



# FREE SPEECH IN SUPERIOR

Chicago, Aug. 5. The following report from the local at Superior will give an idea of how things 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 meetings has been rather friendly. Tonight he was transferred and the cop who arrested Stark, put on this beat. 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 bully came up and tried to disturb the meeting. I turned to the cop and told the crowd that 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 attention to the fact that if it was a Salvation Army meeting, 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 back 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 sooner or later.

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

Later advices from Superior are, that the bulls pitched Fellow Worker Perry last week on a charge of "blocking the street" and talking to incite violence. 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 city has not called on Fellow Worker Perry now 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 action. 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 437 is, G. H. PERRY, 1616 No. 5th St., Superior, Wis.

VINCENT ST. JOHN,  
Gen'l Sec'y & Treas.

# TAMING THE HAYSEEDS

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

(Special to Solidarity.)  
Spokane, Wash., Aug. 3.

The following is taken from the Spokane Chronicle of Aug. 2:

Though at sword's point but a few weeks ago, the Inland Farmers' Union and Industrial Workers of the World, whose members are scattered all over the Inland Empire, have resumed peaceful if not altogether friendly relations, according to M. Dezzittel, local organizer of the revolutionary body of wage earners.

So well, in fact, have negotiations between the two organizations succeeded in mending the breach that existed between them that members of the farmers' union in the Palouse country, through their organizer, L. C. Crow, have agreed to secure their harvest help through the local office of the I. W. W., Mr. Dezzittel declares.

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 Dezzittel.

"We have reached an agreement by which members of the farmers' union 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 according to our agreement they shall not attempt to agitate any labor troubles where they are employed."

"Mr. Crow's solicitation I have already sent nine buyers and threshing hands to the Palouse on jobs paying from \$2.50 per day and board to \$4.00 a day and board."

"I could be 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 \$2.35 per day, but 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 help to harvest the Inland Empire's entire crop, hundreds of them having already secured employment in various sections in the northwest."

"We will keep up a ceaseless warfare against the employment offices where working men are compelled to pay for the privilege of talking on the job, until fees are no longer paid, such institutions. This can be accomplished through agreements with all employers the same as we have effected with the farmers' union."

# WORLD OF LABOR

Lively Work Against Scabs.

An interesting report comes from Des Moines, Iowa, on August 5. A street car strike broke out in that city on that date, and there were lively times 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 street car strike, Mayor Hanna this afternoon issued an order to close saloons at once. He heard that hundreds of coal miners near Des Moines are coming to town tonight to aid in this strike.

"Surrounded by a guard of twenty policemen and followed by a crowd of 2,000, thirty strikebreakers were escorted to the Rock Island station at 3:30 o'clock and placed on a train for Chicago, glad to escape with their lives. These are the same men who broke strikes in Columbus, Ohio, and other cities.

"Aved 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 morning, the 300 strikebreakers under Louis Christensen made no effort to run cars up to 7 o'clock today, and there were rumors that Harrigan would make terms with the union.

"When the men quit work this morning thousands cheered them as they brought in their cars for the last trip. Then the crowds charged the different hotels where strikebreakers were quartered, through the lobbies and fought the police who tried to disperse them. After hanging Harrigan in effigy near the street car waiting room and then burning the effigy, the people charged the Kirkwood hotel, seeking Christensen, but failed to find him. During the riot half a dozen cars were stoned, and Tom Denholm, a detective, and Patrolman W. McCarthy were hit by flying rocks.

"At 9 o'clock 2,500 strike sympathizers surrounded the 2nd street car barns and dared the strikebreakers to start a car. Two strikebreakers attempted to leave the barns, were attacked, and when they struck at the people were arrested. Another strikebreaker with a big army revolver was also arrested.

terrible effects upon the working class. Reports from all parts of the country show that this condition is steadily becoming worse with no apparent prospects of improvement. 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 lure workmen to that locality with the false claim that there is lots of work, only to find themselves stranded and in many cases arrested for vagrants, says of conditions in Fort Smith:

"The writer is a mechanic in the building line and knows something of what he is talking about, and I want to say that 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 now; nor has there been as many empty 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 safe 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 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 industrialists, like National Biscuit Co., report that this year its earnings will run to about \$40,000,000, which compares with \$45,000,000 in 1910. The National Lead Co. is doing a big business, and a score of other industrial concerns report a prosperous year."

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

# STIRRING TIMES IN LOS ANGELES

(Special to Solidarity.)

Los Angeles, Calif., Aug. 1.

At the present time this 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 jails are well filled by labor agitators. There are the McNamara brothers, now awaiting their fate, and we hear many workers say it "was wrong, the way they were kidnaped to Los Angeles." Right 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 stand in the way of our emancipation from wage slavery.

Conners, Bender and Maple were re-indicted on conspiracy to blow up the Hall of Records building. C Grove, secretary of the Metal Trades, is doing 90 days for the "crime" of picketing. Peter Costner, an I. W. W. boy, is also doing 90 days for "disorderly conduct," which means that a scab and himself got into trouble on the aqueduct and the scab was put out of business for a while.

General Mosby, Lieutenant Latta and Private Reed, who helped keep the red flag flying 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 rurales. At a hearing on a habeas corpus writ, after much squabbling over technicalities, the judge ruled the case was too weak against the men, and granted the writ. Both the men were re-arrested on a trumped up charge of robbery gotten up by the Mexican butchers and their American allies who have stocks and bonds in Mexico. The hearing will take place next week.

In the meantime the I. W. W. is keeping up the agitation on streets, in halls, factory and workshop. Our headquarters are now too small for our members, and we are getting members by the hundreds. Los Angeles will soon have an organized movement of the workers that will make it hot for Harrison Gray Otis and his allies. E. J. Lewis is speaking to crowds larger than ever listened to an I. W. W. agitator before.

# CONDITIONS BAD IN N. Y.

HARRY WEINSTEIN.

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

New York City, Aug. 5.

The spirit manifested by the locals in Kansas City and Eureka, 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.

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

Local 179 meets every Wednesday evening at the new I. W. W. headquarters, 212 E. 12th St. near 3rd Ave., New York City. At the meeting held last Wednesday, it was decided to have a drawing with 35 prizes, in order to enable the local to pay its share toward financing the headquarters. Visitors are urged to call at headquarters when in New York.

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

**MOVED IN SALT LAKE.**

Local 69, I. W. W., has moved into larger headquarters, now situated at 32 Richards Street. Any soapboxers coming this way, please call, as we need them.

N. JOHNSON, Fin. Sec'y.

Salt Lake City, Utah.

# CHANGE IN MINNEAPOLIS.

Local 64, I. W. W., has changed headquarters. 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.

Prosperity for Masters; Hell for Slaves.

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

**NEW I. W. W. LOCALS**

Building Constructors Industrial Union No. 158, Detroit, Mich. July 5, 1911. 287 Gratiot Ave.

Metal and Machinery Workers Industrial Union No. 8, Kokomo Ind. July 5, 1911. 1500 N. Courtland St.

Lumber Workers Industrial Union No. 426, Fort Bragg, Calif. July 15, 1911. Box 625.

Lumber Workers Industrial Union No. 354, Aberdeen, Wash. July 24, 1911. Hotel Kendall.

Clothing Workers Industrial Union No.

Just before the strike began Rev. Father Malby held a last conference 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 Inspector Wallace Milten, who made the charges against Hiatt, should be discharged. Harrigan refused and negotiations 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.

More Curtailment in Textile Industry.

Curtailment continues to be the order of the day in the textile industry. Fall River, Mass., reports as follows, dated Aug. 3:

"Notices have been posted in the Fall River Iron Works Co. mills, over the signature of M. C. D. Borden, president, that after tomorrow 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 wages. Eighty thousand pieces a week will be lost to the production of printed cloths."

From Durham, North Carolina, the same date, comes the following:

"The Erwin cotton mills, No. 1 at Durham and No. 2 at Duke, the Proximity mills, and the White Oak mills of Greensboro, denim manufacturers announce a more drastic curtailment beginning tomorrow, when they will be shut down for two weeks. They have been operating on short time for two years. Low price of denim is offered as the reason for this curtailment."

192, Baltimore, Md. June 1, 1911. 518 So. Glover St.

Metal and Machinery Workers Industrial Union No. 11, Phila. Pa. Branch 3, June 5, 1911. 2658 Douglas St.

St. Louis Industrial Union No. 84, Br. 2, Polish. June 14, 1911. 1441 N. 29 St.

Lumber Workers Industrial Union No. 427, Shoshobuck, Wash. June 25, 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.

I. W. W.





A Series of Descriptive Articles Written Especially for Solidarity.

INTRODUCTION.

Modern industrialism may seem a wrong subject for a working class paper to devote a series of special articles to. In contact 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 to understand the ownership and administration of modern industry in their own interests.

These beliefs and contentions are not without an element of truth, as the increasing industrial movements and aspirations 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 fulfilling the historic mission which the development of modern 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 modern industrialism, its origin, principal sub-divisions, combinations and unions, tendencies and probable destiny. It is hoped that they may induce the workers who keep their noses to the grindstone of wage slavery to raise their heads in order to note the vast sweep of the whole social horizon. Also make clear to those who exist in a state of ignorance that, after all, they are but a small part of a big organism.

The writer is himself a wage worker and exploited as such by the highest industrial corporation in its line in the world. He is also a social student and union man of many years of study and activity. Nevertheless, he believes that there is still a good deal for the working class, himself included, to learn about modern industrialism.

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

ARTICLE ONE

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 co-operation of capital and labor for the profit of a small capitalist and financial class. The term, according to Prof. Frank McVey, "designates that stage of society in which men, by means of their organized and marshaled to the task of creating goods." The professor continues: "In its completed form such a society is national in type, highly specialized in skill, wonderful in resources, and powerful in inventions. Great ships, well organized railroads, banks, commercial houses, and systems of credit make possible the supplementary work of the masses. And it also the distribution of wealth in industrial society." (1). This definition has two defects. It fails to emphasize the international tendencies of modern industrialism. And it creates the belief that the object of industrial society is the creation of goods for the use of society. Whereas, the profit of the owners of the massed men, machines and capital—the profit of the capitalist—is its primary aim. As another eminent authority, Prof. E. S. Meade, well says: "A corporation exists and does business to produce dividends for its shareholders. These dividends are forthcoming, the corporation fails to realize the purpose of its formation." (2). As is well known, the corporation is the organization at the basis of modern industrialism. And as is also well known, corporations, capitalists and financiers are actually one and the same things.

Massed Production and Distribution.

The massed, co-operative character of modern industrialism, beyond national boundaries and for the profit of a few, is shown in the make-up and object of any up-to-date corporation. Take, for instance, the reports of the International Harvester Co. They are instructive object lessons. In them, the photographer's, printer's, accountant's and ship-maker's arts combine to set forth the ramifications and resources of a consolidation with \$140,000,000 in capital stock, \$125,000,000 in total assets, \$101,904,888.18 in total sales, \$16,084,819.19 in total net profits and an army of 35,743 employees operating mining, manufacturing and selling plants in various parts of the globe, for salaries and wages, including benefits and pensions, amounting to \$29,279,057—all for the profit of the financial interests dominated by J. P. Morgan & Co., which controls the board of directors. (See report of 1910).

The International Harvester Co. owns the Wisconsin Steel Co., which leases and owns extensive iron ore lands in Minnesota and Wisconsin; and the Iron Works of Kentucky; blast furnaces and steel mills at South Chicago, Ill., with coaling plants and railroad connections under construction; and with a rolling mill, which has the equipment already in existence. The International Harvester Co. also owns the Wisconsin Lumber Co. with extensive timber lands and sawmills in Missouri, Mississippi and Arkansas. In addition, it

owns, through seven affiliated corporations, 12 domestic iron plants in five states; and 7 foreign manufacturing plants: 3 in Canada, 1 in France, 1 in Russia, 1 in Germany and 1 in Sweden. It maintains at the cost of over a half-million dollars, an extensive marketing and developing department. Its warehouses and selling agencies dot even the remotest parts of the globe. They dispose of farm machines, vehicles and other 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 modern industrialism. It presents a continuous process, 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, abreast of the times, and alert to the future in its experimental efforts. It masses men, machines and capital on interstate and international lines for the profit of the few capitalists and financiers who control its stocks and dominate its affairs.

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 consolidation of consolidations. It was formed in 1901 of 10 iron and steel corporations, every one of which was a combination of many years' growth, with some ramifications in a dozen states. The original number has been increased by the absorption of three more big corporations. The most notable of these is the Tennessee Coal and Iron Co., of which there has been and still is so much ado(3).

The United States Steel Corporation has a total capital stock and bonded debt amounting to \$1,464,908,701; its total assets amount to \$1,745,724,284. The U. S. Steel Corporation owns and controls 240,012 acres of possible iron ore on an underground, valued approximately at \$1 a ton. It either owns or leases 582,575 acres of coking and steam coal properties; and 240,912 acres of natural gas territory, including pipe lines, pumping stations and active wells. It has also 74 coke plants, 23,008 bee-hive ovens, 612 by-product ovens and 30 coal plants not connected with coke plants.

The blast furnaces of the United States Steel Corporation number 127; its open hearth furnaces 256; its Bessemer converters 25. It has a marine equipment of 406 steamers and barges; and a railroad equipment of 3,807 miles of track, 47,025 passenger and freight cars and 1,108 locomotives. This mileage compares favorably with that of 17 important railroad companies. It surpasses that of such railroads as the Boston & Maine, Georgia Central, Jersey Central, Chesapeake & Ohio, New York, Delaware & Lackawanna & Western, Denair & Rio Grande, Lake Shore, Lehigh Valley, and Reading.

The United States Steel Corporation's gross receipts for 1910 were \$705,901,424. From the date of organization, April 1, 1901, to Dec. 31, 1910, its gross aggregate business reached the stupendous total of \$6,813,245,724; with sales of over 25,000,000 tons of finished and semi-finished steel. Its pay roll for the same period was \$1,134,904,189. Its products are highly diversified. Finished steel products alone are classified under 15 general heads, with many sub-classifications. Of course, the corporation produces its own unfinished products and raw material. It is also interested in building up other lines of business. It is sufficient unto itself in almost every respect.

The U. S. Steel Corporation is the greatest steel and iron producer in this country, which means, the world. The six great independent iron and steel corporations with which it competes at home, namely, the Lackawanna, Jones & Laughlin, Bethlehem Steel, Republic Iron and Steel, Pennsylvania Steel, and Cambria Steel companies, "have a pig iron capacity of less than 6,000,000 tons a year, or about 38 per cent of the 16,000,000 ton capacity of the steel corporation." The latter controls 60 per cent of the total steel and iron business of the country. Its employees number 218,435. They are the human basis of the structure. The wages paid to them in 1910 amounted to \$74,955,139. This is an average of \$800 a year, or \$16 a week.

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 \$60,000,000 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 foremost in the formation of the International Steel Trust.

A World Power, in Industry and Politics.

The United States Steel Corporation has a huge 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 1,225,496 tons. This is 18 per cent of its total shipments and fur-

nishes employment to between 25,000 and 30,000 men. This year's exports are expected to reach 1,500,000 tons. These exports, together with its enormous resources and capacity, make the U. S. Steel Corporation a formidable factor in world competition. It was a recognition of this condition that caused the Brussels 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 tariff policies. The New York World of July 9, 1911, prints a special cable dispatch from Brussels, Belgium, dated July 8, which reads, in part, as follows:

"We are masters of the world now," said one delegate to the international steel conference here in chatting yesterday with other delegates. "Henceforth governments must take a back seat. They can neither make nor move as long as we are united and control iron and steel. And in dealing with the association they can only buy at one price."

"An American delegate in the company added: 'Every day improves our position. We rule everything. If I owned millions of iron ore I would sell them up for many years, certain that they' would be worth half in a few years if our association stands.'"

Such is modern industrialism. It is the basis of social and political activity; the ruler of every thing.

The Dominant Factor.

We have shown that modern industrialism is a massed co-operative producing and distributing for the primary profit of a few capitalists and financiers; and that it is, finally, the basis of social and political activity. Every day improves its position. We rule everything. If I owned millions of iron ore I would sell them up for many years, certain that they' would be worth half in a few years if our association stands."

Such is modern industrialism. It is the basis of social and political activity; the ruler of every thing. Then a look at the Board of Directors of the steel trust. Twenty-nine men therein represent a capital of \$16,000,000,000, as shown in the chart submitted to Interstate Commerce Commission, in the case of the Alpha Portland Cement Co. against the B. & O. Railroad. These men are George F. Baker, Norman B. Ream, John F. Dryden, D. G. Reid, Henry Walters, Henry C. Frick, W. H. Moore, W. E. Gorey, Percival Roberts, Jr., Henry Phipps, P. A. A. White, Robert W. G. E. Garry, J. H. Reed, G. A. Grosvenor, Nathaniel Thayer, Robert Winsor, Alfred Clifford, Samuel Mathew, J. P. Morgan, J. P. Morgan, Jr., George W. Perkins, Charles Steele, H. P. Davison, James A. Farrell, E. T. Stotesbury, W. P. Hamilton, A. E. Newbold, and Temple Bowdoin(4). These men control, besides the steel trust, other vast enterprises. They also control the banks and fiduciary institutions, like the giant life insurance companies, which finance them. This financial control is made possible by the ownership of a small block of the capital stock of the banks, etc.(5). It means the control of modern industrialism.

The cause of this condition is found in the development of modern industry.

Modern industry increases its fixed capital (buildings, machinery, ships, railways, etc.) much more rapidly than it does its circulating or working capital (wages, raw materials and other accessories). It expands at a rate considerably faster than its immediate profits. Consequently it must have circulating or working capital; the same to be paid for out of future earnings. Cash and credit in large and ever increasing amounts must necessarily be secured outside for the purpose. Here the banks and fiduciary institutions, like the giant life insurance companies, are brought into play. They are immense reservoirs of ready cash, with many small billions, whose total flood of wealth runs into billions of dollars. These resources are exchanged for collateral or are used to purchase big blocks of railroad and corporation stocks; the life insurance companies, for instance, own one-eighth of the railroad stocks of this country. Thus the banks and fiduciary institutions become veritable holding companies, above the power of the law to dissolve. The necessity for conserving and enhancing the value of the securities held by them, causes them to oppose competition and promote monopoly. They aid in stifling new enterprise in order to make the old profitable, and they assist in expanding the old in world competition until it is well nigh invincible. Themselves giant aggregations of wealth, with a tendency to further concentration, the banks and fiduciary institutions are becoming the controllers of all corporations and trusts. This is only another way of saying that the controllers of the banks and fiduciary institutions are the controllers of modern industrialism. Thus again is the fact established that modern industrialism is an extensive co-operation of capital and labor for the profit of a small class of capitalists and financiers(6). And their leader is J. Pierpont Morgan.

A Wrong Theory Disproved.

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 erroneous. Modern industrialism is not an individual, nor a group, but a social fact, in all but its ownership and primary object. It remains for the working class, which constitutes the vast numbers, to make an important part of society, to make modern industrialism social in every respect. This will become more apparent as we proceed. [Next week's article will be entitled, "Beginning of Modern Industrialism."]

(1) McVey, "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 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 in 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.

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"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. Stirtton. Four-page Leaflet, 15 cents a hundred; \$1.25 per thousand.

"Two Kinds of Unionism." By Edward McPherson. 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.

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"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

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THE AGITATOR

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Join the I. W. W. and Fight for better conditions. What are YOU doing in preparation for the eight hour day next year?

Send in the suits.

# INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT

(From the "Bulletin International.")

**The Lock-out in Sweden.**  
After prolonged preparations and negotiations between the employers and workers, on July 10, the lock-out has been declared by the Central Employers Federation. Sweden and Germany are the two countries where the employers are most strongly and methodically organized. The lock-out of 1909 is perhaps 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 affected. In opposition to the events of 1909 the lock-out is directed against non-organized workers as well as organized workers, because the former has previously declared themselves solidaire with their organized comrades. 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 accepted by the employers, but had failed as the union'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 masters as 5 to 10 per cent, but by the men at 30 to 40 per cent. This wage scale was to remain in force for five years, but the employers were to have the right to repeal the contract in 1913, a right claimed by the workers as well. From a labor point of view the spirit of the Swedish workers is more French than German or English, but the Social-Democrats have dominated the labor movement since its origin in 1880. Therefore, the Social-Democratic way of thinking is the usual one among the Swedish organized workers though French industrial-unionist ideas are more and more penetrating in Sweden.  
Stockholm. G. H. Holmberg.

**Strikes in Mexico.**  
Strikes are breaking out every where in Mexico. According to a letter received by the "Frankfurter Zeitung" via New York, in no less than 50 industrial enterprises,

strikes are going on. Under the old regime, says the paper, strike leaders were treated with scant ceremony, they were soon put behind prison walls, and considered themselves lucky if they escaped without being "succeeded." At present a breath of liberty is going through the country, and the workers are bringing their demands forward. It seems even that they do not meet with great opposition. So, for instance, the employers of the tramways in Mexico City and of the Iron Foundries of Guagenheim have gained real advantages 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 Mexicans for their pride and despotism.

**A Lock-out in Germany.**  
The German employers feel themselves strong in their relation with the workers. As we have repeatedly pointed out they crush every strike by the threat of a lock-out, well knowing that they will win if they have to measure their strength against that of the workers: the dollar of the employer against the cent of the strike fund. Now again the employers threaten with a lock-out, this time in the iron industry of Thuringen. 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 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 fought for; a nine hour day. Only after some time it will be possible to judge the results of the new tactics. Some of the employers have taken vengeance 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.

## FREE SPEECH FIGHT IN VICTORIA B. C.

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 other citizens, there will be nothing to fight for. We must keep a sharp look out, though, so as not to be fooled by any method that may be employed 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 members 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. It's up to each and every one of us to guard closely every vestige of liberty which the workers may have gained. I dislike to call free speech liberty. To stop it would mean oppression of the lowest kind. Better to end up in jail than roam about gagged and dumb.

J. S. BISCAY.  
**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 meet us at 958 J Street, up one flight first door to your left. Free reading room.  
JOHN J. McNEIL, Sec'y,  
Box 209, Fresno, Calif.

## I. W. W. WILL RESUME WAR

Will March in Hordes Against North Yakima, Walla Walla and Odeesa.

(Spokane Chronicle, Aug. 2.)

North Yakima, Walla Walla and Odeesa, Wash., are now threatened with an attack by the Industrial Workers of the World in their nation-wide campaign for free 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 halt by their officials and our rights to speak on the streets are granted." Thus declares M. Dezelte, local organizer of the I. W. W., in discussing the situation. "Two members of the I. W. W. have recently been thrown into jail at Walla Walla on trumped up charges for speaking on the street. One man is now doing time on a 30 day sentence in the county jail at Davenport, Wash., for exercising similar rights at Odeesa and we have been denied the right to speak on the North Yakima streets."

"Only a short time ago the deputy sheriff of the night marshal and the night operator in the railroad station of Connell, Wash., beat up J. D. Ellis of local No. 432, Seattle, simply because he wore the I. W. W. emblem, according to the signed statement made by Ellis, who is now somewhere about Duluth, Minn. "These instances of misuse have greatly embittered members of the I. W. W. through the northwest and it is their intention to attack every city and town, no matter how large or how small, wherever members of our organization are persecuted in this manner."

"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 closes."

## SPEAKING DATES ELIZABETH G. FLYNN

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

- PHILADELPHIA  
Sunday, August 13, City Hall, northside plaza.  
Monday, Aug. 14, Columbia & Ridge Ave.  
Tuesday, Aug. 15, Front & Dauphin.  
Wednesday, Aug. 16, Germantown and Huntingpark Ave.  
Thursday, Aug. 17, Longshore and Edmond.  
Saturday, Aug. 19, 65 Woodland Ave.  
Sunday, Aug. 20, northside City Hall Plaza.  
Monday, Aug. 21, Columbia & Ridge.  
Wednesday, Aug. 23, Germantown & Manheim.  
Thursday, Aug. 24, Frankford & Unity.  
Sunday, Aug. 27, City Hall Plaza, N. S.  
Monday, Aug. 28, Columbia & Ridge.  
Tuesday, Aug. 29, Front & Dauphin.  
Wednesday, Aug. 30, Germantown & Manheim.  
Thursday, Aug. 31, Cumberland & Richmond.  
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

To members 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 in a sub convention or conference for the purpose of establishing close relationship in order to colonize jobs, towns and cities; to exchange soap-boxers; establish a lecture circuit, get out leaflets for localities we plan organizing, etc. Take this up in your local. Address "Middle States Conference Committee."  
Yours for Ours,  
Local 61, I. W. W.  
211 E. Mo. Ave. K. C., Mo.  
Boost the circulation of this paper, and hustle in orders for literature.

# CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT

To get circulation we must advertise! Some locals are advertising all right! The results are seen in the increased bundle receipts for July. They beat June returns over 50 per cent! How's that; great, eh? You bet! An increase of 50 per cent is welcome. But an increase of 100 per cent would be more welcome still.

And then we'd stand with open arms 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 horrible example it sets. So, boys, don't "lay down" during August. Give capitalism a few more jolts by beating the July bundle receipts at this end. 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 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 prescription that will read something like this: "A 50 per cent increase in subscription circulation. To be taken as it comes along, during 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 literature orders. There has been a slight decline in them. Contributions to the advertising fund are small. More are welcome. Remember we want to get out throw-aways 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 months subs and results for bundle orders. Trenton, N. J. is again on the I. W. W. map—Two good bundle orders went there during the last week of July. Tacoma, Wash., through Local 380, sends payment a week in advance for two bundles of Nos. 85 and 86. This is a

## 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 Orlers." by Oscar Ameringer. Larger size, bolder 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 Trammant's "Why Strikes are Lost." This will retail at 5 cents per copy, to locals at 3 cents postpaid. The pamphlet "Eleven Bird 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 so 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 692, New Castle, Pa.

habit that all our locals should get. Try to acquire it.

Superior, Wis., is coming into line once more. Through G. H. Perry, the new organizer, Local 947 gets a bundle weekly; also 100 copies of McDonald's "Farm Laborer." 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 our hearts, nevertheless.

Sacramento, Calif., Local 71, settles for 3-bundle orders, sends in subs, and orders the leaflets, "Why? How? When?" and "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 lots of agitation in the city of brotherly love and Morgantown. Denver, Colo., Local 26, has also got the pay-in-advance habit. Their bundle order is paid up to No. 90. Sec'y 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, Sec'y. The local sends in orders for 3,000 stickers, and good big batches of the following leaflets: "Two Kinds of Unions," "Union Scabs," "War," "Why? How? When?" There's a good assortment for you.

We look for more such orders from Minneapolis. Wherever Sec'y Nef goes there is renewed activity. He raised the bundle order for the past three issues from 40 to 100 copies a week; and paid in advance. Nef also raises hell 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? Good! Well, let's make it better; and then better still. Up with circulation! Push, hustle, boost!

## THE CIRCULATION BOOSTER.

**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.

**"Emancipation"**  
Official Organ of the Franco-Belgium Federation I. W. W.  
3 months 15c, 6 months 30c, one year 60c.  
Make remittances payable to  
**AUG. DETOLLENAERE, Secretary,**  
9 Mason St., LAWRENCE, MASS.

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

**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.

**CLEVELAND, OHIO.**  
Local 38, 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. Sec'y.

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