VOLUME TWO. No. 35 WHOLE No. 87

NEW CASTLE, PENNSYLVANIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1911.

SIX MONTHS, 50 CENTS. \$1.00 PER YEAR

Chicago, Aug. 3.

The following report from the local at Superior will give an idea of how things stand in that locality.

Superior Wis., July 26.

stand in that locality.

Superior Wis., July 26.

A little incident happened at my meeting tonight. The policeman who has been on the beat where we hold our unceting, has been rather friendly. Tonight he was transferred and the cop who arrested Stark, put on this heat. This cop has made the remark that, "he would do all in his, power to drive the I. W. W. off the streets." At tonight's meeting, he was standing on the corner while the meeting was in progress. A big hully came up and tired to disturb the meeting. I turned to the cop and told the crowd hast if the police would or could not "preserve order, we would. The disturber was by this time, right in front of the box and yelling as loud as he could." The cop turned and walked away down the street. As he left, I called the crowd's aster ton to the fact that if it was a Salvation Army meeting, the disturber Salvation Army meeting, the disturber ould have been arrested. The disturber would have been arrested. The disturber kept on and I got off the box and took him by the neck and led him across the street and told him that if he came back, he stood a chance to get hurt. The crowd went wild and in a very few minutes the cops came lack four strong.

Parties at the meeting told me that they had seen the bully talking with the cop before the meeting started. It looks like a put up job. I look for a show down here

G. H. PERRY, Sec'y No.247.

Later advices from Superior are, that the balls pinched Fellow Worker Perry last work on a charge of "blocking the street" and talking to neiter isolenee. The judge refused to proceed with the trial the next morning, telling Perry that he would be notified when to appear for trial. Up to this writing, the eith has not called on Fellow Worker Perry nor have they interfered with the meetings. Fellow Worker Perry is of the opinion, however, that the city is only trying to figure out some plan of according to the process of the p and the opinion, however, that the city is only trying to figure out some plan of ac-tion. All members who can take part in the fight if one starts, would do well to drift up to Superior. Work can be had there and they will be on the ground when the ball opens. If we can open the ball strong enough it will mean that the fight will be that much shorter. Short or long the fight will be made if the police attempt to stop agitation meetings in Superior or Duluth.

The address of local 247 is, G. H PERRY, The address of local and the state of the st

Gen'l Sec'y & Treas.

So keep your eyes on the City of Saints and Angeles.
HARRY WEINSTEIN.

STIRRING TIMES IN LOS ANGELES

'Special to Bolidarity.)

Low Angelesis Calif., Aug. 1.

At the present time the capitalist class in order to crush the spirit of the workers in organizing for their interests on the Pacific coast, are using all the power at their command. The julis are well filled by labor agitators. There are the McNamara brothers, now awaiting their fate, and we bear many workers say it "was wrong, the way they were kidnapped to Los Angeles." Bight or wrong never stands in the way of our exploiters; and when the workers organize strongly enough so that we will have might or power, then right or wrong will not vistad in the way of our employed to the way of our employed to the way of our employed to your proper, then right or wrong will not vistad in the way of our emancipation from wage slakery. Los Angeles Calif., Aug. 1

of our emancipation from wage slavery.

Conners, Bender and Maple were reindicted on conspiracy to blow up the Hail

of Records building. C Grove, secretary

of the Metal Trades, is doing 90 days for the "cringe" of picketing. Peter Casterina, an I. W. W. boy, is also doing 90 days for "disorderly conduct," which means that a scale and himself got inpotrouble on the aqueduct and the scale was put out of ess for a while

General Mosby: Lieutenant Laffin and Private Reed, who helped keep the red flag flying in Mexico for over six months, flag firing in Mexico for over six months, are also awaiting their fate, whether or not they shall be turned over to the Mexican government to stop the bullets of rarales. At a bearing on a habess corpus witt, after much squabbling over technicalities, the judge-ruled the case was too weak against the men, and granted the writ. Begithe men were re-arrested on a trimped up charge of robber's wotten un writ. Begone men were re-trumped up charge of robbery gotten up by the Mexican butchers and their Ameri-can allies who have stocks and bonds in Mexico. The bearing will take place next

time the I. W. W. is keep In the meantime the I. W. W. is keeping up the agitation on streets, in helfs, factory and workshop. Qu'r hesédquarters are now too small for our members, and we are getting menghasis be lately. Los Angeles will soon have an origanized movement of the workers that will make it both for Harrison Gray Otis and his allies. E. J. Lewis is speaking to crowds larger than ever listened to an I. W. W. agitator be-

CONDITIONS BAD IN N. Y.

But the I. W. W. is up and Doing, With-New Headquarters and Increased New Headquarters and Activity.

New York City, Aug. 5. The spirit manifested by the locals in Kansas City and Eurcka, Calif., also animates Local 179 of New York City. It too believes in our next convention being a good one, and has already elected Fellow Worker Ford to represent it there. We believe Fellow Worker Ford will bring some new blood into the convention, as he is a comparatively new member, and a capable one.

espable one. Local 179 is now holding a series of street meetings, with good results. Last, Monday evening the local opened up at 10th Sit. and Second Ave 3. last! Thursday noon at Clarkson and West streets and in the evening at Houstop St. and Second Ave. All three were attended with good literature sales and interesting questioning. Ford, Ettor, Walquist, Walsh, Breen and others spoke. Tonight, they hold forth at 10th and 2nd Ave. again. Three meetings are planned for next week.

"sings are planned for next week.

Local 179 meets every Wednesday evening at the new 1. W. W. beadquarters,
212 E. 12th St., near 3rd Ave., New York

City. At the uncetting held liast Wednesday, it was decided to have a drawing
with 35 prizes, in order to enable the
local to pay its share toward financing the
beadquarters. Visitors are urged to call at
headquarters when in New York.

Conditions in New York cap held at the

Conditions in New York are bad at the present time. Unemployment is increasing. Plants are running with greatly reduced forces and on part time only, in a great many instances. Some workingmen declare that conditions are worse than those following the panie of '93.

MOVED IN SALT LAKE.

Local 69, I. W. W., has moved into larger headquarters, now situated at 32 Richards Street. Any soapboxors coming this way, please call, as we need them. N. JOHNSON, Fin. See'y, Salt Lake City, Utah.

TAMING THE HAYSEEDS

Farmers' Union of Washington Tries to Make Peace With the L. W. W.

(Special to Solidarity.)
Spokane, Wash., Aug. 3.
The following is taken from the Spokane Chronicle of Aug.

Though at swords' point but a few weeks ago, the Inland Farmers' union and Industrial Workers of the World, whose members are seattered all over the Inland return the Inland

clares.

'Mr. Crow has paid two visits to our headquarters here in an effort to establish friendly relations between the farmers union and the I. W. W., "states Organizer

we nave-reached an agreement by which members of the farmers' anion throughout the Palouse country are to hire members of the I. W. W. through the Spokane headquarters' for harvest and threshing hands. They are to be paid good wages and a vorling to our agreement they shall not tempt to agitate any land to the part of the part o

and board. "Trouble was threatened between the farmers' union and the I. W. W. two or three weeks ago because of reported attempts on the part of the former organization to secure harvest hands at \$1.55 per day, but there will be no difficulty with members of our union so long as decent living wages are paid.

they, out there will be no difficulty with members of our union so long as decent living wages are paid.

The I. W. W. is in a position to furnish enough they to harvest the Inland Empere will be even hardered of them have a cute even hardered of them have a cute even hardered of them have a cute even hardered with the employment offices where working men are completed to pay for the privilege of talking on the job, until fees are no longer paid, low such institutions. This can be accomplished through agreements with all employers the same as we have affected with the farmers union.

The Chronicle tries to make its readers believe that the L.W.W. signed an agreement with L. C. Crow, the organizer of the Inland Farmers' Union; but that is not true. I told L. C. row if the farmthe Inlano Farmers on true. I told L. C. ow if the farmers would get the men they need from the union hall and not from the employment sharks, the I.-W.-W. boys will treat the farmers better; but should the farmers him to the farmers here; but should the farmers may expect some of the boys the same direct action on them. Crow told to use direct action on them. Crow told me that be would instruct the farmers not to get any more men from employment sharks, in order to avoid trouble with the

sharks, in order to avon.

1. W. W. boys.

L. C. Crow, organizer of the Inland
Farmers' Union, didn't come to 1. W. W.
headquarters of Spokant to get men because the farmers like the 1. W. W. but
because the 1. W. W. boys are raising
hell on the job in the harvest field.

The farmers throughout Washington are

w. W. that they are

The farmers throughout Washington are so scared of the I. W. W. that they are willing to dance to any tune the I. W. W. boys play. Organize on the job and take out a membership card in the I. W. W., out a membership card in the I. W and you will be able to make your b whatever you want him to do-even to to work. MAX DEZETTEL

CHANGE IN MINNEAPOLIS.

Local 64, I. W. W., has changed bead-quarters. We have moved to No. 3, South Second Street, 3d floor, to larger and better headquarters.

W. T. NEF, Sec'y.

Order literature and sub cards.

strike broke out in that city on that date, and there were lively fittines for two or three days until it was settled, through "arbitration." A United Press despatch of Aug. 5, says in part: "Because of threatened riots over the

"Because of threatened riots over the street car strike, Mayor Hanna this afternoon issued an order to close saleons at once. He heard that hundreds of coal mingra near Des Moines are coming to town tonight to aid in this strike.
"Surrounded by a gand of twenty policemen and followed by a crowd of 2,000, thirty strikebreakers were escorted to the Rock Island station at 5:50 o'clock and placed on a train for Chicago, stand to a support of the coal train of th

placed on a train for Chicago, glad to es-cape with their lives. These are the same men who broke strikes in Columbus, Ohio, and other cities.

and other cities.

"Awed by 5,000 men and boys who burned in effigy General Manager Harrigan, of the street car company, because he refused to arbitrate with his 500 car men, who struck at 1:15 this corning, the 300 strikebreakers under Louis Christ

300 strikebreakers under Louis Christensen made no effort to run cars up to 7 o'clock today, and there were rumors that Harri-gan would make terms with the union. "When the men-quit work this merring thousands cheered them as they brought in their cars for the last trip. Then the crowds charged the different bottle, where strikebreakers were quartered, thronged the lobbies and fought the police who tried to disperse them. After hanging Harrigan in effigy near the street car waiting room in effigy near the street car waiting room and then burning the effigy, the people charged the Kirkwood hotel, seeking Christenen, but failed to find him. During the riot half a dozen cars were stoned, and Ton Denholm, a detective, and Patrolman W. McCatthy were hit by flying rocks.

"At 9 o'clock 2,500 atrike sympathiers surrounded the 2nd street cars barns and dared the strikebreakers to start a car. Two strikebreakers at tempted to leave the

Two strikebreakers attempted to leave the barns, were attacked, and when they struck at the people were arrested. An-other strikebreaker with a big army revoly-

"Just before the strike began Rev. with Harrigan, who offered to arbitrate the question which he had hitherto refused, with Harrigan, who offered to arbitrate the question which he had hitherto refused, provided Dan Hiatt, who was discharged for insubordination, was left out of the issue. The strikers agreed, provided In-spector Wallace Millen, who made the charges against Hiatt, should be discharg-Harrigan refused and negotiati

ceased."

A later despatch states that the district judge in Des Moines issued an injunction commanding both Harrigan and the strikers to submit the issue to arbitration, and that both parties obeyed, with the result that traffic was promptly resumed.

Prosperity for Masters: Hell for Slaves

We have often referred to the fact of widespread depression in industry and its

Reports from all parts of the country show that this condition is steadily becoming worse with no apparent prospects of im-provement. Here is a sample which is quite typical of many sections of the country. A writer in the Huntington, Ark., Herald, referring to the efforts of capitalists and real estate boomers to lurre workingmen to that locality with the false claim that there is lot of week collection. claim that there is lots of work, only to find themselves stranded and in many cases arrested for vagrants, says of conditions in

The writer is a mechanic in the build-The writer is a mechanic in the building line and knows something of what he is talking about, and I want to say that at no time since the working class was forced to accept soap wrappers for their labor in 1907, have times been so hard as they are 1907, have times been so hard as they are now; nor has there been as many enopty houses. I counted ten empty houses in one block, ten more in a block and a half, twelve in four square blocks in Sulphur Springs addition, three in another block, six from Spring street to engine house No. 4, and so on all over town. It is afte to say that there are at least one thousand empty houses in the city of Fort Smith today."

On the other hand, most of the ble case.

On the other hand, most of the bi

On the other hand, most of the big capitalists are getting on nicely, as the following figures by "John D." in the New York Call tend to show. Writing of the general gloomy outlook among the little fellows of Wall Street, he says:

Some of the industrials, like National Biscuit Co., report hat this year this earnings will run to about \$40,000,000, which compares with \$45,000,000 in 1910. The National Lead Co. is doing a biv business, and a score of other industrial concerns report a prosperous year."

port a prosperous year."

There is prosperity for the masters, and bell for the slaves!

More Curtailment in Textile Industry.

Curtailment continues to be the order of the day in the textile industry. Fall River,

the day in the textile industry. Fall River, Mans., reports as follows, daylor Ang. 5:

"Notices have been posted in the Fall River Iron Works Co. mills, jover the signature of M. C.D. Borden, president, that after bomorrow they will shut down until further notice. The mills have been on a four-days running schedule for six weeks, and previously, for over a month, were on an alternate-week running schedule. The shut down affects 5,000 operatives, and idleness will cost them \$55,000 a week in wager. Eighty thousand pieces a week in wages. Eighty thousand pieces a week will be lost to the production of printed

From Durham, North Carolina, the same

date, comes the tollowing:

"The Erwin cotton mills, No. 1 at Dur-hem and No. 2 at Duke, the Proximity mills, and the White Oak mills of Greensspins, and the white tak mills of treens-boro, defin manufactures announce a more drastic curtailment beginning tomor, row, when they will be shut down for two weeks. They have been operating on short time for two years. Low price of dentin is offered as the reason for this cur-

NEW I. W. W. LOCALS

Building Constructors Industrial Union o. 138, Detroit, Mich. July 5, 1911. 287 atiot Ave. Metal and Machinery Workers Ind

Union No. 2. Kokomo Ind. July 5, 1911. 1500 N. Courtland St. Lumber Workers Industrial Union No. 426, Fort Bragg, Calif. July 13, 1911.

Ox 523.

Lumber Workers Industrial Union No.
54, Aberdeen, Wash. July 24, 1911.
Iotel Kendall.
Clothing Workers Industrial Union No.

192, Baltimore, Md. June 1, 1911. 513 So. Glover St.

513 So. Glover St.
Metal and Machinery Workers Industrial Union No. 11. Phila. Pa. Branch 3,
June 5, 1911. 2658 Douglass St.
St. Louis Industrial Union No. 84. Br. 2,
Polish June 14, 1911. 1441 N. 29 St.
Lumber Workers Industrial Union No.
427, Sonboushi, Wash. June 23, 1911.
Building Constructors Industrial Union
No. 136, Duluth, Minn. July 31, 1911.

Agitate for the 8-hour day

Don't let the hot weather stop you from getting subs for Solidarity.

SOLIDARITY

GAN OF THE INDUSTRIAL



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rancis Miller, George Speed.

WATCH FOR YOUR NUMBER.

Each subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the wrapper ensing SOLIDARITY. For instance: 86. That means that your sub expired, last week, and you should renew.

This is NUMBER 87

SHE MOVES!

Reports from the western half of the United States in the past few weeks make interesting and encouraging reading. From Duluth to Les Angeles, and as far north as Victoria and Vancouver, British Colum-hia, the genducing also: as Victoria and Vancouver, British Columbia, the employing class is showing uneasiness with regard to the I. W. W. Free speech, fights have been threatened in Dulath and Superior, Wiis, in Victoria, B.C., in the harvest section of Washington, and all along the line of activity. The Farmers' Union of Washington has been trying to stave off war with our organization, in Spokane, by agreeing to hire I. W. W. men, for the harvest directly from the local headquarters instead of from the employment sharks. Even General Otis of the "Crimes" in Los Anzeles is said to have ment sharks. Even General Otts of the "Crimes" in Los Angeles is said to have quit advertising the I. W. W. in the news columns of his paper.

In the free speech fights, the auth have shown a heaitancy about going too far and starting a real fight with the I. W. W. In Victoria after threatening to "de-port all foreigners from the United States come to start free speech fights," the tions alike, and deny them the use of cer-tain streets only on which to hold meet-ings; and in Superior, Wisconsiin after ar-resting the I. W. W. organizer, G. H. Perry, the judge declined to see a date for his trial, and up to this writing, the cops

All of which shows that the I. W. W. is becoming pretty well known and respected by the employers and their tools throughout the West. And so it should be: for the I. W. W. is a fighting organization, with the genuine spirit of the crusader, ready at a moment? a mode to scale to the contract of the co sader, ready at a moment's notice to move sader, ready at a moment's notice to move on any stronghold of the enemy. Though comparatively small in numbers, its mill-tant spirit is acting as a powerful stimulant on the mass of sluggish slaves and will shortly arouse them to action and organiza-tion in one big union.

The I. W. W. has just passed its sixth birthday, having been founded on July 7, 1905. Its birth was halled, with deriston by politicians and labor leaders, who in, sisted that it was "ahead of its time," "a hundred years too sooff," and a lot more of the same kind of wisdom; that the rebel infant would have some of that kind of milk, insisting upon feeding itself in its own way. As a consequence the I. W. W. has had much tribulation and many bumps;

a

but has finally hit the main pike and is traveling forward at a good rate. Nothing can stop it now, but every slave who is simply looking on from the outside can help us move faster by joining the union and adding to its numbers and power.

The Sixth convention of the 1. W. W. opens in Chicago on the 18th of next month. It should be a big convention. It will be, if all locals that are entitled to representation send delegates. Is your local in line? Don't forget your duty to the organization and to, the working class at this time. Big projects are before us. Everywhere the workers are in revolt or ready for revolt against unbearable conditions. Institutively they are looking for the best aweapon with which to fight those conditions. Let us introduce them more and more to the fighting 1. W. W. and make it the one big union of the working class.

union of the working class.

Be on hand at the convention. Meanwhile—and afterwards—agitate, educate, and boost for the I. W. W.

ONE BIG UNION

The employing class is organized according to industry, into industrial combinations, corporations and trusts. The Steel Trust, Berf Drust, Benf Drust, Benf Drust, Benf Drust, Benf Drust, Benf Drust, Benf Drust, Bushelm Co., Building Employers, Anaciestion, Lumber trust and others, are industrial combinations of employers in these different industries. The workers in these same industries, looking back to the "golden age" of the past, are still dividing up into smaller bodies while their employers combine the more solidly.

ing up into smaller bodies while their 'em-ployers combine the more solidly.

All the workers in a given industry are all necessary in running that industry. They work oc-operately in that industry for the benefit of the employers, and divide up when fighting the same combination of bosses. The employers use-this division of labor to defeat the workers. The capital-ists seek to further divide the workers into smaller bodies so as to make it; impossible for labor to ofer any resistance.

smaller bodies so as to make it; impossible for labor to offer any resistance.

Since the toilers are collectively working for the profits of the employer, doing their work co-operatively; it naturally follows, that if all the workers in the industry were to form one union, in that 'industry, they could control their jobs collectively. One craft cannot tie up any, industry, but all the workers in that industry when united industrially can diotate terms to ofthe employer. The form of corrections would be considered to the control to the cont Industrially can devote terms to ether employer. That form of organization-would be the beginning of the industrial union which the I. W. W. is building. Eyery worker necessary in running the industry, no matter what he works at, should be-

which the I. W. W. is busining. revery worker necessary in running the industry, no matter what he works at, should befong to the same anion with all other toilers in the same industry. Since even the most powerful trust must depend upon labor to creete the dividends and to operate the industry; if labor becomes organized as a trust, it can control the industry in the interest of labor. Nothing can be dose without labor.

All the building workers of all grades in that industry would belong to the building industrial union; all the transport workers, railroad, electric and marine, would be members of, the transports of the most industrial union; all the mining workers operating the mining industry would belong to the industrial union of mining; all the food workers in the food workers in the food industry would make up the food industrial union, and so all the different industries would be organized. Each industrial union would be "composed of all the workers necessary in running, that industry; these different industrial unions would not stand separately like crafts do; they would only be parts of the one big mino called industrial departments.

If we take the building industry as an example; an industrial department of building would comprise carpenters, brick-layers, concrete men of all kinds, smoons, plaunbern, lathers, plasterers, cement workers, timers, paper hangers, painters, structural from men of all kinds, smoons, plaunbern, lathers, plasterers, cement workers, timers, paper hangers, painters, structural from men of all kinds, smoons, plaunbern, lathers, plasters, hold carriers, miyers, teamsters directly necessary, exavators and all other workers or laborers.

structural from not all kinds, stone cutters, tile setters, glasiers, bod carriers, mixers, teamsters directly necessary, excavators and all other workers or laborers necessary in erecting any kind of a building; that would include all the direct assistants in the building industry. All these workers when united under one head would form the beilding industrial department of the one big mises.

This one department can stop the whole building industry any time the workers wish. Being united industrially, all under the one head of building, the workers can decide at a single meeting what they are going to do. This the separate crafts find impossible; they cannot all agree upon a single line of action in any industry, because of the craft walls which keep the workers divided. Many crafts after mopths of trying, may occasionally act together

temporarily while their enthusiasm and mutual sympathy last, but I know of no instance where all the separate crafts in an industry ever acted as one body against the employer. So long as even one craft can be held on the job by the bosser, the rest cannot tie up that industry. The eraft or crafts remaining at work are used as strike breakers.

All these industrial departments of the different industries would make up the one big mise or labor trust combined in opposition to the employers. This gignuite labor trust must be organized before we can do much against the trustified bosses.

The capitalists know from experience what combination, means. When we have unitted as a great labor combine, we will be all-powerful. That is the reason the Building Trust and others try to stop, our sleep and eat in one of And yet thousands

Building Trust and others try to stop our

agitation: They know what we are after.

All depends upon labor. Get wise to
yourself and don't be a mutt all your life.

Get into the I. W. W.

J. S. BISCAY.

A PAIR, AND THEN ONE!

Omaha, Neb., July 81.

Inclosed find P. O. order for \$10 to be applied as follows: \$5.00 for three months sub cards. I also want 1,000 leaflets in Italian language on industrial unionism. There are quite a lot of that nationality here and we want to reach them with our nere and we want to reach them with our propaganda, so if you haven't these leaf-lets kindly send the order to those who can supply them. With the remainder of the money send me a bundle of 20 of Sol-idarity this week and continue till further

idarity this week amotice.

I hope to increase this bundle soon, as you fellows are banding out the right clear cut ideas, with your reports from all corners of the earth on the labor movement. I value your paper above all others coming to me and will try to help you grow.

D. C.

De Land, Fla., August 1.

I will give you a newspaper man's point

nd in Soldarity news about happ ings that most vitally concern society just

I find them only in the syndicalist p You give the naked facts even if they may seem adverse to the immediate interests of the movement.

There is no other press than the syndi-

There is no other press than the syndicalist daring to do that.

You give the militant worker the real view of the situation. That is true education. It enables him to do what is best for him, swiftly and unerringly.

In your comment on current topics you never force your conclusion down the throat of the redder with weight of suthority. Since jut birth I liave not missed a single number of Solidarity and I have not found a statement made that was not the outcome of an argument of straight and bitting logic.

outcome of an argument of straight and bitting logic.

When Solidarity comes I pick it up from the other papers on my deak as I would pick a pearl from the mud.

I cannot be pardoned for sending in only my own sub.

Yours for real freedom, LARS FLORALL.

Detroit, Mich., July 30.

Editor Solidarity:
This week's issue (No. 85) is on the This week's issue (No. 85) is on the burn. How can you expect us to get subs? We've got to show them something better than the papers sold by the S. P. here. Ditch some of the canned dope you carry in the paper every week. Live stuff! More "classy" lingo! You've still got that dope about a "dignifed" paper for the elite of the working class. Forget it. Solidarity is no propaganda sheet at all. Baw! 'em out! Roast the working plugs by hitting, jabbing and poking them with uppersuats, etc., and not too much philosophy. Don't you know yet that the mob has to be either driven, cipided or hit over the head. Ordinary means never moved a majority; but original means and methods. Hold the mirror up to them. Let them look the mirror up to them. Let the A. MUTT.

NEW SONG BOOKS

The Spokane locals are now having printed a New Song Book, with the following new songs: Long Haired Preachers, The Eight Hour Day, One Big Union, The Little Red Button, and many other

The Little Red Button, and many other new songs,

I. W. W. locals should get busy and send in their order at once. Price of Song Book is \$5.00 a hundred, and \$\$5,00 a thousand. We pay express charges on all orders. Send money with your order to Max Dezettel, See"g., I. W. W. Hall, 518 Main Ave., Spokane, Wash.

IN A WORKHOUSE! Ma

Upton Sinclair, author, socialist and millionaire "proletarian," recently had a chance in Newcastle, Delaware, to spend 18 hours in a workingmen's municipal 18 hours in a workingmen's municipal lodging and eating house (workhouse); and what a howl be did make. It sounded

lodging and eating house (workhouse); and what a how be did make. It sounded from one end of the country to the other, and the capitalist press is not over the shock yet. Glaring double-decked head lines were run in all these subsidised papers, announcing this most horrible twentieth century octrage. It's shocking to think that one of our millioniaries had to sleep and eat in one of these hog pens. And yet thousands of our slaves the country over, through no fault of our own are this very night compelled to stay caged up in these germ-laden consumptive bastiles, where Sinclair and his, kind would never think of allowing their poodle dogs to sleep. And nothing is eyer said, until one of these parasites happens by accident or through the ignorance of some official to get locked up in one of these rat traps of capitalist barbarism. capitalist barbarism

capitalist barbarism.

This trouble of Sinclair's all came about because he would not allow a fellow by name Brown who he said was an anarchist to speak on his (Sinclair's) premises. Sinto speak on his (Sinclair's) premises. Sin-clair believes in free speech, too; and Brown had the pre-historic blue laws en-forced, with the result that Sinclair and some more of his good comrades were pro-hibited from playing on Sanday the game that all us slaves love to take part in so well—namely, tennis, ping pong, or some-thing of that sort—and were sent to the Newcastle workhouse at "hard labor for cishtern hours." eighteen hours."

It is said that Sinclair refused to eat any

It is said that Sinclair refused, to eat any of that hotel's menu, that the cups were walking with bacteria, and that there were no vegetables to eat. I wonder what he thought a worker's municipal hotel was, anyway?

And old Siu, pined and whined until his IS hours expired and he not one of these.

18 hours expired and he got one of those things we read about but seldom experience except when we are sleeping in a park and our blue root above starts to leak: a shower

what a tust need millionaires make over having to spend 18 hours in behind the lattice-work, like so many slaves. I wonder what this million dollar kid would do if he had to stay there 90 days? The undertaker might have a job in about a week's time

week's time.
And hard labor! Old Rough Neck Sinclair, how many blisters did you get on
those ping' pong lady fingers of yours?
The first blister you ever had, eh? Well,
it won't be the last; for we workers are
organizing in a union whose object is to
put all the likes of you to work.
So you might as well dig in and get
work handseelloused

our hands calloused.

MART. PHELAN.

DETROIT I, W. W. IN EARNEST

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 5.
General Organizer W. E. Trautmann is leaving this city, after putting in about three months of "man-on-th-job" agitation, that is holding shop meetings at noon and single jacking in the evenings, which means, olig after individual workers who promise to join the union.

Frank Morris, formerly of the Solidarity staff and a veteran of the McKees Rocks strike, has been elected to serve as paid

strike, has been elected to serve as paid local organizer to follow up the good work

local organizer to follow up the good work of Trautmann.

There is plenty of work to do. All members of Detroit are requested to attend the meetings in full force. The organizer needs your co-operation. Boll up your sleeves and join in the fray. Each of you has a good job, if such a thing is possible in this burg. Join anyhow, just for the fun of fighting. Savee!

Important! Very much! We need, we want and we shall have a permanent I. W. W. headquarters in Detroit. No dinkey affair, but the real thing for the wage working rebels of the city. You are wanted to make good your promise to build spi the union. Come alive! Be a doer! Let's have a labor temple in Detroit.

doer: talled the erroit.

What do you say, pal?

A. MUTT.

SALT LAKE, UTAH.

Local 69, I. W. W., of Salt Lake City, Utah maintains headquariers and a free-reading room at 63 1-2 West 2nd St. So. All workers welcome. E CERNY, Fin. Sec'y,

WARNED AGAINST I. W. W.

By John D.

The 18th annual convention of the National Metal Trades Association was held recently in the Hotel Astor, New York City, recently in the Hotel Astor, New York City, and for the first time within its walls adiscussion on Industrial Unionism was heard. The matter came up in a paper of some length read-by H. F. J. Porter, an industrial engineer of bigh standing in the United States. Mr. Porter said, in part, regarding the conditions that confront the bosses and employers in the .metal tradea at the present time!

"We have to go back only to the middle."

We have to go back only to the middle We have to go neck only to do maintenance of the last century to locate the beginnings of modern industry. It was then that the bessemer process extended, by transportation means, the distance of industrial centers away from the coast and inland waterways and that the modern steam

waterways and that the modern steamengine became practically commercial.

'Industry then grew so rapidly that it
required designers for shops and machines
and all around machanics to build and
operate them. The technical school then
being developed, and the apprentice system supplied these. Then the so-called
factory system, with its methods of manufacturing duplicate parts, and its piecework and cutting raises, followed, which
in turn developed, a period of severe competition among manufacturers in which
these methods were intensified.'

Mr. Porter then follows in sequence the

Mr. Porter then follows in sequence the various changes that have taken place in industry in the United States in the past balf century, and in closing says:

"It may be said that it would be impos-

"It may be said that it would be impos-sible for the state to keep a supervision over the many thousands of corporations within its boundaries. Probably it would be as industry is now established, with each individual company entirely associated together. But it will be asked, how are the industries to be brought to such mutual association? I would answer that they are almost at that point now and that there are certain informers which are tenditus to nces which are tending to are certain influ make them see that it will be to their in-terest actually to take the final step. In the first place, trade unions seeing how much more formidable a weapon INDUS-TRIAL UNIONISM is over CRAFT UN-IONISM, are either organizing by indus-tries or affiliating all the craft unions in an industry by means of a representation of each on a joint board of control. Such each on a joint board of control. Such being the case, it will be absolutely neces-sary for the employers in each industry likewise to affiliate by forming an associa-tion in order to place themselves on an

equal footing of war.

"Labor feels that it is not getting a fair deal, and in my opinion it will never be persuaded that it is by force, not in these

persuaded that it is by force, not in these days when it is re-aligning its army and gaining the important points for which they are contending one by one."

One other apeaker referred to the fact that an organization of working men along these lines had already been organized and were maintaining headquarters in the City of Chicago, and that a corps of speakers were on the read, drilling the working month to the new stale. Of implementations.

ers were on the road, drilling the working people to the new style of unionism—industrial in character.

The other speakers at the two days session, referred to tee, apprenticeship problem, accident prevention, employers liability, insurance and other subjects of a similar character. It is understood in business circles that the subject of industrial unionisms is bound to come up for discussion at circles that the subject of industrial union-ism is bound to come up for discussion at various conventions of employers in the near future, and that it will receive on the part of this class the careful considerate at-tention Mr. Porter and other experts in industry believe it merits

CLEVELAND PICNIC

Local 33, I. W. W., of Clevels Local 3.5, 1. W., of Cleveland, is planning a big-cincia at Luna Park on August 24. The local has three worthy objects in view besides the general purpose of having a good time. One object is to spread I. W. W. propaganda, another is to get money to send a delegate to the convention in Chicago on Sept. 18; and the third is to get substort Solidarity.

for Solidarity.

All members and sympathizers of the L. W. W., not only in Cleveland, but in surrounding towns, are invited and urged to be present to make the picnic a success.

a success.

The editor of Solidarity will speak at the picnic.

Remember the date—August 24, and the place—Luna Park.

SECRETARY LOCAL 33.

MODERN INDUSTRIALISM BY JUSTUS EBERT

INTRODUCTION.

A Series of Descriptive Articles*

INTRODUCTION.

Modern industrialism may seem a wrong subject for a working class paper to devote a series of special articles to. Daily constant with the subject is believed to give the workers a most intimate acquaintance with it. And the knowledge so gained is held to fit the workers at the over the workers are not entered in the workers and september of the working class testify. But they do not contain, nor are they based on, the whole truth. Modern industrialism brutalizes and divides the workers in a variety of ways. It prevents the greater number of them from realizing their important position in society and consciously-relopment of moders industrialism otherwise imposes upon (them.

As a result, there is danger of oppression and reaction in opposition to the best tendencies of industrial evolution. Conscious agitation, education and organization are needed now more than ever before. This series of articles are written in recognition of this need. They aim to give a comprehensive view of modery industrialism, its origin, principal—sub-divisions, combinance of this need. They aim to give a comprehensive view of modery industrialism, its origin, principal—sub-divisions, combinate the worker work who keep their noses to the worker who keep their noses to the principal of the sub-distribution. The wire is himself a wage worker and exploited as such by the biggest industrial corporation in its line in the world. Het namely ears of study and activity. Nevertheless, he believes that there is still a good deal for the working-cjaas, himself included, to Tearn about—noderly industrialism.

The writer is indebted to "John D." for radi in guathering data, for reading man-

The writer is indebted to "John D." for aid in gathering data, for reading manuscript and making suggestions.

ARTICLE ONE

What Is Modern Industrialism?

What Is Modern industrialism?

Modern industrialism is the name given to the present system of producing and distributing wealth. It differs from previous systems in that it is an extensive covered to the profit of a small capitalist and financial class. The term, according to Prof. Frank McVey, "designates that stage of society in which men, machines and capital are massed and marshalled to the task of creating goods." The professor continues: "In its completed form such a society is national in type, highly specalized in skill, wonderful in resource-and Spowerful in inventions. Great ships, well organized railliness, banks, commercial houses, and capital-distant, banks, commercial society, "(1). This definition has two defects. It fails to emphasize the international tendencies of modern industrialism. And it creates the beliet that the object of industrial society is the creation of goods far the use of society. Whereas, the profit of the owners of the massed men, machines and capital-the capitalists and financier-are and capital-the capitalists and financier-are actually one actually one strength of the corporation is the organization at the basis of modern industrialism. And as is also well known, to criporations, capitalists and financier-are actually one and the same things.

Massed Production and Distribution.

ssed Production and Distribe

things.

Massed Production and Distribution.

The massed, co-operative character of modern industrialism, beyond national boundaries and for the profit of a few /6s shown in the make-up, and object of any up-to-date corporation. Take, for instance, the reports of the International Harvestee, Co. They are instructive object lessons, in them, the photographer's, positive's, accountant's and Napi-maker's arts combine to set forth the rantifections and report of the control of the financial interests dominated the board of direction. (See eport of 1610.)

The international Harvester Co. owns the Wisconsin Steel Co., which leases and owns extensive iron ore lands in Minnesota and Wisconsis; coal lands in Virginia and Gentucky; blast furnaces and steel milk at South Chicago, Ill., with coking plantarial control of the control

written Bepecially for Solidarity.

owns, through seven affiliated corporations, 12 domestic manufacturing plants in five states; and 7 foreign manufacturing plants, in Canada, 1 in France, 1 in Bagust, 1 in-Germany and 1 in Sweden. It maintains at the coat of over a half-million dollars, an experimental, inventing and developing agencies dot even the remotest part's of the globe. They dispose of farm machines, vehicles and twine products that are so diversified as to be classified under twenty-two general heads. All are produced on a large scale.

In the International Harvester Co.'s report, we have a good outline picture of timoso sproces, from the source of raw supplies to the world's markets, in the manufacture and sale of farm machines and vehicles. Its equipment is large, abreatt of the times, and alert to the future in its experimental efforts. It masses men, machines and capital on intertate and international lines for the profit of the few capitalist and financiers who control its stocks and dominant its affairs.

The Wonderful Steel Trust.

The Wonderful Steel Trust.

A still more impressive presentation of modern industrialism is to be found in recent facts and figures relating to the United States Steel Corporation, more popularly known as the steel trust. This is a common state of the st

This is an average of \$800 a year, or \$10

The United States Steel Corporation is also the largest single producer of cement in the country. The New York World of Sunday, July 9, 1911, declares it produced one-fourth of the entire nation's product, amounting to 18,000,000 barrels last year. It is a banker of no mean proportions, as it "maintains at all times a cash balance of between \$50,000,000 and \$80,000,000 and is always a lender of, money.' It is, further, a great exporter. It has offices and warehouses in various parts of the world. It is a world power and as such is forement in the formation of the International Steel Trust.

A World Power, in Industry and Politics.

A World Power, In Industry and Politics.

The United States Steel Corporation has an ingot-producing capacity "amounting to 18,000,000 tons a year" which "is within 3,000,000 tons of the entire production of the United Kingdom, Germany and France." Its steel exports last year amounted to 1,223,496 tons. This is 13 per cent of its total shipments and fur-

nishes employment to between 25,000 and 30,000 mei. This year's exports are expected to reach 1,500,000 tons. These exports are expected to reach 1,500,000 tons. These exports are expected to reach 1,500,000 tons. These exports, to get the competition of the competition of the competition of the competition. The war are experition of competition of the competition of the congress to approve its suggestion to form a world wide combination to fix prices and regulate competition. This international trust creates conditions that enable it to set aside national trust and raried policies. The New York World of July 9, 1911, prints a special cable despatch from Brusalei, Belgium, dated July 8, which reads, in nart, as follows: of the world now, said one delegate to the international step conference here in chatting gaterinds with other delegates. Henceforth governments must take a back seat. They can neither make war nor peace as long as we are united and control iron and steel. And in dealing with the association they can only loy at one price.

"An American delegate in the company added: Every day improves our position: and everything. If I owned mittee of whether the company added: Every day improves our position: when the company cannel of the company added: Every day improves our position; years, certain that they would be worth billions in a few years if our association stands."

Such is modern industrialism. It is the bass of social and political activity; the

stands. "
Such is modern industrialism. It is the basis of social and political activity; the ruler of everything.

The Dominant Factor.

We have shown that modern industrialism is massed co-operative production and distribution for the primary profit of a few capitalists and financiers; and that it is, distribution for the primary profit of a few capitalists and financiers; and that it is, divity; the rule of capital control is and then well close this article.

Take a look at the Board of Directors of the steel trust. Twenty-inine men therein represent a capital of \$16,000,000,000, as shown in the chart submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission, in the case of the Alpha Portland Cement Co. against the B. & O. Ralicod. These men are Grayer & Back, Norma St. Ream, John Henry C. Frick, W. H. Moore, W. E. Corey, Percival Roberts, Jr., Henry Phipps, P. A. B. Wideher, E. C. Converse, E. H. Gary, J. H. Reed, G. A. Griscom, Nathaniel Thayer, Robert Winsor, Alfred Clifford, Samuel Mather, J., P. Morgan, J. P. Morgan, J. P. Morgan, J. P. Morgan, J. P. Worden, J. P. Morgan, J. P

A Wrong Theory Disprove

A Wrang Theory Dispreved.

The Theorists of a certain school hold that modern industrialism tends to small industry in the interests of a continually increasing middle class. This view, as has been shown above, is erroncous. Modern industrialism is not an individual, nor a group, but a social, fact, in all but its owiership and primary object. It remains for the working class, which constitutes the most numerous and most important-part of society, to make modern industrialism social in every respect. This will because more apparent as we proceed.

[Next week's article will be entitled, "Beginning of Modern Industrialism."]

I. W. W. PREAMBLE

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 straggle misst go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and about the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer had the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer had the content of the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer had the content of the centering of the male to copy with the ever-govering power of the employing class. The trade unions faster 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 and the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These 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 any or the strainty, or in all industries if necessary, eacas work whenever a strike any or in the strainty 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 every-day strange work of the working industrially we are forming the structure of the new through the structure of the new through

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

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ters." By Walker C. Smith., ur page leaflet; 20 cents a hundred; \$1.50 per thou "Why the A. F. of L. Cannot Become an Industrial Union." By St. John. Four-Page Leaflet, 20 cents a hundred; \$1.50 per thousand.

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Appleton & Co., N. Y. City, publishers.

(2) Meade, "Truit Finance," Appleton & Co., publishers.

(3) The above facts and figures are from "A Decade in United States Steel," Dow, Jones & Co., publishers, N. Y. City, unless otherwise credited,

(4) Page 6, N. Y. Times, May 10, '11.

(5) The Social Significance of Industrial Insurance,' N. Y. Call, May 29, '11.

(6) Meade, 'Trast Finance.' The Significance of Industrial Capital,' N. Y. Call, Oct. 2, '10.

Join the I. W. W. and FIGHT for bet-

(1) McVey, "Modern Industrialism," the eight hour day next year?

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emi-Monthly Syndicalist Resiew ppearing 5th & 20th each month.

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INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT

The Lock-out in Sweden

Atter protonged preparations and work-citations between the employers and work-ers, on July 10, the lock-out has been de-clared by the Central Employers Federa-tion. Sweden and Germany are the two countries where the employers are most strongly and methodically organized. The known in Europe. But this time the largest known in Europe. But this time the lock-out is not directed as in 1909 against the workers of various industries: masons, carpenters, stone cutters, smiths, plumbers, etc. But this time the lock-out will be of force in the whole country, and involves ten federations of trade unions; 30,000 workers of whom 12,000 organized will be worker of whom 15,000 organized will be affected. In opposition to the events of 1909 the lock-out is directed against non-organized workers as well as organized workers as well as organized organized, commandes. From the beginning of the lock out there has been division among the employers as they have not all followed the order of their central committee. Besides the non-organized employers have conceded the claims of the men. Official arbitration had been acceptmittee. Besides the non-organized employers have conceded the claims of the men. Official arbitration had been accepted by the employers, but had failed as the men's delegates had rejected the diminution of wages proposed by the arbitration, for work by the hour as well as by contract. The diminution of wages for the latter sort of work which is the most usual in the building trade, was estimated by the merra-as 0 to 00 per cent. Dis wages scale was to remain in force for the years, but the employers were to have the right corpeal the contract in 1913, a right claimed by the workers as well. From a labor point of vigw the spirit of the Swedish workers is more French than German or English, but the Social-Democratic way of thinking is the usual one among the Swedish organized workers though French industrial-unional tideas are more and more penetrating in Sweden.

Stockholm. G. H. Holmberg.

Strikes in Mexico.

IN VICTORIA B. C.

Strikes are breaking out everywhere in Mexico. According to a letter received by the "Frankforter Zeitung" via New York, in no less than 50 milustrial enterprises,

The authorities of Victoria have pa

The authorities of Victoria have passed an ordinance moving all public meetings to another street. This includes the religious freaks as well. If nothing more is done against us by the tools of the Building Trust and we are allowed the same privilege as all others enjoy, there will be nothing to fight for. We must keep a share bole out though e.g. seat to be absent bole or it wough e.g. seat to be a seat to be a

sharp look out, though, so as not to be fooled by any method that may be em-ployed against us. If the political tools try to single the I. W. W. out with a view

of suppressing our agitation which the Building Trust is worrying over then it will be up to us to make our usual stand and put another village on the I. W. W. map. So every one of us must keep our

eyes open.

I hear that there is considerable work on Vancouver Island and considerable improvement going on in Victoria. It would be as good a place as any for considerable to plant themselves. Then if it should come to a free speech fight, we will have a good force on hand to begin with. We can only hold what we are able to maintain. This is a fighting organization in which there is no room for weaklings.

We can only own the safething organization in which there is no room for weaklings. It's up to each and every one of us to guard closely every vestige of therety which the workers may have gained. I distille to call free speech liberty. To stop it would mean oppression of the lowest kind. Better to end up in jail than room about gagged and damb.

J. S. BISCAY.

NEW HEADQUARTERS IN FRESNO

Picase notify the members through Sol-idarity that Local 66 has moved to new

rters. Any slaves coming this way are lially invited to will be at 958 I Street, one flight first door to your left. Free

JOHN J. M'NEIL, Sec'y, Box 209, Fresno, Calif.

FREE SPEECH FIGHT

strikes are going on. Under the old regime, says the paber, strike leaders were treated with seant ceremony, they were soon put behind prison walls, and consider-ed themselves lucky if they escaped with-out being "suicided". At present"s breath of liberty is going though the country, and the workers are bringing their demands forward. It seems even that they do not meet with great opposition. So, for in-stance, the employes of the transways in Mexico City and of the Iron Foundries of Guggenheim have gained real advantages. Guggenheim have gained real advantage without striking a blow. Often the strike without striking a blow. Often the strike is directed against the Yankee workers and foremen, privileged workers arrived from the United States, and hated by the Mex-icans for their pride and despotism.

A Lock-out in Germany.

A Lock-out in Germany.

The German employers feel themselves atrong in their relation with the workers. As we have repeatedly pointed out they crush every strike by the threat of a lock-out, well ke owing that they will win if they have to measure their strength sgainst that of the workers: the dollar of the employer against the cent of the strike fund. Now again the employers threaten with a lockagain the employers threaten with a again the employers threaten with a non-traction out, this time in the iron industry of Thur-ingen. At the end of last week bills in the factories of members of the Union of Metal Manufacturers of Thuringen announced that: 60 per cent of the workers would be locked out on July 29th unless the strikes and the demands for increased pay cease.

The Building Strike in Paris.

The general strikes in the building trade in Paris and suburbs has come to an end according to the decision of the strikers at a meeting held on July 19. But the struggle continues in another form. When the workers resumed work on the following day, they stayed only 9 hours and then left—without much one any, they stayed only? hours and then left—without much opposition it: must be admitted. And so they intend to do every day. After the splendid demonstration of power during the six days of the strike, the men, now sure of their strength and solidarity will themselves TAKE what they have fourth during the results. have fought for; a nine Brost, day. Only after some time it will be possible valudge the results of the new tactics. Some of the employers have taken yengance on the men by a partial lock-out which likely will last some days, while some of the strikers are waiting for the beginning of the week to begin work. The house painters have decided to continue the struggle to the bitter end.

THE EIGHT HOUR DAY

Seven 12 hour days a week is the workseven 12 hour days a week is the very schedule in the steel mills, according to the commissioner of Labor Nagel.

Who can read the commissioner's re-

and then fail to approve of an eight he

Every disclosure of long hours is a reve-lation in favor of shorter ones. Push along the eight hour movement!

There is no reason for long hours, except the lack of working class organization.
The Edgar Thomson mills of the Carnege
Steel Co. had an 8 hour day, in the '90's.
It was discontinued, owing to the 12 hour
day in competing mills. But competition
is no more today. Its place we taken by
combination and agreement. The workting class need them both to succeed in securing the 8 hour day. The example of
'our bosses should be sufficient for us.— Get
together on the 8 hour issue.

Don't let up on '8 hour agitation one minute. The 8 hour day agitation has al-ways aroused working class interest and capitalist class hostility. It has created widespread discussion, organization, conflict and results. It is bound to do so to day more than at any other-time. Since the I. W. W. inaugurated the 8 hour-movement, at least a half-dozen other organizations have taken it up and pushed it along. That's a good sign. Better things yet will follow better agitation still. Push the 8 hour day. Don't sleep on it one

TACOMA I. W. W.

Our new Bill is located at 110 S 14th St., in the heart of the slave market. Business meetings every Wednesday at 8:00 p. m. Address all communications to See'y Ind. Union 880, I. W. W. 110 S. 14th St., Tacoma, Wash.

There is indeed a reason for building the I. W. W. press Send in your bu

I. W. W. WILL RESUME WAR

(Spokane Chronicle, Aug. 2,)

North Yakima, Walla Walla and Ode Wash., are now threatened with an attack by the Industrial Workers of the World in their nation-wide campaign for free

in their nation-wise campaign for are speech.

"An army of upward of 10,000 members of the Industrial Workers of the World will march upon these three places immediately after harvest unless the persecution of the I. W. W., members is brought to a hall by their officials and our rights to speak on the streets are granted." Thus declares M. Derecttel, local organizer of the I. W. W., have recently been thrown into juil at Walls on trumped up charges for speaking on the street. One man is now doing time on a 30 day sentence in the county juil at Dalarente, which is the county juil at Dalarente, which is the county juil at Dalarente, in the county juil at Dalarente, which is the county juil at Dalarente, which is the county juil at Dalarente, in the county

time on a 30 day sentence in the count jail at Davenport, Wash., for exercisin similar rights at Odessa and we have bee denied the right to speak on the Nort Yakima streets.

Yakima streets.

'Only a short time ago the deputy sheriff or the night marshal and the night operator in the railroad station of Connell, Wash., beat up J. D. Ellis of local No. A33, Scattle, simply because he were the L. W. W. emblen, according to the signed statement made by Ellis, who is now somewhere about Duluth, Minn.

"These instances of misuse have greatly with the simple of the

embittered members of the l. W. W. through the northwest and it is their in-tention to attack-every city and town, in-matter how farge oithow small, wherever members of our organization are persecuted

"Members of the I. W. W. expect to remain at work throughout the harvest season in the fields and with threshing crews, but we will be ready to fight in dead earnest again as soon as this work

SPEAKING DATES ELIZABETH G. FLYNN

The following schedule of meetings has been arranged by Local 11 of Philadelphia with Fellow Worker Elizabeth Gurley Flynn as the speaker: PHILADELPHIA

Sunday, August 13, City Hall, north Monday, Aug. 14. Columbia & Ridge

Ave.

Tuesday, Aug. 15, Front & Dauphin.
Wednesday, Aug. 16, Germantows and
Huntingpark Ave.

Thursday, Aug. 17, Longshore and Ed-

Saturday, Aug. 19, 63 Woodland Ave. Sunday, Aug. 20, northside City Hall

Monday, Aug. 21, Columbia & Ridge. Wednesday, Aug. 23. Germantown anheim. Thursday, Aug. 24, Frankford & Unity.

Sunday, Aug. 27, City Hall Plaze, N. S. Monday, Aug. 28, Columbia & Ridge. Tuesday, Aug. 29, Front & Dauphin. Wednesday, Aug. 30, Germantown &

Thursday, Aug. 31, Cumberland & Rich

CAMDEN, N. J. Friday, Aug. 25, Broadway & Newton Friday, Sept. 1, Broadway & Newton. EDDYSTONE, PA.

Tuesday, August 22. CHESTER, PA. Friday, Aug. 18, 3d & Market

Saturday, Aug. 26, 3d & Market.

H. MARSTON,
Local 11, I. W. W.

MIDDLE STATES, TAKE NOTICE

nbers and locals of the central

middle-western states.
Fellow Workers: We have instructed our
delegate to the convention to meet with
the delegates from above mentioned states the delegates from above mentioned states in a sub convention or conference for the purpose of establishing closer relationship in order to colonize jobs, towns and cities; to exchange soap-boxers; establish a lec-ture circuit, get out leaflets for localities ture circuit, get out leaflets for localities we plan organizing, etc. Take this up in your locals. Address "Middle States conference Committee,"

Yours for Ours,

Local 61, I. W. W.
211 E. Mo. Ave. K. C., Mo.

cost the circulation of this paper, and

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT

Some locals are advertising all right!
The results are seen in the increased andle receipts for July.
They beat June returns over 50 per

cent!
How's that; great, ch? You bet!
An increase of 50 per cent is welcome.
But an increase of 100 per cent would be

ore welcome still.

And then we'd stand with open a ready to embrace a 200 per cent increase.

There's nothing small about the I. W.
W. It wants all there is to get. Its press

only follows the borrible example it sets.
So, boys, don't "lay down" during
August. Give capitalism a few more jolts
by beating the July bundle receipts at

Increase your bundle orders!

Our locals are not only advertising through bundle order sales, but also through sub getting.

We are glad to announce a 15 per cent

We are glad to announce a 15 per cent increase in our subscription receipts as compared with those of June.

Good, eh? Encouraging and showing signs of improvement, as the doctor says.

The locals should make even better improvement possible. Give us an invigorating tonic.

Give us a perscription that will read

"A 50 per cent increase in subscription reulation. To be taken as it comes along, uring the month of August."

Now that will do us good. We'll take

such a dose with a joyful face!

How about it. Doctor I. W. W. local?

In hustling subs, don't overlook litera

ture orders. There has been a slight de-cline in them.

Contributions to the advertising fund are small. More are welcome.

Remember we want to get out throw-ways and advertise by other means. Give us a lift. Contribute your mite.

Our letters make interesting reading Los Angeles, Calif. keeps up the good work. Harry Weinstein, Sec'y of the locals there, sends in three 6 mouths subs

and remits for bundle orders.

Trenton, N. J. is again on the I. W. W.

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Tacoma, Wash., through Local 380, sends payment a week in advance for two bundles of Nos. 85 and 86. This is a

NEW LEAFLETS

La Union Industrial

TWENTY THOUSAND each of the

cENTY THOUSAND each of the ining leaflets are now ready for deliv-Price of each leaflet, 15 cents per red, \$1.25 a thousand postpaid: "bby How? When?" Eight Hour ion. Just the thing for the eight hour ion. Why?

agitation.

"Union Scale and Otlers," by Oscar Ameringer. Larger size, bolder type and better print than forme editions.

"Appeal to Wage Workers, Men and Women." by E. S. Nelson; accond edition.

"Political Parties and the I. W. W.," by Vincent St. John Will put all elements wise as to the I. W. W., a stitude towards politics,
We also have in preparation two pamphlets, which will be ready for delivery in a short time.

short time

One is a new pamphlet by Vincent St. One is a new pamphlet by Vincent St. John, containing a brief history of the 1. W. W., together with an outline of its structure, aims and, methods. This will contain about 32 pages, and will be print-ed on good paper with an attractive (red) cover; and will be offered for sale at ten-cents per copy. In quantities to local minors at fine corbs per conts.

The other primphlet will be a new and tractive edition of Trautmann's "Why trikes are Lost." This will retail at 5 ents per copy, to locals at 3 cents post-

The pamphlet "Eleven Blind Leaders"

Send for eight-hour stickers. Five designs in assorted lots at 75 cents per thousand. Help us clear these up so we

the above literature, and get busy with its

Will have more almouncements

Will be more almouncements

I. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU,

Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

Hustle in the subs!

Superior, Wia., is coming into line onco nore. Through G. H. Perry, the new rganizer, Local 247 gets a bundle weekly iso 100 copies of McDonald's "Farm abover."

The Portland, Ore., locals having found an increased bundle a good thing, write us to continue sending it. With pleasure! They also send in orders for the leaflets, "Why? How? When?" and "Appeal to

Wage Workers."

In Seattle, there is a local celebration going on that interferes with serious agitation. But advance payments for Nos. 85 and 86 and a yearly sub, come to gladden

and 86 and a yearry sub; come to grassion our hearts, nevertheless.

Sacramento, Calif., Local 71, settles for 5 bundle orders, sends in subs, and orders the leaflets, "Why? How?" and "Political Parties and the I. W. W.," in

Political Parties and the I. W. W., in good quantities. Thanks; come again! Phila., Pa., Local 11, got 400 copies of No. 85 and 150 copies of No. 86. They have since ordered 200 each of the three succeeding issues. Looks like lobs of agitation in the city of brotherly love

of agitation in the city of brotherly love and Morgan.

Denver, Colo., Local 26, has also got the pay-in-advance habit. Their bundle order is paid up to No. 90. Seely Marie B. Smith signs herself "Yours for one, big union." Local 26 is helping to bring it about by good methods in dealing with the I. W., W. press.

Last but not least, comes Local 64, Minneapolis, W. T. Nef, Seely, The local conds in orders for 4,000 stickers, and good big batches of the following leaflets: "Two Kinds of Unionism," "Union Scals," "War," "Why? How? When?" There's a good assortment for you.

There's a good assortment for you.

We look for more such orders from Minneapolis. Wherever Sec'y Nelf goes there is renewed activity. He raised the hundle order for the past three issues from 40 to 100 copies a week; and paid in advance. Neff also raises bell with capitalism. Raising circulation is one of his many ways of doing the same thing. Do thou likewise.

We believe we are going to have a good-month this month. No. 85 our last July issue, was completely sold out a day after it was off of the press. How's that's Good! Well, let's make it better; and then better still. Up with circulation!

THE CIRCULATION BOOSTER

Published by the Local Unions of the I. W. W. at

PHOENIX, ARIZONA

only Spanish paper in the United States teaching Revolutionary Industrial Unionism.

LA UNION INDUSTRIAL, 312 E. Buchanan St., Phoenix, Ariz.

"Emancipation"

Official Organ of the France-Belgium Federation I. W. W.

3 months 15c, 6 months 30c, one year 60c. Make remittances payable to

AUG. DETOLLENAERE, Secretary,

9 Mason St., CE. - MASS. LAWRENCE.

NOTICE FROM LOCAL 11

All donations to help Local 11, Phila delphia, should be sent to Chas. Braith-waite, Financial Secretary, Room 10 1305 Arch St.

CHANGE IN DULUTH.

Local 68, L. W. W., of Duluth, Minn., has again changed headquarters, having moved to 111 Second avenue, West. Free reading room; all slaves welcome. FRANK WATSON, Fin. See'y.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Local S5, I. W. W., has changed its meeting place. We meet the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month at 1959 W. 25th St., at 8 o'clock. See'y.

Don't forget that we want the ElGHT, HOUR WORK DAY, May 1, 1912. You must do some real hard work meantime.