



MAY DAY AND THE STRUGGLE FOR A SHORTER WORKDAY IN THE UNITED STATES

In the year 1889 at a labor congress held in Paris, France, the First of May was formally decreed as the INTERNATIONAL LABOR DAY.

Just after the close of the Civil War, which marked the dividing line between Middle Class and Proletariat, America, a labor organization known as the National Labor Union, was founded in Baltimore, Maryland.

Knights of Labor. It is not recorded in school histories worth recording held circles for some time after the Knights of Labor began to be the industry's horizon.

Eight Hour Action Day, May 1, 1912. The I. W. W. has recently inaugurated a movement and has set a date for a universal eight hour workday.

ALIANS ENDORSE I. W. W.

Italian Socialist Federation, an organization of over 2,000 members, and branches in the leading cities, in London assembled at Utica, N. Y., and endorsed the I. W. W.

THE BUCCAFORTI DEFENSE

Given a Big Lift By the Irish Socialist Federation Entertainment. (Special to Solidarity.)

The Buccaforti defense was given a big lift last night by the entertainment and ball given in its behalf by the Irish Socialist Federation, at the Labor Temple, East 54th Street.

Elizabeth Garvey Flynn delivered a rousing appeal in behalf of Buccaforti, recting the causes that led up to his imprisonment, and the determination of the I. W. W. to secure his release on appeal for a new trial.

Among those present was Mrs. Buccaforti, who was very much cheered and encouraged by the interest displayed in her husband's behalf.

MAY DAY IN NEW YORK

The Italian Socialist Federation, Italian I. W. W. Propaganda League, Italian I. W. W. Shoe Workers, Italian I. W. W. Tailors and various other Italian-progressive and labor organizations are going to hold a joint May Day meeting on Sunday, April 30, to be followed by a ball on Monday, May 1st.

ON THE FRITZ

Solidarity: I write you these few lines to let you know that conditions are on the Fritz along the water front in this city.

MORRIS MESNICKOFF, Rec.-Car. Sec'y.

NOTICE, PHILADELPHIA

All workers are urged to attend the open air meeting to be held at the City Hall Plaza in Philadelphia, Sunday, April 30, and every Sunday when weather permits. Will have good speakers.

STOP THIS BUSINESS!

The employers will not allow the workers to go to sleep. The latest evidence of that cheating fact is the kidnaping by detectives at Indianapolis, of J. J. McNamara, secretary-treasurer of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, together with his brother, J. B. McNamara, and one Orte McManigal, on the charge of having blown up the Times building in Los Angeles and engineered numerous other "explosions" as well.

Meanwhile the capitalist dailies throughout the country are busy circulating lurid tales told by the detectives, who are so raw as to claim that all the explosions in connection with bridges and other structures the last few years are directly traceable to the door of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

We need not go into details or speculations as to the detectives' findings. The cleverness of sleuths in "planting finds" with which to trap would-be victims, is too well known.

DIES AFTER VICTORY

William Stanley Mortally Wounded in Mexican Battle. William Stanley, a member of Local 437, I. W. W., held command of the Mexican-in-chief of the rebel forces in Lower California, Mexico, was mortally wounded in a battle April 8.

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SOLIDARITY

EASTERN ORGAN OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

P. O. Drawer 622 New Castle, Pa.

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V. E. Trautman, General Organizer

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
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WATCH FOR YOUR NUMBER.
Each subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the wrapper enclosing *SOLIDARITY*. For instance: 71. That means that your sub. expired last week, and you should renew. 72. This is NUMBER

THE OUTLOOK IN 1911

May Day is near at hand, the day on which workmen and women the world over who are at all conscious of their class and its great mission in history, pause and take account of their progress toward freedom.

Each succeeding May Day becomes more significant, either by reason of the year's achievements, or because of a larger view of possible achievements.

The outlook in America this year, at first glance appears depressing. An industrial panic starting in 1907 and partially recovered from at the beginning of 1910, has again become acute. Great industries like railroading, mining, steel and others, are in partial motion only, with enormously reduced forces. Tens of thousands of workers are idle and on the verge of starvation. Increased burdens of toll are being heaped upon the shoulders of those still left at work. Dividends to parasitic owners are scarcely falling at all in some cases have risen—while wages are steadily declining.

This general industrial stagnation or depression is reflected in the attitude of the toilers themselves. Revolts are not as frequent or far reaching as last year. The masters have the upper hand; the workers' spirit is also "depressed." Those at work behold the specter of the unemployed army staring at them through the show windows. Stern necessity makes the workers grit their teeth and tolerate conditions which in "good times" would produce instantaneous and widespread rebellion.

But this is only a first glance. The capitalist cauldron is bringing to its surface other manifestations of a more hopeful aspect. Unrest is becoming more nearly universal among the workers the world over. In the United States it never was more manifest than at the present time, not so much in violent outbreaks as in the clash of ideas and the incessant hammering away at old "opinions." One noteworthy manifestation is the increased socialist vote throughout the country. Not that this is a general sign of the dawn of better conditions, but it does reveal the workers' agrarianism again, for better conditions beginning to be felt.

The authorities still in action. Fatal as the saloons of the "barricade" may seem to be, forced. The men paraded during the making "no danger of disturb-"

and a resolute outlook toward the future—it does not appear that the sun of parliamentarism will shine for very long.

A most hopeful sign of the near awakening of the working class is the decline in influence, if not in numbers, of craft unionism. This is most clearly seen in the great trustified industries, like that of steel, for instance, where the trust has practically removed all traces of craft union influence. The skilled worker can no longer act like a dog in the manger with his caste ideas and his craft contract. The boss to prevent the great body of the "unskilled" from thinking and acting together. The steel and other great trusts, in reorganizing their labor forces on an "unskilled basis," and wiping out craft traditions are inevitably though unconsciously creating the environment for working class solidarity.

This movement of the employers is also extending to the more definitely "skilled" industries, such as the building and metal trades. Strongholds of craft unions, like Cleveland, San Francisco and others are being attacked by the forces of militant capitalism with a view to still further rid the soil of the old and reactionary unionism.

This movement of the bosses is reflected in the incessant and nation wide agitation for better forms of unionism. "Amalgamation," "clear affiliation," "federation on a broader basis," are much talked of among the trade unionists; while the I. W. W. is carrying on a constant campaign for class organization on the industrial field. And there is plenty of evidence that this agitation for working class solidarity is not falling upon deaf ears. Why should it? The material conditions for working class unity are at hand; no escape from the hell of capitalism is possible for the workers except by their own united efforts. And those efforts must be directed primarily at the heart of capitalism—the workshop—and with the powerful battering ram of DIRECT ACTION welded through INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION. Before that combination of CAPITALISM MUST FALL, and a new society, of, by and for the workers, will have taken its place.

The outlook for 1911 is one of inspiration to the revolutionary unionist. But no militant must rest on his oars; keep rowing. Study your boat and the sea it is riding in. Be prepared for storm and calm alike. Move forward; fight; retreat only to advance; never say die! The future is ALL ours!

MISTAKEN IDENTITY

The Newark, Ohio, "Majority," an A. F. of L. organ, remarks: "The brains of the labor movement are in the labor unions, and any political scheme that does not take that into consideration overlooks something. But the I. W. W. has not, made much of a display along that line. If its defenders had organizing ability they would have been able to organize the millions of unorganized workers as yet untouched by the A. F. of L. unions."

And why, may we ask (humbly begging your pardon), has the A. F. of L., with 30 years of time at its disposal and a monopoly of all the brains of the labor movement, been unable to organize (?) more than one-tenth of the American working class? We suppose, the other nine-tenths have no brains? But perhaps this is another case of mistaken identity; the editor of the "Majority" may have mistaken the swagging conceit of craft union leaders and writers for real ability? Or again, possibly the "Majority" editor is only taking the mental range of his "brainy" audience?

A SNARE FOR THE MEXICANS

The Mexican rebel chief, Madero, has signed an armistice preparatory to peace terms based on promises of reforms previously offered by President Diaz. The chief source of contention is the guarantee of a "fair election" for the office of president.

Will the thousands of Mexican peons, who have been inspired by hopes of better economic conditions, consent to accept this bogus and absurd "solution" of their problem? We fear they may; but we hope not. They might better die quickly in the trenches, than die of starvation and overwork in penance. A "fair election" is a most worthy suggestion of the Wall Street-Diaz-Madero coalition; but it is a most dangerous illusion for the Mexican rebels, and who's to blame? It is worthy of the note.

SOLIDARITY

TWO KINDS OF UNIONISM

One Organizes the Workers' Fight; the Other Can't Fight.

(From the "Social Democrat," Auckland, New Zealand.)

There are two kinds of unionism appealing to the working class of the world today. One belongs to the past. The other belongs to the present and the future. One stands for disintegration, for weakness, just where strength is most required. The other is based upon principles that make for the organizing of working class might. One is conservative, inasmuch as it conserves the blunders that the toilers have made in the past—the tragic past! It likewise conserves a system of society that makes possible the ghastly tragedy of toil. The other is scientific and revolutionary. Scientific, because it is based upon a recognition of economic facts; revolutionary, because it recognizes that nothing short of a complete social transformation can bring permanent relief to those who toil and mull.

The different viewpoints entertained by these opposite forms of unionism are reflected in their actions. One seeks relief in an Arbitration Court, stone blind to the fact that this is one of the many pieces of mechanism under the control of the master class, and is used by them to subjugate the workers. The other form of unionism faces the master class upon the industrial field with courageous men. It declines to condone the moral wrong of exploitation by atomizing before a tool of the capitalist class, arrayed in barbaric vestment, called government. One believes that the working class, when not engaged in "arbitrating," should fight in sections for a little more of the wealth that labor produces with courageous men. It declines to condone the moral wrong of exploitation by atomizing before a tool of the capitalist class, arrayed in barbaric vestment, called government. One believes that the working class, when not engaged in "arbitrating," should fight in sections for a little more of the wealth that labor produces with courageous men. It declines to condone the moral wrong of exploitation by atomizing before a tool of the capitalist class, arrayed in barbaric vestment, called government.

Craft unionism grants a license to its membership to scab. Industrial unionism declares, in language unmistakable, "an injury to one is an injury to all." Craft unionism believes it can see a harmonious relationship existing—between the scab and the victim. Industrial unionism is out about the conditions that make peace! In the midst of a hot-as-hell war. Industrial unionism cries: Fight! Up and at an infamous system of legalized theft!

WHOSE BUSINESS IS IT?

Every once in a while the boss—your boss, or my boss, breaks into print to tell the world that he believes in labor unions; tells how he likes unions, in fact, would almost love them—if they would only quit meddling with his business.

Such a small thing to say, and yet to hear the boss tell about it—the unions simply won't let his business alone; they are always meddling, either from mischief or stupidity, with business that is his business. Whose business is it? Whose business does concern the boss.

From this we may infer that the boss, or most of them, are extremely good and patient people. They are not at all meddlesome concerns. But before we finally decide upon that point, let us take a look at the boss's business, and find out what kind of meddling it is he objects to.

In the matter of wages: It is the boss's business to hire labor as cheaply as he can; and no matter what methods he may use in lowering down wages—YOUR wages, MY wages, OUR wages—he insists that the union must not interfere, because it is his business.

Regarding hours: The boss wants us to work long hours, he wants US to work as long hours as we possibly can, and if we can't stand the grind as long as business and profits and dividends demand, then he wants to fire us and hire someone else; and the union must not interfere.

In order to make profits out of you, the boss must furnish you with certain tools or machinery which make possible to his business to buy these to his own best advantage, without any special regard for your welfare; and it sometimes happens that a machine, which may be profitable to the boss, also most likely to cut you into small pieces, or to grind you into sausage-meat. But—a "good" union will realize that this is the boss's business, and will, therefore, refuse to interfere.

If you eat at a company boarding house it may happen that you are dissatisfied with the food, in which case you may think it is a union business to step in and save your stomach. Not so; it is the boss's business to run his cookhouse as cheaply as he can. Unions, please be wise.

rotted out with impure, embalmed or petrifed food; if your life is one continuing round of sleep and slavery; or if your life is endangered by the incompetence of the foreman; or if you are employed to drive you, or by the suckers, spotters and seals that are hired to make trouble for you; all that is merely a part of the boss's business—sacred business that must not be profaned by the dirty hands of a labor union.

Your hands, your arms and legs, your liver, lungs and head, in short, your whole person, is just a part of your boss's business paraphernalia, with which you and your union have nothing whatever to do.

But a "good" union must not only refrain from interfering with business, but in order to deserve the full approval of the boss, it must also prevent you or me, as individuals, from doing so.

The boss's business and the boss's rights are quite extensive and this is only a very brief sketch, but perhaps it will be enough to convince you that when your boss has fixed your union according to his ideas, the union will be of no further use to you or me.

Yet the boss's ideas about unionism are quite reasonable from his point of view; they are quite consistent with his business interest, and it is of no use for me, or you, to try to change them. Nor, as a matter of fact, does it make much difference what the boss's ideas are, what we need to do is to keep our own ideas from going astray. We must manage our unions according to our own ideas if they are to do us any good.

As a matter of fact, however, many of the unions in this country are made and managed strictly according to the boss's ideas, and are consequently of very little use to you, or me, or the rest of the working class.

The boss's ideas, on unionism or on any other subject that affects his relation with us, are dictated by his economic interests; that is, by the profit he gets out of his business, help him to squeeze profits out of us. If we accept those ideas, it is so much easier for the boss to exploit us.

The large papers and magazines are either owned by the boss, or they are supported by his advertisements, and the contents of these papers and magazines are, therefore, controlled by the boss. The papers and magazines may have some other uses, but the most important work they perform is to stuff us with such notions as the boss wants us to be stuffed with.

But, in spite of the heroic labors of the boss's literary flunkies, the working class is forming its own ideas and is gathering its own force of knowledge in building up and supporting its own press, and is carrying on its own work of education. And it is YOUR BUSINESS, and MY BUSINESS, to keep ourselves informed about this educational work that is OUR BUSINESS to support that press.

A HARDY REVOLUTIONIST

The Calexico, Calif., "Daily Chronicle" of April 14, contains the following story of General Berthold, a member of the I. W. W., and head of an insurgent force in lower California. After a recent capture of the town of Alamo by the rebel troops, Berthold was severely wounded in the thigh. A trained nurse who waited on the general, tells the story as follows: "I was Alamo when the town was captured by the rebels. The people offered but little resistance. Four days later, General Berthold and a force of about forty men rode into town. Berthold was wounded. A bullet had shattered his right thigh. His boot was filled with blood, but Berthold never complained. I aided in nursing him. The surgeon with the surgeons dressed the injury. Because the bullet had apparently gone entirely through the leg, the wound was not probed.

A few days later a more careful examination was made and it was found that a copper jacket from the bullet still remained in the wound. This was enough to have caused the death of an ordinary man, but it did not change Berthold's temperature. The jacket was removed, and Berthold is now recovering."

LIKE AN AMERICAN WORKSHOP

Two Irishmen died. One went to heaven and the other went to hell. Mike kicked down from heaven and asked Pat how he was getting along. "Fine," Mike shouted, "said Pat." "Do you have to work hard?" "Not very," he said, "we're all organized in one big union and have strict shift duty. I only work about three hours a day." Pat then inquired of Mike how he was making it. "I'm sweeping down the golden stairs." "Do you have to work very hard?" said Pat. "I have to work eighteen hours a day. We are short of men up here."—Ex.

FROM A WEALTHY MANUFACTURER

To His Son Who is Superintendent of a Small Plant.

By G. H. Ferry.

No. 5, Factoryville, 1911.

Dear Son: Yours received, and I am pleased to hear that the Willy Sabbath meetings are still meeting with success, even though they are not greeted with as much enthusiasm as they were at first. You know I warned you of that in advance, so it does not occasion any surprise. I think now would be the proper time to start your machinery going for the Y. M. C. A. end of the game. Get a few of the sons of the new rich and have them head the "new rich" league or something of that sort. You will find that the workers, those of them who seldom think, will follow gladly. It will afford them another opportunity of directing their thoughts from that which is dangerous to us and our class.

You might also have a labor or employment bureau in connection with your Y. M. C. A. It would prove handy in time of strike.

You say you are thinking of sending those of your employees whose political opinions are such as to place in jeopardy the election of a certain candidate for office who would be favorable to our interests, to one of our other plants, and have the superintendent of that plant do the same work with malcontents.

Well, that is something you will have to use your own judgment on. I could not advise you without being on the scene so that I might see the proper extent of the situation thoroughly. Of course that move would disfranchise those workers and your point would be gained for the time being, but will it pay in the end? We can always make use of other methods to disfranchise the workers; but that particular method has one very bad falling vice: It is damned bad policy on our part.

The large papers and magazines are either owned by the boss, or they are supported by his advertisements, and the contents of these papers and magazines are, therefore, controlled by the boss. The papers and magazines may have some other uses, but the most important work they perform is to stuff us with such notions as the boss wants us to be stuffed with.

Then, again, they would be almost certain to meet some of those agitators who belong to the I. W. W. A large part of the wandering workers of this country, mainly called "hoboes," are members of that organization which is so dangerous to us and our class. The agitators are always Johnny on the spot to get new converts. They do not stop when they become an agitator, and therein lies the great danger. They have a fair prize, and no matter how disagreeable a man may appear, he will not refuse to take a job with him in their eyes. They do not discriminate; only class. And the "hoboes"—those who exploit and are exploited. They do not mind high prices and the cost of 25¢ deeper and realize that he and hurt at the pay envelope. The demand for ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS THE WORKERS is so high, that it appeals to rural traveling, more than it wins as lives and dies in one big them and the men who most fear one that conditions are everywhere (that it is not all over) to enter to the satisfaction of the first he made by industry Alamo states. He has been there many years.

So you see the dam, you can as a result of too much to the geography on the pay envelope. Union is a book, but not from experience. It is too good a teacher, ab, Spok.

Take this into of the men who have traveled the world to pursue. Always remember political movement is only a real movement, the movement is shop—the union movement—and her that it is not the man who legislative ball that controls our d but it is the man who works shop and creates the wealth. From the men who most fear one that these men who will some day get the industrial machines that we have built for our benefit, and led for their own benefit.

Secure your own all the time a sure to report any new occurrences to your father, B. E. NILSSON, J. D. WORKEMHEAD

PORTLAND, OREGON I. W. W. The new headquarters of the I. W. W. in Portland are at 309 Davis Street, dress all communications to the B. E. NILSSON, J. D. WORKEMHEAD

LOCAL IN CLEVELAND Local 33, Cleveland, Ohio, is holding meetings twice a month. The meetings are held in the 4th floor, corner Superior Ave. and Superior Road, No. 1501. For Superior Visiting, up on the 1st floor. All are invited to attend.

On I. W. W. Let them see 6 months 30c, 30c, 60c. Visitation payable to the National Executive Board, 222 Superior Ave., Cleveland, Ohio. Secretary, J. D. WORKEMHEAD, 222 Superior Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

INTERVIEW

(From "Bran")

"Bran" specialists in commitment of men as editors for his country, imprisonment benefit their 6,000 more. It was that they allots who created the content 15,000 men in 1901. It was recovered and the happily son for his 6 duty 5 the revolts in a hard case.

"Frich" calls of many, who studied a publication management its resident revolts, only ill. Strikers

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SOLIDARITY

INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT

(From the "Bulletin International.")

Revolutionary Syndicalism. "Brand," the Organ of the Young Socialists in Sweden, states that the central committee of the party and the management of the paper have appointed A. Jensen as editor. Jensen is a Swedish syndicalist and communist propagandist, which have cost him already enough imprisonment. His new work is sure to benefit the young revolutionary and syndicalist movement, which is rapidly developing. It was the propaganda of the Young Socialists which more than anything else created the revolutionary unionist movement in Sweden in opposition to the old social democratic trade unions which never recovered from the general strike in 1909 and the mistakes made at that time. Unhappily our friend Jensen has to go to prison for 6 months before he can enter upon his duty as editor of "Brand." Service in the revolutionary labor movement is often a hard service.

"Freiheit," organ of the socialist-syndicalists of Differdingen in Luxemburg, Germany, which initially appeared as mentioned a few weeks ago, is obliged to cease publication temporarily. In No. 15 the management announces the suspension to its readers as "not a farewell, but as an error." We are sorry to state that the editor, Conrad Geysels Dreesen, is seriously ill.

Strikes and Syndicalism in England.

"At the Singer sewing machine works, situated at Kilbowie near Glasgow, yesterday, all the employees, 11,000 in number, struck work, and immediately marched from the works. The dispute arose owing to the firm's imposing certain extra duties upon some of the women workers in the polishing department and the fact that the principles of syndicalism have been in the ascendancy for a considerable time, and it is highly probably the principle of industrial solidarity will be advanced by this struggle. Most of the industrial work has been carried on among the Scottish unions of late and we may expect to find reactionary ideas and methods superseded by healthy revolutionary activity. The renewed rioting in South Wales is only incidental; the dispute remains as it was. Officials advise a compromise, and the men reject the advice."

To the above correspondence from our friend Tom Mann (March 23, 1911), which forecasts the decision of the miners, we may add the results of the referendum as given by the English daily papers. The Rhonda miners voted AGAINST mining of work; 7,041; FOR the reform of work; 306; majority against franchising majority against the referendum. At least 3,000 strikers did the voting as they are the parts of the country, and mine owners on the hope attribute. In the English industries in technique in mines and large manufacturers of an left behind by German plants, as for instance in industry, etc. Those who in view admire all the more of it who have starved durably, and get the help of employers' proposals. In point of view, the English and mine owners will be later to recognize of allowing them to get on with without permit and naturally the workers against victims of their mass, they are manufacturers and firms.

Durand Driven In. Durand, the secretary of the coal portland union of Havre, France, who was innocent was condemned to death by the alleged murder of a seah, has been in France. It will be remembered that to the energetic agitation of the workers the sentence of the Rouen was quashed and Durand was saved execution and later was allowed to bring to the uncertainty and mental which the unhappy man had to bear, so the doctors state, he has lost reason, and is now under treatment in hospital of Havre, from where he was sent to the asylum of Quatre-Mars at Doua. So, after all, the commercial bourgeoisie of Havre has had its vengeance on this man.

Frankfurt-on-the-Main, in Germany, the third week in March, the Industrial Diamond Workers' Conference. So as decided on at the last international congress. The conference had for the adjustment of the adjustment, action. Thirty-eight delegates were present: 14 Dutch, 17 Belgian, 6 French, you of 10 Germans. The question of You the number of apprentices is a matter of the diamond workers who already sold their privileged position of Chinese wall around of that there was no works and daily subs in this locality. I do not stand to be a worker from hoping that you can get not to allow worker or at least every local

they had to accept a few hundred apprentices yearly. This was especially the case after the lockout of 1904. When afterwards there was a lack of workers, a great number of apprentices had to be taken in, and now again the diamond workers want to take measures to restrict or to abolish altogether apprentices. The diamond workers, especially of Amsterdam and Antwerp, in front of their parliamentary socialist principles, while really in their own industry they are typical reformists without any feeling of solidarity for their poorer brethren. They seem not to be able to understand that if all the workers did as they do, and closed the doors of the factories to the apprentices, for example, the iron industry and others, the proletarian mass would soon be obliged to starve, while the few privileged categories of workers would enjoy high wages.

International Textile Congress. According to a decision of the meeting held by the International Textile Committee at Lille last year, the next international congress will be held in the Concert Hall, Bellevue-Marnixstraat, Amsterdam, on June 12th, and the five following days.

Labor Struggle in Denmark. On the 4th of April, the Danish employers locked out nearly 14,000 workers in the building trades. It is expected that another 45,000 workers in the metal industry will also be thrown out of work if they do not promptly accept the masters' terms. The two parties are well organized, but as usual the employers are quite active and unscrupulous rather than hesitating and passive. Those who know the Danish movement fundamentally, are not in doubt that the masters will be victorious. The present reformist and parliamentary tactics of the workers are inevitably leading them to defeat, but this may at least do one good: open the eyes of the workers to the necessity of a really revolutionary syndicalist movement. Moreover, the attitude of the employers is forcing the men in that direction. So writes Albert Jensen from Copenhagen, April 5.

General Strike of French Dockers. The National French Federation of port, dock and transport workers of the Mediterranean declared a strike on the third of April in the ports of the Channel and of the Atlantic in solidarity with the locked out workers of the Pallis and the striking dockers of Bayonne. The appeal said: "As the Federal Committee has called out only a third of the federated organizations, our Mediterranean branches must hold themselves ready." In response to the appeal, 1,000 dockers at Nantes declared a strike, which ended however on Friday, April 7; at least 350 men struck in sympathy with their locked out comrades, also at St. Nazaire and Lorient. At Rouen a strike was declared on the 3rd of April, but two days later work was resumed as the president of the Chamber of Commerce of that town had promised his help to obtain an interview between employers and workers. Havre and Dunkerque are quiet, as the movement cannot be called general. At Bayonne the condition is very strained. Thursday, April 5, serious collisions took place between hundreds of strikers and the troops, wounded falling on both sides.

Leader Gets His in Italy. We have previously mentioned the recent congress at Padua, Italy, where 250,000 organized workers were represented, held with a view to support the action of the Italian railway workers. This congress was held under the will of the Central Committee of the General Labor Federation of Italy and which committee was denounced by the congress, the delegates from Milan and Florence openly disapproving of the attitude of the committee. As a consequence, Rinaldo Rigola, the general secretary of the Confederation, has resigned.

ACTIVITY IN FRESNO

Fresno, Calif., April 22. Solidarity: Local 66, I. W. W., held their first meeting in their new hall situated at 917 1/2 street. The meeting took the form of a debate. The debaters were Wood Hubbard, ex-organizer of the S. P., and the old veteran, F. H. Little, organizer of the I. W. W. The subject was: "Resolved, That political and industrial action are efficient in the emancipation of the working class." Little speaking on the negative. He took the stand that political action was a detriment to the working class. Hubbard put up a strong argument for the use of both weapons. The debate was of great educational value, the crowd showing their appreciation by loud applause whenever one of the speakers would score a point. Hall was crowded.

Prospects are good for a strong local in Fresno. We are holding street meetings twice a week, which is well attended. Literature sales are very poor owing to the fact that work has not opened up yet. We are taking in a few new members every day.

Hope to do better in the future, and to send in subs instead of news, I remain Yours for Freedom, JACK WHITEY.

(We argued about the news, especially in view of the fact that certain papers, upon the wish is father to the statement, that the Fresno free speech fight was a fiasco, and that the I. W. W. did not get the right to speak on the 8-hour day!

INDUSTRIAL UNREST IN SOUTH AFRICA

(Proletarian in "Voice of Labor, Johannesburg.")

The exploiters of the Union are preparing for trouble. They are beginning to realize that neither black nor white workers will remain such contented wage slaves as was anticipated. In fact the despised natives who were in Merriam's opinion to be such splendid scabs in the event of a serious strike of white wage slaves, appear to have a better understanding of the meaning of solidarity than the class war than their "civilized" brethren. Already since the opening of the year 1911 there have been revolts of natives at Duitlopan, Vooipool and Village Deep, all of which were accompanied by rioting and bloodshed. On each occasion the strikers armed themselves with such rude weapons as they could lay hands on, and were overawed, of course, by white wage slaves' deadlier weapons, who have proscribed themselves into guardians of capitalist plunder. Needless to say the Masters' and Servants' Act was rigorously applied without a single word of protest from our stalwart labor leaders.

Strikes and threats of strikes have also occurred among white wage slaves of various trades. These were all of the traditional type of sectional Trade Unionism, and all futile as a result. One notable exception was the strike of Johannesburg tramwaymen under the guidance of our good comrade Glyn, which is destined to go down to history as the first example of triumph of working class solidarity among the white workers of South Africa. It has been recognized as an astounding proof that the workers, if they please, can make Capitalist laws silly. Its splendid success has been a solid shivers down the spines of the bourgeoisie.

In the Civil Service, too, discontent is rampant. A system of classification, whereby the men are (de) graded into seven or eight ranks of "superiority," prevents them from coming together on some common line of action, although their grievances are many and serious. The administrative branches of the service—like Administrative branches the world over—fairly reek with snobbery, and each worker is doing his level best to out his brother and to worm himself into the favor of some petty bourgeois autocrat.

But if the Administrative Staff is impossible from a working class standpoint, there seems more hope of the rank and file. Railway workers—especially seem permeated with a spirit of incipient revolt. Centralization of the railways was a prime necessity for greater exploitation, and one of the chief purposes for which Union was brought about; but it has also emphasized the presence of a serious menace to the exploiter. It has promoted a feeling of brotherhood among 25,000 or 30,000 daily paid workers; and if these were to grasp the real significance of working class action along industrial lines, the strike of railwaymen would not be confined to one province, as in the case of Natal, but would extend throughout the length and breadth of the Union. And, joined by the Postal and Telegraphers' Staff, there would be the possibility of working class forces as would paralyze the strongest government of exploiters that ever existed.

It was with a dreadful apprehension of some such development. As the foregoing extended the application of the penalty clauses to the Transvaal Industrial Disputes "Prevention" Act to Government employees throughout the Union. The Johannesburg tramwaymen's strike, however, aroused grave misgivings as to the efficacy of that wonderful piece of legislative wisdom; and General Smuts has assured Sir Percy Fitzpatrick that he hopes to be able to apply the Act to the whole of South Africa in such a way as to get rid of the weakness now disclosed. It will be interesting to learn by what process of legal action the Capitalist class will manage to stifle revolutionary working class action by threats of fines and imprisonment!

After all, this precious Industrial Disputes "Prevention" Act is a blinding disguise to the workers. Not only does its operation expose Capitalist law and order to merciless ridicule, but it also brings in bold relief the irreconcilable antagonism of working class and capitalist class interests. The object of the Act is to get the workers by fraud or force, or both, to submit to being robbed by their masters. But good old Glyn with his merry men have shown how the workers banded together on a revolutionary principle can successfully defy such puerile threats. The whole thing is a piece of capitalist bluff, intended to frighten the workers as children and frightened by bogys.

Suppose the Rand miners, the railwaymen, the post office employees and the harbor workers, declare a general strike, how in the name of Brand could the Capitalist class arrest, imprison and fine some hundred thousand men? The very idea is grotesque. And when the workers are thus banded together as in the case of our common cause, they will see to it that our French comrades did, that no capitalist government shall dare attempt to victimize a fellow worker. Here's to Industrial Unionism, the General Strike and the Social Revolution!

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 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 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 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 work for a fair day's wage," 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 every-day 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.
Knowing, therefore, that such an organization is absolutely necessary for our emancipation we unite under the following constitution.

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