



SOUTHERN LUMBER KINGS LOCK OUT 3,000 MEN TO KILL I. W. W. CALL THE BLUFF!

Last week, Solidarity referred to a suddenly-called meeting of the lumber owners in the South, which was held in New Orleans, and which declared a lockout of employes in a number of mills as a means of heading off I. W. W. organization. Further reports state that the lockout was declared immediately in eleven mills, and the Sawmill Operators' Association empowered its executive committee "to close all of 900 mills if it was deemed necessary to kill the union." The closing of the eleven mills affects 3,000 workers directly, and since these lumber camps, and sawmill towns are company-owned, it will practically result in the eviction and starvation of 12,000 men, women and children.

Now comes John H. Kirby, millionaire lumber king of Houston, Texas, declaring in behalf of the employers' association: "Whenever any efforts are discovered to organize unions the mills will be closed down and will remain so until the union is killed." Boss Kirby's reason for wanting to "kill the union" even at a great cost in money and profit, is found in the following statement, which he added to the above declaration of war:

"The union (Brotherhood of Timber Workers) proposed to affiliate with the Industrial Workers of the World, of Chicago, a socialistic organization, composed largely of foreign born citizens and whose teachings reject the Constitution of this republic and deny to any citizen the right to own property. The Industrial Workers of the World organization seeks to destroy the American Federation of Labor and will put the latter out of business if it can.

"The American Federation of Labor is based on a recognition of the right of property and respect thereof. The Industrial Workers of the World declares that all ownership of any character of property is immoral and criminal.

"The Industrial Workers of the World would destroy the Constitution, plunge all the States into anarchy, and bring disorder and the rule of brute force into every community in America."

So says Mr. Kirby with a hundred million dollar combination of capital behind him. Now let us talk to this noble-patriot and representative citizen of this glorious free republic, for a few minutes.

You say the I. W. W. "rejects the constitution of this republic and would deny to any citizen the right to own property." Where did you get this property, Mr. Kirby? Did you plant the thousands of acres of yellow pine, cypress and hard woods in the forests of Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas? Or were they there before the constitution was written and before you and your kind came under its beneficent (to you) provisions?

Did you go into those forests, fell the trees, cut them up into logs, build sawmills and work those logs up into lumber to be transported by you to market?

You know very well, Mr. Kirby, that you did nothing of the kind. YOU STOLE THE LUMBER FROM THE HIDES OF THE WORKERS WHO PRODUCED IT. Now you find these slaves of yours get-

ting wise to the game of plunder you and all other capitalists have played upon them all these years. They themselves propose to organize to protect themselves from that plunder, and finally through organization RESTORE THE STOLEN TIMBER ALONG WITH THE SAWMILLS and other means for the production of lumber, TO SOCIETY to whom they rightfully belong.

And you invoke the "constitution" against your slaves. How you love that constitution, don't you, Mr. Kirby? There's a reason! You love it because it has protected you in the right to steal that timber; and to starve, sweat, blacklist and degrade the thousands of workers who have given it value in the form of lumber. And now you renew your "faith" in it because it grants you the further right to LOCK OUT and thereby make traps and waste, of 12,000 men, women and children who gave their labor and their lives for your enrichment.

You also love the States of Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas, Mr. Kirby, because in spite of a provision in the United States Constitution which forbids "slavery or involuntary servitude throughout the nation," you have protected you in founding an infamous peonage system which is a disgrace to civilization.

And finally, Mr. Kirby, YOU LOVE THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR, because in its stupidity and criminal ignorance, it "respects your rights" to plunder, degrade and peonize 3,000 workers and their families, all in the name of the constitution.

You are right in asserting that the I. W. W. proposes to deprive you and your kind, Mr. Kirby, of their means of plunder. You are also safe in assuming that if the "constitution" which you have also stolen for your purposes, stands in our way we will destroy that also. Constitutions were made for men; not men for constitutions. And we are keeping in mind that world-famous declaration of 1776, that when governments, etc., cease to serve the interests of the people as a whole, the people have a right to alter or abolish them. We propose to do so, and, gathering the MIGHT OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION to make that right.

There are 25,000,000 wage slaves in the United States, Mr. Kirby. There are only a few thousand of you capitalists. The I. W. W. is organizing those millions of slaves to take back the property which you have stolen from the proceeds of their labor. Do you think you can stop us? You can't!

The I. W. W. accepts your challenge. Under no circumstances will we give up the fight until you and the entire capitalist class are conquered. You may defeat us in this first skirmish. And the next...

BUT WE WILL COME BACK! And we will keep coming, until you are ready to fall at our feet and beg for mercy. And we will then be more merciful to you than you are now to your slaves: we will give you a chance to redeem yourself at useful work.

"Lay on, Mac-Duff, and damned be he who first cries, 'Hold; enough!'"

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

The editor of Solidarity will speak at the picnic. Remember the date—AUGUST 24, and the place—Luna Park.

SECRETARY LOCAL 33. Agitate for the 8-hour day!

THINGS DOING IN DETROIT

Fun and Hard Work Combine to Make I. W. W. Happy.

(Special to Solidarity.)

The Italian branch of the I. W. W., only recently organized in growing membership due to the persistent efforts of Fellow Workers Rappi, Speciala and others. They are now on the job of educating their new priest-ridden fellow workers in the holy sacraments of the one big union creed. Meetings are held every week, new members taken in and acquainted with the "all for one and one for all" idea. It won't be long ere this bunch of rebels will have beaten the Black Hand and Vengeance organizations to a frazzle; for instead of going after some cockroach macaroni noodle importer or "dago red" manufacturer, this organization is intent upon getting their countrymen to join them in the chase of big game—the entire padrone class.

Our Saturday night meetings on the "main stem" are a success. Last Saturday a large crowd was on hand. Fellow Worker Frank Morris opened the meeting, followed by "A Mutt" who helped collect a crowd big enough for Fellow Worker Geo. Hill, formerly of Sacramento, Calif., and just now from "Mary Highland," to get on the box. Hill made good with the crowd, so did Morris; and papers and other literature were completely sold out.

Our International Picnic was the best ever. The weather boys and members of the cloud-shavers union were against the I. W. W., but a large crowd was on hand anyway. No use going into details. Class struggle explained by Bill Trautman, Hill and Morris; stunt by Mutt; glass struggle before and after. Singing, dancing, talking, spooning, and a wrestling match between a "grape nut" fed giant and A Mutt, as well as a kangaroo court, were on the program. Mutt landed in the mud, after a furious 15 minute battle. The court was amusing as well as instructive, with Morris as judge and instructor, and Mutt acting in the capacity of prosecutor and court seifer.

Another funny stunt was the beer-drinking, bally hoop. When the time came to break up, our horse refused to pull the load. No wonder; the shorter workday, more and better odds dope dished out by the speakers had its effect upon the nag; it had its way, too—the boys had to pull the wagon, while horse drank beer and got grass.

All in all it was a grand time. The money cleared will be used for mutual purposes. A MUTT.

SEEKING AID FROM A. F. OF L.

(Special to Solidarity.)

Philadelphia, July 31. The Central Labor Union called a meeting yesterday to decide upon the advisability of a general strike and decided to send to the National Office for organizing to ask for some of the \$150,000 strike fund of the A. F. of L., and to notify the national organizations to call out all the union men in the plant.

The demand for a general strike was side-tracked. Charles Sehl, of the Machinists' Union, Socialist party nominee for mayor, spoke against the general strike. His action yesterday will probably increase his vote among the conservative craft unions.

Very few more men have returned to work at Baldwin's. There are, of course, no union men in the plant, so the notification of the national organizations to call out the union men was so much hot air. It is now up to the national office to decide on a general strike, which probably means that there will be nothing doing. Sehl, by his speech; however, did some very good work for the I. W. W., by showing to the craft unionists the stand of the Socialist (?) politician.

Is the I. W. W. to grow? I guess yes. H. S. HOWARD.

CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE! 22 MINERS DEAD!

(From the "Workers' Standard," DuBois, Pa.)

With the explosion of the Cascade mine at Skysville, Pa., on Saturday, July 15, one more catastrophe has been added to the innumerable mine disasters that have occurred within the last few years.

This time twenty-two miners had their lives snuffed out and according to reports it was one of the most brutal murders ever committed.

Efforts are being made to hush up the affair and lay the blame on the poor unfortunates who lost their lives. One of the papers stated that the explosion was caused by the striking of a gas pocket and intimates that this is the first time gas was found in this mine.

The usual theory that the explosion was caused by dust accumulation is insidiously being spread around.

A coroner jury which was impaneled on Sunday July 16, where a preliminary hearing was held, was hastily adjourned until Wednesday, presumably (as it removed) to allow the company to fix up their testimony.

Your correspondent went to the scene and unlike the others did not go to the mine superintendent and mine inspector for information.

The men who were daily employed in that ill-fated mine were interviewed and in no case did the story differ, all declared that the mine was a gaseous one, and that innumerable small gas ignitions occurred there within the past six months, and as late as Thursday July 13.

Inspector Warns Against Gas.

That the mine has been a gaseous mine, and that men had been allowed to work in there with open lamps is proven by the following letter and statement.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Twelfth Bituminous Inspection District.

C. P. Byrne, Inspector.

Pennsylvania, Pa. May 27, 1911. Mr. John Sullivan, President Sub District 5, U. M. W. of A.

Dear Sir: In reply to your favor of the 26th, inst., wish to state that the report of inspection sent to the mine to be posted heads as follows: "Additional safety can be secured by the use of a safety explosive for blasting." At the time of my inspection I found No. 8 left heading giving off explosive gas is sufficient quantity to be detected with a safety lamp, and I advised

the mine foreman to blast in such places with permissible powder.

Mr. Gadd Supt., is evidently mistaken, as those recommendations are in line with the recommendations of the U. S. Federal Bureau of Mines.

Trusting this is satisfactory, I remain, Yours very truly,

C. P. Byrne, Inspector.

To further substantiate the fact that the mine was gaseous and that it was criminal negligence to allow the miners to enter the pit without safety lamps is amply proven by the following statement by the men who worked in the mine.

Miners Testify to Danger.

John Kreczjovs, a slavish miner, while working in a cross cut about four weeks ago in eight left back heading, where Saturdays explosion occurred, while holding a lamp ignited the gas and burned his hand. The fire boss J. A. Brown gave him some lined oil to relieve his injury until he reached the office of Dr. J. F. Rain for treatment. Nichola Vallentin an Italian miner going into the mine one day early in June found a danger signal at the entrance of his place, he turned back to go home and was met by the mine foreman who ordered him to go back to work after having removed the danger signal that had been placed there by the fire boss, the compressed air was then turned out to remove the gas.

John Mesel, a slavish miner, one of the victims, told his boarding boss John Homarok, with whom he boarded since July 5, that while fixing a roof with a crew they came to a danger board and were ready to leave the place when the mine foreman A. L. Noll, called them back and told them that the danger signal was put there on account of a bad roof, although the men claim that the fire boss placed the signal there on account of gas accumulation.

Pietro Colangelo worked at No. 8 left back heading and made the report to the fire boss of gas accumulation there, but no attention was ever paid to the report, and last Saturday the day of the explosion he warned his partner one of the victims to keep out of the mine, that it was his belief that the mine would blow up at any time.

Clyde Pettigrew, who worked in the third but 8 left, stated that he was going to quit the mine long before Saturdays explosion on account of the numerous gas

(Continued On Page Four)

Are You With Us?

In the Struggle for a Shorter Workday?

hours per day, and then swear off working fast.

Don't worry so much about saving money for your old age, or for a rainy day; better save the job so there will be something for you to do when you get old; and save your strength so you won't get old so soon.

Are you afraid to ask for a shorter workday, afraid the boss will hire another man to take your place; then you should chip in a little for this agitation, so we can explain this matter to all the fellows who may be looking for your job. And talk about the shorter work-day yourself, to help convince the other fellow that you are not looking for a chance to steal his job.

If the boss should refuse to give you a shorter work-day when you ask for it, don't let that worry you; just start in to do the work, make one or two hours, work late till day, and if you can do the work so it will have to be done over the next day, so much the better. The boss will begin to think he likes a short work-day after a while. But be sure and talk to the other fellows and get them to help you.

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

CLEVELAND PICNIC

Local 33, I. W. W., of Cleveland, is planning a big picnic 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 Sept. 18; and the third is to get subs

SYNDICALISM--A WORLD POWER

BY MAX NORDEAU

(Reprinted from the Los Angeles Examiner.)

We are now witnessing a great event from which later on will be dated, perhaps, the beginning of a new historic epoch. How many are there among us who are conscious or even have the vaguest presentiment of the historical importance of the present moment. France has recently lived through a week of tragical days of a great movement. On two of her most important railroad systems, all animation remained suspended, while others were in danger of a similar fate. In these days when the press has reached such a stage of feverish activity it was quite natural that considerable space was given in the columns of the *Examiner* to these events. But too much space was given to anecdotes and unimportant details, while little or nothing was said about the profound importance of the whole movement.

By these great revolutionary attempts in France, the young labor organizations have given evidence of their strength and these associations are the work of the general union of laborers. This latter is, in my opinion, nothing but a typical incarnation, representing the movement of bodies, which, according to the theories of Kant and Laplace, produces new world formations outside the confusion of chaotic matter.

Syndicalism and Socialism.

Superficial observers will continue confounding "syndicalism" with socialism and socialist writers and orators favor this confusion, which is the result of superficial observation and lack of judgment, because it tends to consolidate the idea that the power of socialism is decreasing and passing into the hands of syndicalism. But in reality, these two movements have only one fact in common, they both sprang from the proletariat. On every other point, syndicalism differs from socialism and very often is opposed to it.

The educational work of the socialist propaganda, which awakens in the masses the consciousness of their strength, and which has taught them to manifest their wants and claims in an imperative form, may have given the impulse to trade unions and accelerated their evolution, but it is by no means certain that socialism or trade unionism is the father of syndicalism. In trade unionism you often see a faint resemblance to the old guilds; that is to say, in spite of all revolutionary pronouncements a historical continuity, a strange traditionalism. But, no matter what may be the origin of syndicalism, it has received its first training from socialism. Now, however, it stands on its own feet, and scorns the very idea of tutelage. It is rapidly getting away from socialism, which makes vain efforts to follow it and not to get out of touch with it.

Socialism was a monumental theory, before it entered the arena of practical politics with Internationalism, Marx, the General Federation of German Workmen and with Lassalle. It has its own world system and philosophy, it has its own ethics, esthetics, and eschatology, and endeavors to form a new frame for the existence of a man as an individual and a citizen.

"Pure Selfishness."

The association of workers has no other program than pure selfishness and it does not try to embellish it with any pretenses or make it appear beautiful by smooth words. It is individualistic in all its aims, which are to secure the well being of each of its members, but is socialistic in its methods. It has realized that isolated egotism has no chance of success and that to force its way through, it must organize to force the masses. The subordination of the individual to an organization, in which each member cares only for himself regardless of what happens to all the others, seems a paradox, but it is simply modern employment of dynamic laws of modern societies. That the Association of Workers does not pretend to believe in even the ghost of an ideal is evident in the most simple minded observer, even to the one who is only slightly superior to the animal world.

A workman need possess only the most rudimentary intelligence to be able to understand you when you say to him: "The welfare of the community means nothing to you, therefore, stop thinking of it, and devote all your efforts to further your own personal welfare, to get all you can possibly get your hands on. Get all the enjoyment you possibly can out of life, and do so with the least amount of work possible." "Syndicalism" also has a philosophy, as has indeed every movement of

the masses; it is a shameless hedonism, but syndicalism teaches and realizes the philosophy of enjoyment as Molieré M. Jourdain speaks prose--without knowing it.

"Aided by the Capitalists."

When the workers began to organize by trades, the bourgeoisie, who were masters of the law and had control of government and administration, did not understand what was going on. It favored this evolution. It granted the laborers the right to organize and unite, authorized the rousing of the unions into a national organization, placed labor exchanges at their disposal and helped the work financially. I do not blame the bourgeoisie for this. I do not want to say that it would have been in the long run to refuse to grant the proletariat labor exchanges and subsidies. I only say that the bourgeoisie did not try to oppose syndicalism, because they did not understand what it meant or would eventually lead to.

Historical Comparisons.

What is especially alarming about syndicalism is that it appeared and suddenly manifested itself in the same manner as has done every new force in history. Whether we think of invasions of foreign conquerors, as when the Normans invaded England under William the Conqueror, or the Manchus invaded China, or of the time when the third estate in France overthrew the power of the clergy and nobility in France, the process has ever been the same. It has been the assaults, reckless and fully conscious of their power, who have descended upon those in possession, demolished the force of resistance and taken from them what they were no longer able to defend.

It is a fight in which the one who is attacked has everything at stake and in which defeat means absolute annihilation to him, physically and morally. Those who make the attack are absolutely devoid of the inherited, almost sacred, respect for existing institutions, which is the most efficient bulwark of existing society. The most sacred symbols, formulas, rites and sentiments are ridiculed and recklessly thrown over by the assaults. They do not understand them and merely laugh at them. In Rome, they pull the heads of the senators sitting on their chairs of office, they invade the temple of Apollo at Delphi, they upset the altars, break the statues of the gods and take possession of the treasures; in Jerusalem they invade the most holy parts of the temple, to which only the High Priest had access; they gallop on horseback through the church of Sophia and tie their horses to the altars, like a tearing, overflowing current they rush into the Tuileries and in their rage, dirty, unkempt, they seat themselves upon the golden throne of King Louis Philippe.

All old sense of value is upset and the new masters establish their own way of valuation according to their ideas. Thus, is the relation of syndicalism towards the State and Society assisting today. The syndicalists are out for plunder and respect nothing their enemies venerate. You may talk to them of country, of duty, of law and order, and they will only shrug their shoulders at these words which have no meaning to them. It is as if you had given Ghengis Khan the sealed charters of the cities to protect them against his violence. But, among themselves, they maintain strict discipline. They despise the worker who will not join hands with them and consider it a mortal offense if a workman opposes a strike and takes sides with his employers against the syndicates.

Even Force Won't Stop It.

Socialism is the intellectual work of learned men transplanted into the bosom of the masses. It is of artificial origin, and this alone makes its success doubtful. Syndicalism, on the other side, is born among the masses. It is a natural product and therefore has far better chances of holding out and becoming a success. It would be foolish to expect to see this movement stop or disappear. Even with force, you can do nothing against it. The workers have learned statistics. They count themselves and see that they are in the majority. They have learned to understand the machinery of the State. They see that a few people issue orders, which the many obey because of their respect for old traditions. But those who obey are people of their own class, and if they ceased to obey, the State would be only a small group of ministers and councilors without any more power than marionettes whom everybody would laugh at. It is

SOLIDARITY

for this reason they are trying to make those who obey see that there is no reason why they should continue to do so, and they know that, if they succeed in this, the commands of the State, the army, the judges and government would be mere empty words, with no more power than the threats and commands of Xerxes over the waves of Hellespont.

The conservative adversaries of syndicalism imagine that they may find consolation and confidence in history. Clovis, Jack Cade and Massaniello were the Titans and Griffoches of their time, and how did they end? Quite tamely. But the demagogic movements of the past were only the crusades of children, of big children, without plans, without methods, without any goal, nothing but an impulsive, disorderly rush, the result of the confused ideas of a few enthusiasts. Today they are methodical campaigns, with a strategic plan and a complete general staff and all resources.

Syndicalism is a power which, when it is once realized, will envelop the world in its shadow. And, since the strike of the postal and railroad employes in France, we may say prognostically as did Goethe at the bivouac of the eve of the battle of Valmy: "From here and from this day a new era in human history begins, and you will some day be able to say that you witnessed it."

DOWN WITH MILITARISM

With the United States military authorities arming High School boys with army rifles and equipping them with regulation army equipment, in order that they may drill and become masters of the art of murdering workmen, and Boy Scouts incurring in numbers and being supplied with military uniforms; it is high time that decisive action was taken by the workers against this increasing spirit of war.

The Governor of California has just sent out a circular to the high school principals of the state notifying them that high school rifle teams may be equipped with United States Army guns, etc.

The Boy Scouts of America have adopted a uniform of khaki identical to that of the United States Army with red, white and blue stripes on the left arm and "A. B. S." initialed in the stripes.

This latter organization has spread out all over the country and is growing very fast under the watchful eye of the capitalists. I would suggest that each and every working man buy the latest improved high power rifle and equip it with a telescope sight and a Maxim muffler. These may come in handy to the revolutionists as well as the capitalist tools. Another thing would be to circulate thousands and millions of copies of Walker C. Smith's leaflet "War And The Workers", which may be had from the I. W. W. Literature Bureau, P. O. Drawer 622, New Castle, Pa. at \$1.50 per thousand.

We should also write up a leaflet on WAR AND THE GENERAL STRIKE and also circulate millions of these. Get busy--discourage young men from joining the army or navy--and circulate revolutionary literature among the men who are NOW in the army. Show them that their interests are the WORKERS' interests.

STANLEY F. MACGREGOR.

TO CANADIAN READERS

By arrangement with the management of the Industrial Worker, Solidarity is now pleased to announce a special COMBINATION RATE for the Worker and Solidarity of TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR.

In other words, the two papers are now offered to Canadian readers, in combination at the same rate as the regular subscription price in the United States. We pay the extra postage on combination sales sent to Canadian addresses.

There is a chance to boost the Canadian sub list of both I. W. W. papers, that should not be missed by any active worker in that country. Roll up a big list for Canada. Do it now.

NEW SONG BOOKS

The Spokane locals are now having printed a New Song Book, with the following new songs: Long Haired Preachers, The Eyes Look Day, One Big Union, 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 \$55.00 a thousand. We pay express charges on all orders. Send money with your order to Max Dezettel, Sec'y., I. W. W. Hall, 518 Main Ave., Spokane, Wash.

What are YOU doing in preparation for the eight hour day next year?

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

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the 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.

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

Published Weekly by the Local Unions of the Industrial Workers of the World in Spokane, Washington.

A Red Hot, Fearless Working Class Paper

Represents the Spirit of the West

Subscription: Yearly, \$1.00; Six Months, 50 Cents; Canada, \$1.50 Per Year. Address

INDUSTRIAL WORKER,

P. O. BOX 2129, SPOKANE, WASH.

I. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU

Complete list of Publications in Stock

"THE FARM LABORER AND THE CITY WORKER," By Edward McDonald 16 Page Pamphlet; 5 cents a Copy; to Local Unions, 2 1-2 cents.

"Why? How? When?" (Eight Hour Workday). Four page leaflet; 15 cents a hundred; \$1.25 per thousand.

"Political Parties and the I. W. W." By Vincent St. John. Four page leaflet; 15 cents a hundred; \$1.25 per thousand.

"Getting Recognition." By A. M. Stinton. Four-page Leaflet; 15 cents a hundred; \$1.25 per thousand.

"Two Kinds of Unionism." By Edward Hammond. Four page Leaflet; 15 cents a hundred; \$1.25 per thousand.

"Appeal to Wage Workers, Men and Women." By E. S. Nelson. Four page Leaflet; 15 cents a hundred; \$1.25 per thousand.

"Union Scabs and Others." By Oscar Ameringer. Four page Leaflet; 15 cents a hundred; \$1.25 per thousand.

"War and the Workers." By Walker C. Smith. Four page leaflet; 20 cents a hundred; \$1.50 per thousand.

"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.

ADDRESS

I. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU,

Box 622 NEW CASTLE, PA.

The Industrialist

Official organ of the Industrial League, the British Section of the Industrial Workers of the World
American Subscription Rates: Year, 50 cents; Six Months, 25c. Published Monthly

Address all communications to Leslie Boyne, 1 Union St., Union Square, Islington, London N., Eng.

THE AGITATOR

A Worker's Semi-Monthly

Advocate of the Modern School, Industrial Unionism and Individual Freedom.

Yearly, \$1; Quarterly 25c; Sample Free

JAY FOX, Editor

Lake Bay, Washington

La Union Industrial

Published by the Local Unions of the I. W. W. at PHOENIX, ARIZONA

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

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

"La Vie Ouvriere"

Semi-Monthly Syndicalist Review Appearing 5th & 20th each month.

Foreign Subscription Rates: One Year, \$2.50; Six Months, \$1.25; Three Months, 75c.

Address all correspondence to Pierre Monatte, Editor, 96 Quai Jemmapes, Paris, France.

Order literature and sub cards.

Send in the sub.

INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT

(From the "Bulletin International.")

The International Conference of Trade-Unionists at Budapest

The "Industrial Workers of the World" has addressed to the International Secretariat of National Central Unions a request to be admitted and has decided to send a delegate to the International Conference of the secretaries of the national labor organizations which will be held at Budapest, August 10, 11 and 12. As the General Secretary of the I. W. W., comrade Vincent St. John rightly observes: the question of international relations is most important to the workers, as all labor conflicts assume more and more an international character. Therefore no labor organization ought to be outside the International Bureau. For this reason it is necessary for us to enter the International Bureau to change its methods of work and to direct it more and more into revolutionary channels.

Lock-outs in Scandinavian Countries and Syndicalist Tactics.

If more profits of the inefficiency of reformist tactics are wanted the Scandinavian countries furnish them. A lock-out has been declared in Norway and Sweden, and is even threatening in Denmark. The employers' union of those three countries are in perfect agreement as to the tactics to be employed against the unions of the workers. In Norway the employers' union frankly declared themselves ready to enter negotiations with the strike-funds of the men's union are exhausted. As our readers will remember the origin of the lock-out was the refusal of the miners' union to accept the mineowners' offer which amounted to a reduction of wages whilst the men demanded a slight increase. The employers' union answered on July 8 by a lock-out of 17,000 workers in sawmills, in the paper and celluloid industry. Since July 10 15,000 more workers of the iron industry were locked out. It is even expected that the employers will lock-out all organized workers. In Sweden since July 10, a general lock-out has been declared, and 40,000 men in the building trade are thrown out of work in different towns. This example has been followed by employers in other trades, especially in the transport trade. In Denmark it seems that the masters will do the same. A pretext is found in a strike of 400 roadmen. The employers decided that unless this strike was ended by July 10, the Danish employers' union would declare a lock-out.

It is to be hoped that the Scandinavian workers will profit by the hard lessons, and drop their purely reformist tactics for revolutionary tactics which alone can carry them to victory now the employers are as weak and even better organized than the men.

Building Strike in Paris.

The committee of the trade unions of the building trades in the department of the

Seine held a meeting on July 8, and having heard the report of its delegates to the employers' Union, and considering former refusals of the employers to discuss a nine hour day and the abolition of 'speeders-up' (hustlers), the committee came to the decision that a general strike must be declared in the name of all the trade unions of the building trade, a general meeting of which must ratify this declaration of a general strike. This meeting took place on July 9, in the hall of Manège St. Paul in Paris. On the following day July 10, 30,000 Parisian workers of the building trades; diggers, bricklayers, masons, painters, locksmiths, plumbers, etc., were on strike for a nine hour day and the abolition of the speeders-up. Thursday 20,000 workers were present at a large meeting held in the open air at the Palais d'Ete to support the strike which is making satisfactory progress, and involves now more than 50,000 workers.

Division Due to Politics in Austria.

The paper "Wohlfahrt für alle" ("Well-being for all") complains of the lack of solidarity in Austria; strikes where political action is used to divide the labor forces. At Fiume the employees of the Navigation Company Ungaro-Croato struck work. Whose recently the strike at Trieste broke out, the Fiume dockers quietly continued to work, and the official organ of the Austrian social democracy, the "Arbeiterzeitung" declared that they would not encourage the Fiume workers to join the strike, now just the opposite has happened. The workers at Fiume are on strike, and those of Trieste continue to work. Of course the strike at Fiume as well as the strike at Trieste have miserably failed. It is time that the workers see that they must support each other, and refuse to be divided by politics, religion, etc.

Seamen's Strike.

The seamen's and earthen's strike at Manchester having ended in a complete victory for the men, the movement of the seamen and port workers in England may be said to have triumphed, though some partial strikes continue in some ports such as Cardiff and Glasgow. Now the attention is especially fixed on the continent, on Amsterdam, where the strike is still spreading and the situation is becoming strained. Some hundreds of boatmen have joined the strikers, which includes dockers, seamen, earthen and porters, of the steam bakery "Ceres." The number of the strikers is now over 4,400. At Rotterdam however the strike has been broken as only a minority of workers were willing to continue the strike and wanted to appoint a new strike committee. But the majority was in favor of accepting the terms of the employers who offered to increase the monthly wage by 3 shillings (\$1.25) on the condition that for three years no new claims will be brought forward. Under the influence of reformist politics these terms were accepted.

This general tendency in other industries," says the report, "to find in a great basic industry that approximately only 15 per cent of the 90,000 employees in special iron and steel occupations work less than 80 hours per week and almost 50 per cent 70 hours or over per week."

Nearly 60 per cent of the employees are foreign born and nearly two-thirds of these are of the Slavic race. Almost half of the 90,000 employees receive less than 18 cents an hour, one quarter under 25 cents an hour and the other one-fourth 25 cents and over an hour. A few very highly skilled employees receive \$1.25 an hour. Those receiving 50 cents and over an hour number less than one twentieth.

TACOMA I. W. W.

Our new hall is located at 110 S. 14th St., in the heart of the slave market. Business meetings every Wednesday at 8:30 p. m. Address all communications to Sec'y Ind. Union 33 I. W. W., 310 S. 14th St., Tacoma, Wash.

NOTICE FROM LOCAL 11

All donations to help Local 11, Philadelphia, should be sent to Chas. Braithwaite, Financial Secretary, Room 10, 1305 Arch St.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Local 33, I. W. W., has changed its meeting place. We meet the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month at 1929 W. 25th St., at 8 o'clock. Sec'y.

LOUIS DUCHEZ

Just after Solidarity had gone to press last week, came the news that Louis Duchez was dead at the home of his father in East Palestine, Ohio. The report came as a shock to his friends and fellow workers in New Castle, who had seen him in the best of health and vigor only a few months before. The cause of his death has not yet been definitely stated by the physician, except that it was some affection of the wind-pipe that had been slowly becoming worse for several months, and finally proved fatal.

Louis Duchez was perhaps unique among the revolutionary writers of the present period. He not only possessed the faculty of setting a revolutionary movement and setting them forth in the clearest and simplest style, but also brought out original and stimulating ideas of his own. Above all, he drew attention to, and called forth healthy discussions of the points raised in his writings. Although sometimes erratic and changeable at times, Duchez's energy seemed boundless, and he was continually making the dry bones of conservatism rattle.

Fellow Worker Duchez was a young man, about 20 at the time of his death, but had seen a full life. He was a coal miner, had traveled extensively, served in the army, and gathered experience in many directions. For nearly a year past he had been employed on the staff of the New York Call, and those who read that paper could see his influence and directing hand in the news columns of the Call. His death will prove a distinct loss to the revolutionary movement.

CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE

(Continued from Page One)

ignitions there, and stated that his lamp ignited some gas there on Thursday, July 18.

The following men stated that they could not work in No. 9 heading unless the compressed air was continuously blowing to keep the gas out: Steve Hulick, Mike Renquist, Sam Barnaschuk, Joe Gasper and Foney Buchans.

So Balawitch while working at the mine about two weeks ago had to quit his shaft on account of accumulation of gas and the danger of the ignition by his naked light.

Ton Barnechuk working in six heading had to continuously turn on the compressed air to keep the gas out of his room.

Numerous other instances of the condition of the ignition of gas in one of the "safest mines" in the Central Basin of Coalfield could be cited. The foregoing statements prove conclusively that there has been gas accumulation at that mine from time to time, and that no precautionary measures were taken to prevent any fatal accident, such as has occurred Saturday.

Inspector C. P. Byrne says in his letter to John Sullivan. "At the time of my inspection I found No. 8 left heading giving off explosive gas in sufficient quantity to be detected with a safety lamp, and I advised the mine foreman to blast in such places with a permissible powder."

If Inspector Byrne advised the use of safety explosive so as not to cause explosions of gas, and at the same time allowed electric wires and naked lights in that mine where gas accumulated, how could they hope to avoid any disaster? If he found gas there, why did he not compel the Cascade Coal Co. to use safety lamps as well as the safety explosives, and thereby safeguarded the lives of the miners?

The use of compressed air to brush out the gas from the workers only stir up the dust which mixes with the gas and forms a more explosive material than the gas alone. The Company's interest will be resumed on Wednesday, July 19, and we are anxiously awaiting their findings, and whether or not the blame will be put on the proper parties.

SLEUTHS COP UNION'S MONEY

From his cell in the Los Angeles jail John J. McNamara has written a letter to The Bridgeman of Indianapolis, official organ of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, accusing the detectives, William H. Burns, Walter Drew of the Erectors' Association and others of robbing the organization of \$428 on the night of McNamara's arrest. He says in part: "When searched after being taken into custody the writer had less than \$50, so Burns and his partners in crime cannot

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT

The way to get circulation is to advertise.

What are you doing to advertise Solidarity?

What is your local doing? Are you contributing to the advertising fund?

Are you distributing any leaflets advertising the I. W. W. press?

Are you circulating copies of Solidarity and talking about it among your shop mates?

Are you sending in names and addresses to which Solidarity may be sent?

Are you soliciting subs in your shop, place of living, among your friends, and at meetings?

Is your local getting a bundle of Solidarity weekly and offering them for sale among the workers?

Is it taking any steps to make our press known and to get it before the workers?

Is it contributing to the advertising fund; engaging in systematic canvass for subs, or taking any other action?

Each of these questions is a suggestion and not a knock!

Think it over and then get busy sending in subs. Our press has to become known and built up!

Solidarity is working hard at this end to make increased circulation a fact; give us your help at your end!

Did you read the letter from Los Angeles locals in this department two weeks ago? They increased their bundle order

from 100 to 300 copies weekly; just doubled it. They also wrote, "Our slogan: 1,000 members by first of year."

There's method and spirit for you. Double the power of our press, multiply your membership many fold—both work together and are essential to each other.

Take notice that the bigger the bundle orders and activity in behalf of our press, the bigger the local and the enthusiasm of the membership. There's a reason—and a good one, too.

Are you writing up "your" trade or industry? Are you writing up working class conditions in your city? Are your fellow workers kicking? Do they threaten to strike? If so, why not? If not, why not? Are they stunted, indifferent, or oppressed beyond the hope of resurrection?

Tell it to Solidarity and through Solidarity to the working class! Spread the information before your fellow workers. Educate, agitate and organize them. Solidarity is here to help them; and to be helped by them. It works both ways! Try it; write up conditions, as a means of building up our press and organization.

More good letters send; we are accumulating them at this end. See announcement elsewhere regarding Ebert's special articles on "Modern Industrialism." Begin sub-getting for them now. Increase your bundle order now! All together; push, hustle and boost! THE CIRCULATION BOOSTER.

NEW LEAFLETS

TWENTY THOUSAND each of the following leaflets are now ready for delivery. Price of each leaflet, 15 cents per hundred, \$1.25 a thousand postpaid: "Why? How? When?" Eight Hour leaflet. Just the thing for the eight hour agitation.

"Union Scabs and Others," by Oscar Ameringer. Larger size, bold type and better print than former editions.

"Appeal to Wage Workers, Men and Women," by E. S. Nelson; second edition. "Political Parties and the I. W. W.," by Vincent St. John. Will put all elements wise as to the I. W. W.'s attitude towards politics.

We also have in preparation two pamphlets, which will be ready for delivery in a short time.

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

The other pamphlet will be a new and attractive edition of Treatment's "Why Strikes are Lost." This will retail at 5 cents per copy, to locals at 3 cents postpaid.

The pamphlet "Eleven Blind Leaders" is exhausted. A new edition will be gotten out as soon as possible. Send for eight-hour stickers. Five designs in assorted lots at 75 cents per thousand. Help us clean these up as we can print more.

Send advance orders with the cash for the above literature, and get busy with its circulation.

Will have more announcements soon. I. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU, Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

CHANGE IN DULUTH.

Local 68, I. 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. Sec'y.

There is indeed a reason for building up the I. W. W. press. Send in your bunch of subs today.

"Emancipation"

Official Organ of the Franco-Belgian Federation I. W. W. 3 months 15c; 6 months 30c, one year 60c. Make remittances payable to AUG. DELLENBAERE, Secretary, 9 Mason St., LAWRENCE, MASS.

THE EIGHT HOUR DAY

The United Upholsters in convention assembled in New York city decided TO SECURE IMMEDIATELY the 8 hour day in places where it does not already exist. That's the ticket; SECURE IMMEDIATELY and extend the 8 hour day to places where it does not already exist. They are many; and it is needed!

Last week we showed that the unemployed wanted the 8 hour day; this week we show that the employed also demand it. When these two industrial factors unite on a proposition, there's no defeating it.

The 8 hour day is the best measure for improving conditions desired. It brings relief from both intensified labor and unemployment. It modifies the extremes of the present system; increases leisure, job, wages. It appeals to all branches of labor.

The way to get the 8 hour day is to work only 8 hours. When the wage slaves refuse to work longer, 8 hours will be the length of the day's work. To get the wage slaves so to act means agitation, education and a complete understanding. What are you doing to promote 8 hour agitation? Are you "talking it up"? Are you spreading 8 hour leaflets? Are you sticking 8 hour stickers where they will be seen? Get busy! Push for the 8 hour day!

NEW HEADQUARTERS IN FRESNO

Please notify the members through Solidarity that Local 66 has moved to new quarters. Any slaves coming this way are cordially invited to visit us at 948 E Street, up one flight first door to your left. Free reading room. JOHN J. McNEIL, Sec'y, Box 409, Fresno, Calif.