart-rending cries of hunger.

There is no danger of mistaking the two signs we carry: "On To Denver. Free Speech Denied the Right to Organize One Big Union" and "We are in your town and must eat."

Leaving Sacramento was uneventful, but the arrival at Oroville was our first real test of solidarity. Our spokesman and a fellow worker (Continued on page four.)

## HELP TO FREE LEGERE

Little Falls Defense Committee, Box No. 458, Little Falls, N. Y.

Benjamin J. Legere, young, strong, fearless, has given his best to the workers. Unceasingly he has toiled with his fellow workers to have Labor express itself.

All of the summer and fall of 1912 he worked in the New England States with the Ettore-Giovanitti defense, holding protest meetings and raising funds for their defense. The case had not closed at Salem before he was called to Little Falls to help the striking Textile Workers.

He arrived on the 22nd of October, and he was in jail on the 31st of October, 1912, and has been there ever since. He organized the strikers and gave them a new spirit. "An injury to one is an injury to all," became their slogan and the "One Big Union" their goal. The bosses found his work too effective,—he must be put away.

Bocchini, a co-defendant of Legere, was convicted last week and sentenced to one year and three months. We must appeal Bocchini's case. Legere must have a defense. We are going to give it to him. Will you help us?

Funds must come at once. Little Falls Defense Committee, by Matilda Rabinowitz, Secretary. J. S. Bixey, Treasurer.

## RECENT NEWS FROM PORCUPINE

The miners' strike is still on in Porcupine, Ont. The strikers ask that all men stay away and that they be assisted by a widespread publicity of the facts in the case. They feel confident of victory and want the workers outside to do their duty to preserve what little liberty they have left.

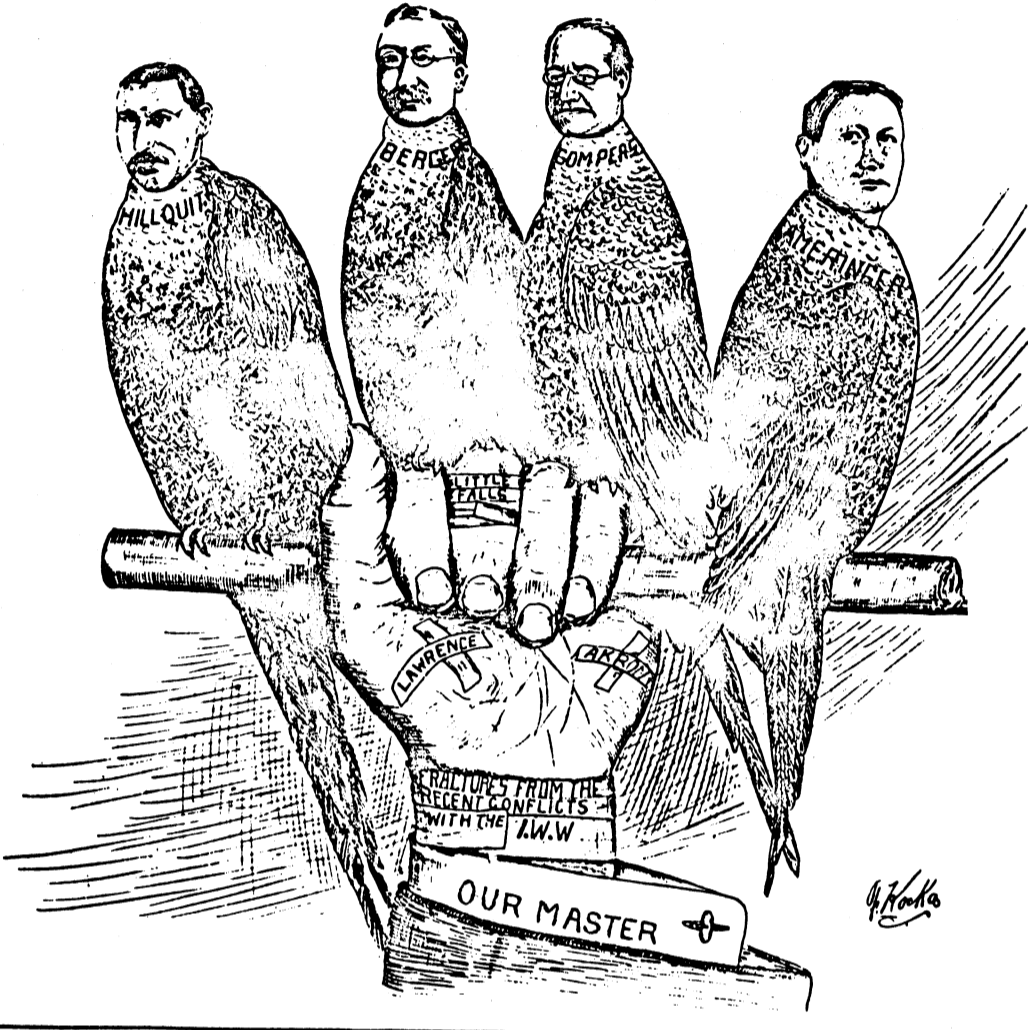
On March 13 nine strikers were arrested and charged with assaulting five scabs from the Hollinger mine. The men were held at Timmins until their trial commenced on March 28.

Imagine the surprise of the arrested men when they learned from Magistrate Torrence that the trial would proceed on the charge of unlawful assembly. Counsel for the defense protested against having their clients tried on different charges than those preferred against them, but protests were useless.

Testimony in the trial was so strongly in favor of the striking miners that the following men were released: A. Petonnet, John Cassidy, Felix Gauthier, and Joe Roberts and A. Hollowell were released upon payment of court costs. John Skinner, Chris Kipp and Frank Bowers were held to appear for trial in Sudbury on April 26, the men being unwilling to submit to the ideas of justice held by the Timmins court.

The theory of "British fair play" has taken a back seat and the mine owners seem to have their tools, the Canadian judiciary, in good working order.

WHEN LABOR STRIKES EFFECTIVELY UPON HIS MASTERS PURSE THESE PARROTS YELL—YOU ARE BUMS, DOWN-AND-OUTS, DYNAMITERS, FREE LOVERS, DESTROYERS OF CIVILIZATION, ETC.



THESE PARROTS REPEAT THE PHRASES OF THE MASTER CLASS

## Don't Desert Little Falls Prisoners

To All Labor Organizations, Socialist Party Locals, Progressive and Radical Groups and Friends of the Oppressed.

Comrades, Brothers and Fellow Workers:—Do you know that the first Little Falls striker to be tried, Filippo Bocchini, was convicted by a "fixed" jury after his innocence was proven in court? Do you know that it was a "frame-up" to railroad the workers who have been marked by the mill-owners as victims to satisfy their vengeance? Do you realize that since they have been able to convict one innocent man, they will do the same with the next thirteen? Organized judicial thuggery has spoken. An intimidated, bought and paid for jury has delivered its verdict. Coerced and browbeaten by tricks that would shame a red-light character, the jury has said that the word of hired thugs employed as special officers without uniforms and with criminal records are accepted as of higher value than the simple words of young boys and girls from the mills who have not been trained to perjury. Long—chief of police—brute in human form, whose "I cannot remember" stamps him as a perjurer and whose typewritten memoranda given to his officers with instructions to "learn it by heart," brands him as a suborner of perjury, was accepted as telling the truth; while the workers who were beaten and who saw the beatings, and the one "man" whom Long had—the man who now wants to "right the wrong," was disregarded.

The judge sided with the authorities from the very beginning. All through the three weeks trial he ruled in such a way as to help the prosecution.

The defense submitted proofs of perjury committed before the grand jury which indicted the workers. On the strength of the sworn affidavits a motion was made for the minutes of the grand jury so that every charge could be specified. The judge refused to allow the defense to see these minutes, but the prosecution was allowed to have them all the time. The proof of perjury was not allowed in the trial of Bocchini. The brutalities of the police in the jails where the prisoners were beaten with black jacks, was also ruled out. Some of

the witnesses for the defense were threatened and could not be found with subpoenas.

Yet despite these tremendous odds, the defense managed to prove that Chief Long of Little Falls instructed his thugs how to testify against the strikers. He even admitted drawing up a typewritten sheet which was distributed among the specials to be "learned by heart." It was proven that Long dragged workers into the Phoenix mill, handcuffed them and beat them up until they lay in a pool of blood. The testimony further showed that the chief stopped the parade which had a permit from the mayor of Little Falls, grabbed the banner and struck the blow which was followed by a wholesale clubbing. Most of this was admitted by at least half of the thugs on the witness stand. One admitted helping two others beat up a striker with black jacks inside a cell. All the horrible details were proven in the first trial. Yet the jury controlled by the mill-owners came in with a verdict of "guilty" even against the sentiment of the public. The jury was "framed-up" as could be seen.

The sheriffs, police and specials knew what the verdict would be. They discussed the conviction about the court the evening before it was brought in by the jury. The conviction was discussed in the best hotel in Horkimer Long before the jury came in. You can see through the significance of this as well as any one. In fact one of the jurors admitted that there "was something wrong." Remember that this was only the first trial.

The police with guns dripping with blood have been upheld in their dirty work. The slugs brought in from other cities who insulted and beat-up young girls were vindicated. The thugs who broke into the miserable homes of the strikers under cover of night, terrorizing little children and dragging grown persons from their beds; their actions have been approved by this court. By this conviction these fiendish hirelings of the mill-owners have been whitewashed and are now empowered to repeat their dirty work.

It is not pleasant to bring up this issue again. But without your support and backing, we cannot hope to win. An innocent man has been branded a felon. Are the workers of the country going to allow the mill-owners to disregard everything except their desire for vengeance and railroad each and every one who will be tried next? This question must be answered

by the labor and radical movements of the country and the world. Every one must wake up and do things mighty quick. As important as the great strikes before the public are, the situation here is tragic. The Defense Committee here has a bigger job before it than the Ettore-Giovanitti cases were. We have thirteen more to defend singly, which may take all summer. Our support from the outside has been small when compared with our needs. We must have funds to continue.

Without money we cannot carry on this fight. Will you desert these innocent men and let the mill-owners do as they please with them? You may have helped before; but there are many others who did nothing at all. Not only do we appeal to you to continue your support, but to get others into action. Pressure must be brought upon Governor Sulzer, Albany, N. Y., for an immediate grand jury investigation of the Little Falls authorities. So far there has not been enough response to bring the governor's attention this way. Copies of these demands should be sent here so we can get them in the local papers. We want to enforce the law against the individuals who are responsible for shedding of blood and plotting against workers who harmed no one. The stripes must be put on those in Little Falls who are responsible. We have proof, but need your assistance. This is the first time in labor history that we have the chance to make the enemy taste his own medicine. If we can convict some of the thugs and send them to the penitentiary, the capitalists will find it hard to get others to do their dirty work.

Every person who can act will be responsible for the injustice committed in Horkimer against innocent men and women if they do not come to the rescue. This is the time for concerted action in which the white feather has no place. It is not a question of any organization or any particular man, but to see that justice is done. If the rest of the workers and their friends in jail are railroaded, it will mean that they have been deserted by those who should have defended them. Let us all be comrades and brothers in this cause of justice and show the mill-owners that they have to reckon with the whole world.

Get busy! Raise funds! Act before it is too late.

Send all funds to Little Falls Defense Committee, Box 458, Little Falls, New York.

## COCK-ROACH LAWLESSNESS

After the thugs, deputies, Iowa marshals and Good (?) Citizens League of Merryville beat up, shot and ran out militant members of our Union from that Hellhole, one would suppose, who does not make a study of the Boss and his tools, that this bunch of cowardly back stabbers would be satisfied. But listen, and the writer will tell you of a pilgrimage that was made by this bunch to Slinger, La., which is 11 miles from Merryville, for the purpose of heading off and beating up our Southern District Organizer, A. L. Emerson, who was billed to deliver an address to the bunch of saw mill slaves at Slinger on the evening of the 4th instant.

As Fellow Worker Emerson stepped from the train at 11:30 a. m. on that day he was set upon by a mob from Merryville, headed by the professional slugger, George McGhee, and Gilbert Hennigan, G. C. L. and merchant of said town, and beaten, but he did manage with all the odds against him to give George a couple on the point of the chin, as a reminder that a rebel will not stand passive and allow himself to be mobbed. All the slaves, union and non-union, are up in arms over the actions of this self-appointed aggregation, who have elected to put an end to free speech in Louisiana, and are determined to put a stop to this cock-roach activities.

Fellow Worker Chas. Denie was notified by the G. C. L. of De Ridder that he would have to cease selling the Lumber Jack in De Ridder as they would not stand for a paper which dubbed its high standing and honorable business men as cock-roaches to be circulated in their (?) town, and that they would give him until next Monday morning, April 7, to hunt "pastures new and fields green," in which to sell his Rebel sheets.

This is one of the best and most independent of all the locals in this district, and Emerson is to speak here tonight and we have received word that the G. C. L. of De Ridder, which is five miles below here, have handed down their ultimatum that he shall not speak in our town; now we have decided that free speech shall not be abrogated in this settlement by a bunch of non-residents, and we intend to show them it (Continued on page four.)

## AND STILL THEY COME

Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders' Union of the Atlantic and Gulf, 229 West Street. Telephone, 1198 Franklin. Boston, Mass., 254 Commercial Street. Philadelphia, Pa., 138 S. Second Street. Norfolk, Va., 85 Union Street. Mobile, Ala., 104 S. Commerce Street. New Orleans, La., 207 N. Peters Street.

Phillip Bocchini and Fellow Prisoners, Care Fred H. Moore, Hotel Richmond, Little Falls, N. Y.

Greetings: As a result of a unanimous vote we are tonight installing all of the transport workers of the Atlantic and the Gulf as an integral part of the Industrial Workers of the World. We declare our solidarity with our struggling brothers and sisters in and out of jail. We request you to pledge our militant comrades our unremitting effort toward the day when we shall with our economic might close all jails and open all workshops to a free working class.

Industrial Workers of the World; Transport Industry.

(Signed) ROBERT LEE WARWICK, Secretary-Treasurer.

## FORCES A. F. OF L. TO ORGANIZE

At a meeting of the executive committee of the United Textile Workers, to be held in New York April 7, steps will be taken to organize the textile workers in the southern states. Hitherto the strength of the organization has been in the northern and middle states, but since the Industrial Workers of the World have entered the textile field, the textile organization has determined to make a fight to prevent inroad on its membership. A. P. Hibbard, secretary of the textile workers, who has been in the south, gave out an interview in Boston in which he said the time was ripe for entering the southern field and he was of the opinion that several thousand members may be enrolled in the Dixie states.—Seattle Union Record.

What is really meant by the above is that the scabby John Golden outfit of the A. F. of L. are to be used by the employers to prevent a real organization from entering the field. Golden and his bunch of traitors to the working class must protect their jobs by retaining their present membership so as to have something to peddle to the textile barons. The employers could easily be whipped by the workers were it not for the labor Judases of the A. F. of L.

# INDUSTRIAL WORKER



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CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS

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## AN INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS

Now that the transport workers of the Atlantic and the Gulf have joined the I. W. W., it becomes imperative that steps be taken to participate in the International Syndicalist Congress probably to be held in London, Eng., in the latter part of September. The transport workers are the means of communicating and visualizing international solidarity and their presence in the I. W. W. places a new duty upon the movement.

In preparing for the congress, however, the I. W. W. will have to be assured in advance that their delegate will be seated. We are refused representation in the present Secretariat; from all indications we would be excluded from a purely Socialist convention; the Anarchists stand for us only when it affords them free advertising, and as we are not Syndicalists strictly speaking, but rather Industrialists in accordance with the advanced industrial development in America, we would want to know just how an International Syndicalist Congress would be apt to receive an I. W. W. delegate.

The growing internationalism of capital; the rumblings of impending wars—and all wars are commercial; the necessity for a better understanding as to form, aim and tactics, and the increasing desire for definite plans for world-wide cooperation between the slaves, all clamor for some such congress as is proposed.

The local unions should discuss the matter and see if it is not a wise move for the I. W. W. to aid in the work of an international direct action congress of wage worker delegates. The congress is fraught with deep meaning to the toilers of the world.

## WHAT COMES OF PLAYING THE GAME

That undated and signed resignations were required from all their nominees for political office has been the Socialist Party campaign cry for many years. The claim was made that this gave the party complete control over all elected officials, thus forcing them to remain true to socialist principles. The claim was unfounded.

The capitalist class refuses to recognize such resignations when presented, and as the Socialist Party makes its gains by marshaling the discontent of all classes it has no economic power to enforce its mandate. Ohio furnishes examples of the failure of the plan. Those who have been upheld by the rest of the city officials when they refused to recognize the resignation presented by the Socialist Party are Mayor Pape of Lorain, Mayor Shook of Lima, Mayor Schilling of Canton, and last week Mayor A. A. Perrin of Mt. Vernon. Then also we have the example of J. Stitt Wilson of Berkeley, Cal., who even refused to sign the resignation blank. These political socialists, who have nothing to distinguish them from the followers of the Bull Moose, have virtually said: "To hell with the workers! We represent all the people." This bit of fiction is the basis of capitalist "law," "justice" and all the other concepts that attend the present system of wage slavery.

The failure of the undated resignation is but added evidence that all attempts to abolish Capitalism through the machinery of the State are fruitless and will but serve to react upon those who make the endeavor. Charles Edward Russell puts the case plainly when he says:

"A proletarian movement can have no part, however slight, in the game of politics. The moment it takes a seat at that grimy board is the moment it dies within. After that it may for a time maintain a semblance of life and motion, but in truth it is only a corpse."

## FOR DEFENSE AND PROPAGANDA

Every movement of the working class profoundly affects the rest of society. In some quarters the antagonism becomes more bitter while elsewhere unexpected support is developed. Refusing to mould our actions in order to enlist such support, still we might find it advisable to make full use of the sentiment for industrialism outside of our class. Just as the militant wage workers are organized so as to develop power through the association of rebellious units should we unite those who are ineligible for membership yet incline our way. Could not our present Propaganda Leagues be broadened in their scope to give the desired results?

The two communications in this issue, together with somewhat similar expressions from different sources, are straws that show the way the wind is blowing. The articles on the proposed Defense League and the Strike Maintenance League should be given careful attention. There is no need for a multiplicity of organizations if one Propaganda League would suffice.

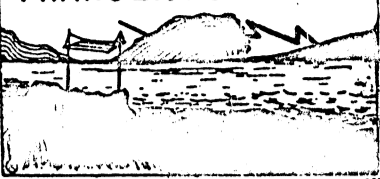
The league could consider the rebellious farmer and settle the vexed tenantry question. It could give a sphere of action to the self-employed and small business men who are forced by the blacklist to leave our class. The rebel members of craft unions who do not find it expedient to join the I. W. W. directly, including those in trades where craft unionism has practically full control of the jobs, would undoubtedly join. The growing list of writers on industrialism, including the reporters who are favorable to the workers, would be especially useful. And recent strikes have also shown that support will come from a small section of the leisure class whose grasp of social events gives them a view of the future society.

Then too, it would give the unions a strength gained by a war-chest with none of its attendant weaknesses. The main objection to amassing union funds is that it tends toward conservatism and gives a false security that destroys initiative. A league such as is proposed would give the union nothing to conserve and support would be forthcoming only when the workers displayed initiative through strikes or other forms of direct industrial activity.

Just as the I. W. W. stands ready to aid all who wage real battles against the employing class would the league have to aid all who battled at the point of production. On that ground the Kansas City League could fully agree with somewhat similar leagues in Los Angeles and San Francisco. In taking any stand in this matter, however, the I. W. W. should keep in mind the following from the report of the General Executive Board to the last annual convention:

"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."

## TRANSLATED NEWS



### INTERNATIONAL BULLETIN OF THE SYNDICALIST MOVEMENT

Moreoco  
From correspondence addressed to the Confederation General du Travail we learn that a labor center has been formed in Morocco. The secretary is C. Candido, Cafe Sotexo, Sokko de Juera, Tanger.

The organization has its aim the emancipation of the working class outside of all political interference. It adheres to the principles of the C. G. T. of France.

### Italy

The fifth congress of the Ferroviari has just been held at Milan. The most important decision taken by this congress was to maintain the autonomy of its federation of railwaymen. In spite of its great sympathy for the newly created revolutionary Unione Sindicale Italiana, against the Confederazione Generale del Lavoro with reformist tendencies, the Ferroviari has made up its mind not to affiliate with either of these organizations. The resolution which was adopted runs: "The congress considering its relation to the existing national organizations; considering that the Confederation of Labor is not the organism best adapted to the proletarian struggle and to that of the railwaymen in particular; while expressing sympathy with the ideas which form the basis of the anti-capitalist struggle of the Unione Sindicale; considering on the other hand that the affiliation to this Unione might prejudice the unity of the railwaymen; decides against the affiliation, and will try to use all means for the defense of the rights and life of the proletariat."

### France

The protest of the workers against militarism and armaments, organized by the Unions of the Seine, proved to be a huge success. The answer of the workers to the reactionary policy has been clear and formidable. Two hundred thousand workers assembled at Pre-Saint Gervais to demonstrate their hatred of the attempt to forge new chains to those which are already so heavy and which they are trying to break, and of those who would recommence the old criminal errors and renew the old system and threaten peace.

From eleven platforms fifty speakers addressed the crowd. Each speaker was allowed only a maximum of 15 minutes. The importance of the meeting was not in long speeches but in the numerous and different elements taking part in the manifestation.

The meeting proved a vast success, even more than had been anticipated. The labor and revolutionary organizations have shown their power and their determination. The militarist agitation has felt the influence of this demonstration. Those who doubt still and why try to defy popular feelings will have to repent their mistake.

### Holland

For eight weeks the tobacco workers of Rotterdam, Dordrecht and Gorichem have been on strike for an increase of wages. Their wages have averaged between 3 and 8.50 francs a week, and are totally insufficient to meet the cost of living.

Not only have the employers refused to concede the demands of the men, but the Employers' Union in the tobacco industry has decided to lock out all the union workers employed in their factories. In consequence the secretary of the Dutch National Labor Secretariate has to provide for 900 workers, which means a weekly expense of 6000 francs. The N. S. of L. with its 7,700 members disposes of 3,000 francs, but to obtain the extra 3000 francs will be nearly impossible, so the secretary appeals to foreign organizations for aid.

### International Conference of Union Secretaries

The conference of secretaries of centres (national) of unions will be held at Zurich on September 16 to 18. On September 19 an international conference of the secretaries of the unions by trade or industry will be held. The latter were invited by the international secretary of national centres, Legien in Berlin, to assist as guests at the conference which will be held on September 16 to 18.

This curious fact is worth considering. The conferences of secretaries of national centres always were opposed to real international labor congresses where direct delegates of the labor unions of all countries and all industries could meet. And now, on the contrary, it is attempting to enlarge those conferences of the secretaries of national centres.

There are at present 28 secretaries (international) in different industries and trades. Of those 28 secretaries, 24 have their offices in Germany, 2 in England, 1 in Holland and 1 in Switzerland.

### ENGLISH NOTES

(By A. B. Elsbury, London, Eng.)  
English workers appear to be waking up at last and there seems to be hardly a single trade where the workers engaged therein are not making demands for improved conditions of labor. It is true that mere improvements in conditions is not everything, but the fact that the workers are tiring of pleading for these improvements through Labour representation and are preparing to take things directly for themselves is the pleasing feature so far as revolutionary unionists are concerned.

At the time of writing, March 26, the Hotel Workers' Union is conducting a campaign of sudden strikes, mainly in London, and of the 18 strikes in the past fortnight all have been

successful—the average strike lasting but five minutes.

The London Bakers' Union has now adopted the same policy, every strike being fully reported in the daily press which regards the sudden strikes as something wonderful. "Nothing succeeds like success" and the tailors and painters are now following the good example.

It is obvious to all that the great coal strike of last year in England was lost solely on account of the ridiculous notice, given six months in advance, which enabled the mine-owners to work the mines at full speed and put in a reserve stock of coal against the strike. The workers are beginning to realize the folly of such tactics and the result is the new revolutionary spirit.

The Railway Unions of Great Britain have just amalgamated as a consequence of last year's general strike, when they worked together, and partly owing to the syndicalist agitation which has been going on in its midst. The new union will now exceed 200,000 in numbers, a good many of whom joined after the first successful strike. The name of the organization will be "The National Union of Railwaymen."

A strike of 1300 iron workers has just been called at Beddolph Valley, Staffordshire, against an employer who is a big subscriber to the funds of the British and Foreign Bible Society which sends the bible to the "heathen." The wage standard of the men pans out at 3 farthings, or one and a half cent, per meal for each member of their families. Tom Mann is in the thick of the fight.

Wealthy suffragets are on a hunger-strike for a vote while these men are starving for sufficient to eat.

The recognized syndicalist movement is in somewhat of a slump at present, but the unions are developing their own agitation.

The politicians are also having a slack time, the only interesting feature being the discovery that graft is not so unknown in the English Parliament as was assumed.

Robert Hunter's articles on "The General Strike" have been appearing in the Labour Leader, but to date no one seems to have been hurt by them.

### FREDDIE HEATH ANSWERS HIMSELF

One Fred Heath, bell hop for Victor Berger, has the following to say in the second column of the first page of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Herald, issue of April 12:

"Elsewhere this week will be found some first hand information about the 'free speech' fight in San Diego, that bears out the claims I have made right along in these columns. Also please note the evidences of a 'free speech' frame-up in Denver. Hold tight to your pockets when the I. W. W. professionals try to work on your sympathies!"

In the same column of the same issue Freddie steps on something and slips up as follows: "A Baltimore reader sends us a clipping in which Peter Collins told an audience that Eugene V. Debs, 'the friend of the workingman, had not done a stroke of work in 25 years.'" There is something particularly gross and contemptible in a criticism of this character, and its intent is very plain. In fact, it turns on the right of the working class to put forward spokesmen and lecturers in the battle for labor emancipation."

We will take Frederick Heath at his own estimate. Heath, you are particularly gross and contemptible, to say nothing of being an ignoramus.

The star-spangled scab herders of New York state were sent to Buffalo to break the street car strike. On the 10th they fired into a crowd of 100 strikers and wounded many. Mrs. Ida Larich is shot in the back and will die. Brigadier General Welch has 2,700 of his yellow-legged scum on the scene and is yelling to Governor Sulzer for more help. Probably there are some babies to kill. The other craft unions are seriously considering a general strike in the city unless the company settles with the men.

Send a dime for an I. W. W. Song Book. It contains 42 songs designed to fan the flames of discontent.

### PREAMBLE OF THE I. W. W.

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people, and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production and abolish the wage system.

We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class has interests in common with their employers.

Their conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wages for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system."

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the everyday struggle with capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.







From right to left—Anselmo L. Figueroa, Praxedis G. Guerrero (killed in battle),  
Enrico F. Magon, Librado Rivera, Ricardo F. Magon (seated.)