

about many peculiar conditions, among which is the employment of thousands of non-English speaking laborers in the various industries. For the most part these people hail from Southern European countries and are a most ignorant, excitable people, who, when left alone rapidly acquire our methods and make good workmen. But owing to this ignorance and their excitable nature it is among them that the I. W. W. has succeeded in acquiring considerable strength through the efforts of professional agitators and would-be socialists.

Up to this time Canada has been free of the scourge, and Canadian industry has not suffered through this cause. But this is only because the time is not yet ripe for the I. W. W. to operate in this country to any serious degree. There have already been attempts, as evidenced in British Columbia last year, but these have not met with much success. There is not the same centralization of industry as yet, as in other countries, that is, there are not sufficient workmen of the necessary type, employed in any Canadian centres for the I. W. W. to successfully operate its methods and practices.

But employers who are alive to the situation agree that the situation is rapidly growing more acute and realize from what they know of the operations of the society in the United States that steps must be taken to make it impossible for it to get a foothold in Canada. And perhaps the best method for obtaining that end is to seek the co-operation of the sane workmen of the country against whom the I. W. W. openly directs its operations as well as against the employers of labor. This end may be brought about satisfactorily if the proper attention is given to the question by employers and labor unions alike.

The operations of the I. W. W. are well known. The strikes conducted by the organization have warranted its members being called "industry wreckers," and "I won't workers" and it is unnecessary to go beyond the literature published by the organization to understand to what resorts they will go to obtain their demands. During each of the strikes conducted, anarchism has practically reigned supreme. Openly defying law and order it has been necessary time and again to call out the militia to restore quiet. Blood has been spilt and those killed called martyrs to the cause of labor. In the Lawrence strike the good-will of substantially the entire population of the city was destroyed because of the pronounced antagonism of the strikers to law and order; their renouncing of all belief in religion; and their general statement that they believed in no God or country. In the strikes that are now being conducted by the organization similar and even worse methods are being resorted for as they themselves say experience brings out new ideas. The strikers are led by professional agitators sent out from headquarters, who preach the doctrines of the I. W. W. organization and whose will is law. These ignorant workmen are merely tools. They think they are striking for higher wages or some other like demand but such is not the case. The I. W. W. has an end in view as will be seen from the extracts from its preamble—the laboring classes are simply a means to that end.

Here are some of the principles of the organization as set forth in its preamble: "The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. * * * 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. * * * It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for its every day struggle with capitalists but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. * * * The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allow one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry,

thereby helping to defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover the trade unions and the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working classes have interests in common with their employers. These conditions can be changed and the interests of the working classes 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 industry to one, an industry 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.' "

In explaining the tactics and methods of the I. W. W. the preamble is not adverse to making statements that should condemn it in the minds of every workmen or employer. They hold that the tactics used are determined solely by the power of the organization to make good in their use. That the question if right and wrong does not concern them. No terms made with an employer are final. All peace so long as the wage system lasts is but an armed truce. At any favorable opportunity the struggle for more control of industry is renewed. The organization does not allow any part to enter into time contracts with the employers. It aims where strikes are employed to paralyze all branches of the industry involved, when the employers can least afford a cessation of work. The I. W. W. maintains that nothing will be conceded by the employers except that which it has the power to take and hold by the strength of the organization. Therefore they seek no agreements with the employers. When they fail to force concessions from the employers by the strike they resume work and resort to "sabotage," i.e. destroying the property and machinery so that inferior articles are turned out, in an effort to force the employers to conceded the demands from the workers.

During strikes the works are closely picketed and every effort made to keep employers from getting workers into the shops and the bitter street fights that have taken place between the strike-breakers and the members of the I. W. W. during the many strikes conducted by the organization are sufficient evidence of the fact that the I. W. W. will stoop to any level to obtain their end.

Interference by the government is resented by open violation of the government's orders, going to jail en masse, thereby causing expense on the tax-payers. In short they advocate the use of militant "direct action" tactics to the full extent of their power.

According to their own definition sabotage means the "destruction of profits to gain a definite, revolutionary, economic end." It has many forms. It may mean the destroying of raw materials destined for a "scab" factory or shop. It may be the spoiling of a finished product. It may mean the destruction of parts of machinery or even the whole machine. It may mean working slow. It may mean poor work. In fact it has as many variations as there are different lines of work. This is a phase of the "direct action" as advocated by the I. W. W. organization.

The I. W. W. makes no pretense at loyalty to existing institutions or laws. They lay their constitution and ideas bare and are not backward in their opposition to society. The I. W. W. contends for a change of the most radical character in the whole existing theory of property ownership, government and social relations and to accomplish this any means are justified. They say that the present moral code is based only on the private ownership of property and they believe that to the workers belong all that they create. "Complete control of industry" is the only bargain they will make with the employing class. The strikes conducted are merely cruel and brutal attempts to advance their own political principles, which aim at the destruction of society as at present organized and complete change in government.