



VOLUME 1. NUMBER 9.

NEW CASTLE, PENNSYLVANIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1910.

SIX MONTHS, 50 CENTS. \$1.00 PER YEAR

# STRIKE OBSERVATIONS

Hammond, Indiana, Feb. 8.  
On February 1st at 8:30 all workers employed by the Standard Steel Car company marched back in a body. In the meetings a day before it was decided to quit immediately should anyone be discriminated against. But the gates swung wide open and everybody were told to get their checks.

Only in the axle-turning department a petty boss started to abuse the men (all Americans). They immediately walked out again. But the general manager, when called upon by a committee, raised the dickens with the foreman and told the axle turners to return to work in a body. So they did.

The next few days witnessed the discharge of foremen, wholesale. Two head bosses were fired and six foremen, and a few others of them were degraded to the ranks of ordinary workers. Several of these discharged foremen have obtained work in the Pullman shops, but they will be watched there.

Twenty special policemen were dismissed. That angered them. As they were getting \$8 per day these Hessians would have had to have had the strike continue indefinitely—though the specific cases summarized by women were very bitter pills for those who were treated with that pain-removing powder.

Their brutality by far exceeded that of the Cossacks of Pennsylvania. Here in Hammond the captain of police, bragging about his former membership in the Western Federation of Miners and his sympathy with the "socialist" movement, allowed his special policemen to club, to beat, to insult and to shoot women without discrimination. One Owen Farley, a member of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, (A. F. of L. of course) was permanently drunk, and in his state of intoxication he spilled over the head of one man, knocked down two women, insulted others in the most profane language and was only dismissed from the force when he was found lying in a gutter, paralyzed drunk.

It is true that the chief of police was unable to find anyone among the middle class who would enlist as a special policeman, nor among the "unorganized" working class element. This he was "compelled" to recruit his millions from the white slave district of West Hammond and from the American Federation of Labor unions of Lake County. These "union men" were the most brutal, the most provoking, crime inciters. Of most of them we have kept a record for future reference.

Here are the names of some of these "law and order" vagabonds:  
Louis Kalwitz—Graduate from the Barrenwood Union.

Hugo Bern—Graduate from the Butcher and the Butcher's Union.  
Parole convict and prize of the day. Almost as long as the gamblers and "strizze" strike.

The Queens—Brotherhood of Electrical.  
Almost as long as the miners wage-laborer.

A Strike Card—Brotherhood of Carpenters from the miners was called.

Brotherhood of Carpenters offered to go on miners asked to order to give the strikers. This is the last year fought.

Workers should be organized of Labor principle of interests' certainly mediate contributions. The club and a weekly contributions of hands of union men to the strike.

protect the profits and the plunder of the master class.  
What a great comfort must it be for a striking workman to know that his head was cracked by a policeman having an A. F. of L. card in his pocket and a union-labeled club in his fist! That ought to remove all pain and agony and harmonize the feelings of mental sympathy between the master and the slave, with the "slugging committee" of the employers administering the last ceremonies when a worker, broken down by the overabundance of benevolence heaped upon him, wanders into the great "beyond."

But not all of the rank and file of the A. F. of L. unions sided with the employers and their agents of "law and order." There were many, many noble exceptions, and offers of aid came from all sides as soon as the real facts had become known. The local unions would surely expel all these "union brothers" were it not for the fact that orders were received from above, from the respective headquarters, to let well enough alone. Civic Education poison has penetrated the whole body; redemption is impossible—a cure out of the question.

And so insolent are those in power that even the pretense of having communities governed by law for all alike has been thrown to the winds.  
When the police arrested all officers of the union, including Edw. Hammond, who had been deputized from headquarters of the I. W. W. to assist the workers, it was at once evident that the authorities wanted to burden the organization with heavy court expenses so as to prevent the establishing of a commissary department.

All these officers were acquitted only as a matter of course.  
But the special policemen, now without a job, and those behind them, including the Democratic chief of police, Peter Aulinger, thought they "had power enough to suppress all agencies by which the truth would be made known. Backed up in their criminal methods by the "Lake County Times" of Hammond, which stated "that all agitators of the I. W. W. and Socialists ought to be tarred and feathered and driven out of town," they tried to stop the distribution of circulars in which facts were set forth and a meeting called to protest. Failing in these efforts, two of these "union brothers" waylaid Edw. Hammond and a fellow worker of the committee of the Hungarian S. L. P. Federation and beat them up until both were thought to be dead.

And it is credibly reported that two policemen and a "captain" stood laughingly by and urged the sluggers on.  
But, alas, the Mayor of Hammond, who has a big Social List at his home, and is proud of the fact that he once was a member of the "Miners' Union No. 1," admits that not the politicians on political parties, but that the corporations determine the administration policies of each community and the nation. Therefore, mayhap, he will have the excuse that the Standard Steel Car company and not the Democratic politicians of Hammond are responsible that all such atrocities were perpetrated.

As for the workers. Imagine that a body of Poles, of Russians, of Horwatts, of Servians, of Roumanians, of Hungarians, etc., passes the word among the one million of their countrymen in the Chicago industrial district and surrounding territory that A. F. of L. special policemen clubbed their fellow workers and their wives and daughters, manhood them, called them names that the dictionary does not contain—do you think for one moment that

these miserably exploited workers will be enthused with love for such an organization that allows such methods to be used and permits its members to be employed to club the workers into submission?  
The American Federation of Labor may now send ten thousand organizers into the steel mills—there will be no response to their appeal. The dead have gone to bury their dead; the living ones want life and action.

These organizers, deputized by McAlle, may be put on the back by the bosses and petty grafting superintendents in the hotels where they play pool and cards, as observed in Gary and East Chicago, in the hope that the superintendents will encourage the workers to be good with the A. F. of L. But these superintendents will not so easily part with the graft that they exact from the workers for allowing them to work; graft which today is divided between the boarding house boss, saloon-keeper and the foreman who has the right to hire and discharge. If it should come to a further division of the spoils with the A. F. of L. "organizers" and business agents there will be a parting of the ways "some way" between the now so friendly elements.

As to the grafting system. It prevails not only in the Chicago district but everywhere where the right is given to hundreds of bosses to hire and discharge workers without cause or explanation. In affidavits taken from victims of the system in Hammond it is stated by one worker that he paid \$128 in two years. Other paid from \$40 to \$80 to hold their jobs.

Five saloonkeepers, for instance, whose names are known, would act as employment agents in collusion with the bosses, and wage slaves once in their clutches are as powerless as is the unfortunate "prostitute" in the hands of the white slave traffickers. But more about this in the next article.

W. E. TRAUTMANN.

# More From McKees Rocks

The boys in McKees Rocks believe in steady constant work in improving their conditions and gaining immediate concessions from the master class. One week ago last Tuesday, after a few hours of a passive resistance strike they succeeded in forcing their pay up from \$40.15 for putting a steel car together, to \$44.50. And that too after the bosses had posted a notice that the price would be cut down from \$40.15 to \$38.50. That's going some, to get a raise by a few hours' passive resistance when the bosses had announced a reduction, but that's the way they do things in McKees Rocks. It's also the way a united working class industrially organized can do things anywhere.

As a consequence the local union at McKees Rocks is flourishing finely. Only a few Sundays ago they took in 75 at one meeting. The local union at McKees Rocks now numbers considerably over 2,000 paid up members.

# Growing in California.

Editor Solidarity:  
Local 437, I. W. W., of the Imperial Valley has another branch at Imperial. A charter was applied for yesterday after only two weeks of agitation, and if we don't fall go to Spokane, we will have the whole valley organized.

F. HEYN, Sec'y.  
Imperial, Calif., Feb. 1.

# SPECIAL NOTICE!

The address of the Pittsburgh district organizer of the I. W. W. is Joseph J. Etor, 5836 Massachusetts Avenue, Allegheny, Pa. Those wishing information regarding the organization, or speakers in English or Foreign languages, will please communicate with the organizer at the above address.

# CURRENT COMMENT

## Prices and Wages.

Bradstreet's Commercial Agency, in a recent report, declares that the price of 96 articles entering into daily consumption and use were 61 per cent higher on Jan. 1st than in 1896. In other words, it would cost \$1.61 to buy as much of these 96 commodities on January 1 as it could buy in 1896. The question now arises have the wages increased proportionately? Are the workmen who received \$10 a week in 1896 now receiving \$16.10? Are the workmen who received \$20 a week in 1896 now receiving \$32.20? If not, they have suffered a reduction of wages, for the real wages are measured by what they can buy and not by a nominal increase in their amount. The man who got \$10 a week in 1896 has suffered a reduction of 25 per cent if his wages have been increased to \$12 a week. He gets two more dollars, which looks big; but he has nevertheless been swindled, for his loss in purchasing power is the difference between \$12 and \$16.10—a trifling (sic) that makes the fraud too apparent. These figures and illustrations are cited in order to expose the humbug fostered by the Civic Federation, the A. F. of L. and other capitalist-minded organizations. These bodies point to various wage increases which they claim to have secured or granted without making, however, any reference to the greater price increases. That is another tale which they do not care to tell. The reason is plain.

## "Cuckoo-land."

The New York Call is a daily morning newspaper. It is published by a private corporation as an organ of the Socialist party. As the mouthpiece of the conservative union elements within that party, the Call is nowadays displaying a reckless exposure to ridicule. It is rabid on the subject of industrial unionism. In one editorial, "The Union of the Workers," the industrial unionism of the I. W. W. is derided as "the industrial unionism of Cuckoo-land," while the A. F. of L. is represented as working toward real industrial unionism, as practiced in Sweden and Germany. In another editorial, a few days later, entitled, "A Disgraceful Spectacle," Gompers and the A. F. of L. organizers are fanatically denounced for aiding Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont and Miss Annie Morgan in forming an organization whose aim it is to destroy the Women's Trade Union League, the body which, under progressive guidance and on progressive lines, successfully conducted the Shirt Waist Makers' strike in New York City. The Call refrains from labeling this brand of unionism. We infer from its impotent rage, however, that it is not industrial unionism as practiced in Sweden and Germany. It is another kind of unionism entirely, to-wit, the "industrial unionism of the real Cuckoo-land," which is located in the foggy mind of the Socialist editor who beholds Socialism in capitalist unionism—a unionism which divides and defeats the workers; a unionism in which the capitalists recruit the membership, collect the dues, dominate the masses, while they murder the workers in the mines and mills, all for the greater profit and longer life of capitalism.

Cuckoo-land, thy name is the Call!

## An Encouraging Field.

The American Pressman, official organ of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, prints the following in its January issue:

"Of late the attention of the country has been forcibly called to the fact that strikes and boycotts have been conspicuously numerous among the non-union

workers of the country; in fact it is a fair assertion to make that the average has been three to one as between non-union and closed shop union workers. Truly the advocates of the "open shop" will have a hard time explaining the tenacity of their policy when they are confronted with the records of industrial disturbances during the past year."

This item is of more than passing interest. With strikes and boycotts "more conspicuously numerous among the non-union workers of the country," who, among the I. W. W. men, despairs of bringing them into the organization? The fact proves that conditions make the necessity for united working class action imperative. It also proves that neither the Civic Federation nor the Manufacturers' Association can successfully crush out the irrepressible conflict which capitalism engenders, and which the A. F. of L. so unsuccessfully seeks to end by its craft and "identity of interest" methods. Under the circumstances every I. W. W. man and woman should work with renewed energy and courage. The unorganized constitute a vast field, fully nine-tenths of the entire working class. Driven to desperation by the "cruelty and exploitation of the Manufacturers' Association—and the other agencies of the capitalist class, unhampered by Civic Federation dope or misled by A. F. of L. fallacies, they are the vanguard of the proletarian uprising, the real workers of the class struggle. Look to them for recruits. They are awaiting our message. Deliver it to them, with a keen appreciation of our rare opportunity, and the victory will be ours.  
Organize the unorganized! They are "more conspicuously numerous" in every respect.

## Reason for Rejecting.

Let us rejoice! Industrial unionism is growing in the land!! When the I. W. W. closed the last convention it had but one paper in the field, which soon died. Now it has two, each in a flourishing and most promising condition. One of them, the Industrial Worker, has the proud distinction of having been confiscated once because of its vigorous attacks on the capitalist class. The other, Solidarity, is before you, to speak for itself and the cause it represents in no uncertain manner. Not only have two papers arisen since our last convention, but we have also fought two good fights, McKees Rocks and Spokane; fights that made us known and feared both by the A. F. of L. and its real leaders, the capitalists of the land. Our National headquarters has moved to larger quarters. From New England, Pittsburgh and other points come reports of growth and activity. Our locale increases in number. Our ideas, and organization are being held in an encouraging manner. We laugh at South American sophists, socialist politicians, labor misleaders and the capitalist class, because we prosper despite them. Let us on to greater heights!! The world of capitalism is moving with terrific velocity, and we must hurry on with it, lest we be relegated to the rear, as our aforementioned opponents have been and will be. Let us rejoice; let us rejoice; and on to greater victories!!

## THE COMMENTATOR.

Attention, New York City!  
Building Workers' Industrial Union, No. 95 meets the first and third Friday of each month at 44 West 96th Street until further notice.  
Secretary.

Send all contributions to help the boys in Spokane to Fred Bleasdale, Box 895, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

# SOLIDARITY

OFFICIAL ORGAN PITTSBURGH DISTRICT UNION OF THE I. W. W.

F. O. DREW—622 New Castle, Pa.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE New Castle Local Union of the Industrial Workers of the World AT 96 SOUTH JEFFERSON ST.

A. M. STIRTON, Editor C. H. MORTON, Manager

SUBSCRIPTION: \$1.00 Yearly, \$1.00 Six Months, .50 Canada and Foreign, 1.50 Bundle Orders, per copy, .01 Advertising Rates on Application.

Cash MUST Accompany All Orders. Address all communications for publication in Solidarity to the Editor; all remittances for subscriptions and other pertaining to financial matters to the manager.

Entered as second-class matter December 18, 1908, at the post office at New Castle, Pa., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD General Headquarters—518 Cambridge Building, Chicago, Illinois.

GENERAL OFFICERS Vincent St. John, General Sec'y-Treas. W. E. Troutman, General Organizer

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD T. J. Egan, H. L. Gaines, Francis Miller, Theo. Whitehead.

## LABOR LEGISLATION AND HIGH EXPLOSIVES.

The point made by William D. Haywood in the New York Call, in an article which we reprint in another column, concerning the fatality of labor legislation except in so far as it is the work of a union strong enough to enforce it, receives an ample illustration in the recent attempts to make the coal miners safer through State laws relating to explosives. In this case we have an instance where not only the State law falls flat, but where the weakness of the union is made a means to that end.

It has long been pointed out that the use of black powder in certain mines greatly added to the danger, and a law has been passed in Pennsylvania limiting its use. Similar legislation is under way in Ohio.

President Lewis of the United Mine Workers endorsed this position in his report to the National convention. He said: "During the investigation of the controversy over the use of new explosives, I secured the consent of the Mining Department of Pennsylvania to withhold its enforcement of the order to discontinue the use of black powder until an effort was made by the representatives of the operators and miners to settle the controversy. I realized the great responsibility being assumed in asking the Mining Department to withhold its order and especially if anything had happened in those mines as a result of the continued use of black powder. I was prompted to do this in the interest of our members and for the purpose of avoiding trouble in the Pittsburgh district.

As an organization, we cannot afford to go on record in opposing the introduction and use of new explosives in view of the fact that the claim is advanced and supported with the evidence that there is less danger to life by the use of the new explosives than there was by the use of black powder in certain places. I desire to make my position clear and emphatic that I shall favor and engage the introduction and use of every explosive that will decrease the danger incident to mining."

It is fair to suppose that President Lewis knew what he was talking about when it comes to a question of practical mining, especially when he assures us in the same connection that:

"The dispute with reference to the introduction and use of new explosives in the several mines in the Pittsburgh district has had the consideration of the International Executive Board and myself practically throughout the entire year."

And it is equally inconceivable that he should go before the National convention of the United Mine Workers with a statement regarding the technique of mining known to be false.

The inference is very fair, then, that the new explosives provided for by the State law are an improvement over black powder in point of safety.

Yet we find the introduction of the new explosives successfully opposed by the miners themselves because they are more

expensive. Also, it is claimed, they shatter the coal more, and thus diminish the miners' earning power. The miner has to buy his own explosives and is paid for the coal that he mines by the ton. For "slack" or very finely broken coal he gets nothing. Everything that goes through the screen goes to the company.

Instead of undertaking to make the operators stand the extra expense in the price of explosives and add enough to the cost paid for mining to make good the loss in breaking coal, they prefer to disregard their own safety even to the point of neutralizing labor legislation passed supposedly in their behalf. That is, if Lewis' statement is true, and he assures us that he felt "a great responsibility" in asking the Mining Department to permit the continued use of black powder in the Pittsburgh district.

Naturally the miners have no desire to increase the dangers of their hazardous occupation, and with the aboys of Cherry and Primero ringing in their ears, the only reason why they will endure any more danger than is necessary is because they are tied up with district contracts that make it impossible for them to give battle to the bosses on a large and successful scale. Then, too, there is the lack of vital organized inter-connection with the workers in the other important industries. All of which speaks well for the United Mine Workers.

To oppose the introduction of safer methods on the ground that they are more expensive is, of course, a weak position for a labor union to take, and perhaps this accounts for some contributed articles in the United Mine Workers' Journal denigrating that the new explosives are any safer, even claiming that the gases they generate make them more dangerous as tending to suffocate the miners. This is hardly complimentary to President Lewis and the International Executive Board, who have studied the subject carefully for a year and come to a different conclusion.

But, even if it were true, the lesson as to the fatality of labor legislation, except as originating with the organized workers themselves, would still hold good. Only in this case we should have an instance of its fatality as due to the lack of knowledge of the legislators.

Whoever is correct on the subject of explosives, whether it be Lewis and the Executive Board or whether, as seems highly improbable, those who proclaim a different view, the lesson is plain. Only the workers in any industry know what they want and only their organized industrial power can get it for them.

## NEW POLISH PAPER.

Beginning with the first of March the Polish Local I. W. No. 317 of Buffalo, N. Y., will begin to publish a new paper, Solidarnosc (Solidarity) in the Polish language, devoted exclusively to propaganda.

Semi-monthly, 50 cents a year. Not only ought all Polish members to subscribe, but all good I. W. W. members who have Polish neighbors or work with Poles should send their bundles of Solidarnosc and hand them out to their Polish fellow wage slaves.

Their bundle rates have not been quoted to us, but write them or send a dollar and see what you get. Cash in now and help them start. Address the secretary of their Press Committee.

A. A. ZIELINSKI, 1150 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y.

## THESE CLIPPINGS.

Fellow workers who are anxious to help make Solidarity a success can help greatly by watching the papers, both labor and capitalist, and sending us clippings bearing on labor's interests. In every case mark plainly the name of the paper, place of publication and the date so it can be quoted if necessary. Come boys; you believe in direct action, here's one way of applying it.

## Available For Dates.

The editor of Solidarity is available, occasionally, for one or more lecture dates on Industrial Unionism within a radius of 100 miles of New Castle. Terms: Expenses guaranteed and day's wages, if convenient.

PAMPHLETS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES. "Why Strikers are Lost," by W. E. Troutman, in ITALIAN. Price: 10 cents a copy; 25 cent per 100 orders of 100 or more.

IN ITALIAN—"Report of the I. W. W. to Paris International Congress." Same price as above. Address: VINCENT ST. JOHN, 618 Cambridge Bldg., Chicago, Illinois.

# SOLIDARITY

## Center Shots

By a Western Rifleman.

### Worthy of Charity.

Loifer: "Can yer spare us 'a penny, mate?"

Workington: "Wotcher want 'a penny for?"

Loifer: "'Cos I got one, and I wants another for the price of 'arf a pint.'"

Workington: "'Ever done a day's work in yer life?'"

Loifer: "'No, gov'nor, cawn't say as I 'ave.'"

Workington: "'Well, yer never done 'a pore bloke out of a job, anyway. 'Ere's yer 'a penny.'"—Punch.

### Model Field Battery.

Six carloads of artillery pieces, for use by Light Battery A, Colorado National Guard, have been unloaded and transferred to the armory at Twenty-sixth and Curtis streets. As soon as the guns can be assembled and mounted they will be distributed somewhere downtown, where the public may get a view of them. The guns are the most approved pattern, with steel shields to protect the gunners from the enemy's fire; recoil springs which take up the shock of the discharge, and new ammunition similar to a rifle cartridge, but larger. The guns have a three-inch bore and fire a projectile weighing 15 pounds. They are accurate up to 6,000 yards, and have an extreme range of 7,500 yards, or over four miles.

The above clipping is from a Denver paper. It is a wage worker who is so foolish as to believe that these are to be used to repel foreign invaders? It's the one safe bet that these guns will find targets during the next large strike in the state. The only way to spike these guns is to get into the I. W. W. and refuse to transport, house or feed "soldiers." It's either industrial organization or hell in the next few years.

The telegraphers' eight hour law in Texas has been declared "unconstitutional." There is an unconfirmed rumor that the men who planned that document have kicked the bucket, that they never saw a telegraph pole and were a lot of dubs anyhow. This is passed along for what it is worth, but this one thing is sure—if the telegraphers all quit when they have done their 8 hours they won't be kept awake by the dead and departed "only fathers!"

Primer is a model camp—for the bosses. The miners were not even in the U. M. W. of A. An agitator was immediately railroaded from town upon being found out. Company stores, company shacks, the postage system, imprisonment for debt, stock selling, and finally, weighing all existed in Primer. No sanitary or safety regulations were observed. So over 1400 men were killed in the recent mine explosion. The company is to blame? No! The men are to blame. They did not organize to protect themselves. The U. M. W. of A. was powerless to protect them. Industrial unionism is the only hope of the working class.

The leaders of the A. F. of L. may all be so crooked they could sleep on a pretzel, probably many of them are, but that is not the reason the I. W. W. is here. The I. W. W. makes its appearance because craft unionism has outlived its usefulness.

Craft unionism is a relic of the palmy days when the worker saved his money, married the boss's daughter and lived happily ever after. Nowadays, neither the boss nor his daughter show up around the works. Pot-bellied daddy clips coupons, while Isabel and Gladys make eyes at syphilitic "noblemen" (save the mark). There's no place in the I. W. W. for the Willieboy who cherishes a fond desire for the society of the 400, and there is no place in industry today for obsolete craft unionism.

Education is the ammunition. Organization is the weapon. Aim true and keep your powder dry.

Cut out that reform rot. Graft in politics don't concern you. Keep your weather eye on your pay envelope. That's, where you're robbed.

"I lean toward your organization. Always did believe in industrial unionism." Next time a guy pines a tune like that push him so he'll fall one way or the other. His heart may be all right but his head needs adjusting.

Remember—that a labor union must be in constant war against all employers and keep in mind that industrial organization of the workers is the only means of combating the industrial organization of the masters. No, Algeon, that rambling is not an

earthquake. It is the trembling of the beef trust on account of the A. F. of L.'s 30 days boycott on meat. Is the trembling caused by fear? Nay, nay, gentle youth, it is but suppressed laughter. What the beef trust really fears is that the workers will wake up and put a perpetual boycott on the "lick of beefsteak." Join the beefsteak revolution.

W. C. S.

## A Stirring Appeal

To Members, Locals, and Sympathizers of the I. W. W., to Aid the Work of Organization in Pittsburgh District.

McKees Rocks, Pa., Jan. 25. To all members and officers of all local unions and branches of the District Council, I. W. W.

Comrades and Fellow Workers: Conditions of our movement have reached an important and serious stage. Now more than before will be tested the devotion, loyalty and consciousness of the entire membership, every member.

In the last five months the idea and inspiration of industrial unionism have not only enraptured the minds and hearts of thousands of our fellow workers and sympathizers, but when everything is taken into consideration, we have made a tremendous stride towards the cherished goal of uniting the workers of all trades and nationalities into one BIG UNION that shall have for its purpose not only to carry on the battles of labor and lead them to a successful consummation, but shall educate, drill, prepare and enthuse the workers with the necessary dynamic force that will culminate in the much hoped for state where "to labor will belong the entire product of its efforts."

Everywhere throughout this district the much discouraged and many times defeated and betrayed wage workers are looking with glancing eyes and waiting with anxious suspense for the message of hope and victory to be carried to them.

In the last five months a tremendous lot of propaganda has been carried on, especially among the great Slavish speaking race. Meetings have been held in as many languages as was possible to secure speakers in, to address the workers, and money to pay for halls, printing and mileage.

In the future, more than in the past, the essential and absolutely sound educational work must be carried on, and thus prepare the workers for a solid organization that all the power of the masters and their plant tools—the labor fakirs of the American Federation of Labor—will be unable to destroy or shake.

To build up such an organization, you know full well we will arouse the combined opposition and ire of the masters who will reconquer every inch of the battlefield.

Pinkertons, spies, politicians of all colors and shades, palpatines of all brands, and labor misdeers galore, slick and greasy as they are, will be employed to put a stop if they can and destroy the already strong and healthy organizations that we have. Will they succeed? They will, if the membership is not ever on the alert, vigilant and prepared to meet and defeat the efforts of these enemies of labor.

There is no disputing the fact that the craft unionism of steel and iron plants, organized under the yellow flag of the scabby A. F. of L., more here than in any other district in the country have been ground to dust, never to rise again.

This is an important and strategic position that must at all cost and sacrifice be captured by the revolutionary guard of labor organized in the Industrial Workers of the World. No pains or cost must stand out our spirits. If we persevere and use good judgment we will be victorious, even more than in the past.

Every member must be loyal and do his duty. No mere camp followers must it be tolerated.

At the last quarterly convention of the district council where every local was represented by its ablest members, means and methods were considered and discussed at great length as to how to raise necessary funds to defray the expenses of carrying on the work. As you will notice by the minutes, the recommendation of the organization was to the effect that the district tax be fixed at five cents instead of as now at two cents. But the convention appended the suggestion by voting to instruct the District Executive Board to issue an appeal to all local unions and branches in the district to help financially in carrying on the work by asking them to vote voluntary donations to the organization fund of the District Council.

Therefore in conformity with such instructions we appeal to all locals and

branches to consider this matter and hope that you will not fail in your duty at this critical period.

Every local, if possible, should donate sums on the basis of five cents per member or more.

Raise the money any way you deem best. Vote it out of your treasury. Arrange entertainments or balls or anything else, just so you help materially in this work.

Don't delay. Give freely. What is given now is worth double at a later date when the opportunity will not be so great.

Make all remittances payable to Joseph J. Ector, 3536 Massachusetts Ave., Allegheny, Pa. Individual contributions from members and sympathizers will also be welcome.

With the profound hope that you will give this matter your earnest attention and consideration, we are

Yours for Industrial Freedom, Signed: H. A. Goff, Geo. Spilhofer, V. M. Spunar, Joseph Schmidt, B. H. Williams—District Executive Board.

HERMAN LEFKOWITZ, District Secretary.

## Strike at Bethlehem, Pa.

On Saturday last 800 steel workers marched out of the Bethlehem steel works demanding time and a half for overtime and the re-instatement of three of their number who had been discharged for refusing to work overtime. As we write, it is rather difficult to predict the result. On the one hand the spirit of solidarity displayed and the fact that they struck at an opportune time when the company had a great many orders to fill, is on the side of the men. On the other hand the strike was hardly under way when the A. F. of L. veterans swooped down on the scene and began talking compromise and arbitration. To which, it would seem, the strikers have lent a too willing ear, since when, Charles M. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem company, has expressed himself as better satisfied with the outlook and expecting an early settlement—of course in favor of the company.

## The Lake Seamen's Strike.

The strike on the lake during the past summer caused so much attention, and also in view of the fact that it will almost certainly break again, that it is worth a navigation, that I thought a few lines on the subject might not be out of place in Solidarity.

As to its causes, the Lake Carriers' Association (which is part of the Steel Trust and controls about half the traffic on the lakes) in the opening of the season demanded of the riggers, firemen and water-tenders, who we organized in the Marine Benevolent Association, that they renounce their union and submit to the discharge book system.

This is a system for backlisting all those who are not quiet, submissive slaves. On his discharge or his leaving the boat he is given one of these books in which his record is shown from the company's point of view, and if, for example, he has been protesting against the grub or finding fault with other conditions, there will be demerit marks in the book against him. This will make it difficult, or perhaps impossible for him to get work anywhere else wherever this discharge book system exists.

Having decided beyond this demand, the Marine Benevolent Association then interviewed the Lake Seamen's Union, who voted to stand with them. The dock wallopers and one punchers, however, did not, claiming that they were bound by contracts. This helped greatly to defeat the strike.

Another thing that helped greatly to defeat the strike was the fact that the Trust, whose boats were struck, made arrangements with the independent lines to carry their goods. The independent lines made terms with the unions because they had many heavy contracts to deliver goods. So they had no strike and union men worked on those boats right along. Some who struck on the Trust boats went and got work on the independent lines. Little did they know that they were helping to defeat their own strike. But they were, because these independent boats were carrying out Trust contracts.

Now, as soon as navigation opens in the spring we may expect to see the strike break out again when it should have been won long ago. The thing that we need on the lakes is to have all the workers organized in one big union—dock wallopers, one puncher engineers, firemen, everybody who works in navigation. Then if we had a strike we could make things tight and wouldn't be all summer about it and accomplish nothing. H. I.

## Australian Coal Strike

By Hand Thompson.

Australia has an elaborately constructed machinery to prevent strikes. It was created after the industrial life has been disturbed by a series of great strikes. The capitalists hoped it would preserve industrial peace. The labor party supported it on the ground that it meant government recognition of the labor unions and government guarantee of fair wages and good working conditions. The two main parts of this legal machinery are Compulsory Arbitration Court and Wage Boards. The power that is supposed to make the machinery work lies in an Industrial Disputes Act, which forbids strikes and lockouts and makes it compulsory for employers and employees to submit industrial disputes to the appointed courts. The penal clause of the Act provides for a fine of \$5,000, or six months imprisonment for the offenses of striking or locking out.

Many disputes have been settled by the industrial courts.

A minimum wage has been fixed by the Wage Boards in some industries. But oppression and discontent have not ceased, and, in spite of the law, strikes have come. The last strike has almost paralyzed industry, because it has stopped the production of the food of industry—coal.

In 1907 the coal miners of Newcastle, New South Wales, struck, but agreed to submit their differences to an Industrial Court and to go back to work pending the Court's decision. The proceedings dragged out before the court for a year and when the settlement was finally announced working conditions and the wage scale had so changed in the mines that the award of the court utterly failed to meet the men's needs.

In September of 1909 the men submitted a statement of their grievances to the employers and expressed their willingness to enter into a conference. The employers did not respond and four times on the men, who had lost faith in the industrial courts, felt that a strike was inevitable.

The list of grievances published later by the strikers dealt with about 60 minor grievances presented by the workers of the different mines; but most of them came under the general heading of "bad working conditions in the mines; (2) the cutting of wages below a living wage through the methods of weighing and paying for the coal and through the unsteadiness of employment; (3) the discrimination against union men. The nominal wage was comparatively high, but the heavy fines for mixing dirt with the coal, the low rates paid for certain grades of coal and other devices made the nominal wage an almost impossible one. Worst of all, the efforts of the companies to raise prices by limiting the output so diminished the opportunity for employment that many a man had to live on what he could make in two days a week. Meantime, the owners' profits were immense. The Newcastle-Willamand, mine, with a capital of \$500,000, had a few years ago its capital and paid in dividends eight times its original capital. Men active in their union were dismissed on various pretexts, until the union funds were supporting from 1,000 to 1,500 of these victims at a cost of 45 per cent of the total wage. The policy of the employing companies toward union men seemed to aim at depleting the union funds, and so preventing a strike.

The men endured, concealing their purpose and waiting for the right moment in industrial conditions. When they had reason to believe that the coal supply on hand was low, the miners' representatives in the Board of Delegates on Nov. 5th submitted a strike resolution to the lodges. Forty-one lodges of the Northern Federation, the Newcastle district, endorsed it, and the remaining lodges came over in a few days. Almost immediately the miners of the Southern and Western Federations came out and 15,000 miners were on a strike.

The Queensland miners refused to cut the coal destined for the Newcastle district. Almost as important as the support of all the miners was that of the coal handlers. A Strike Congress composed of delegates from the miners and the Waterside Workers was called. The Waterside Workers offered to go out on strike at once, but the miners asked them to go on working in order to give their financial support to the strikers. The miners of Broken Hill, who last year fought their own long strike, offered to go out when the Waterside Workers should do so. They voted an immediate contribution of \$5,000 and levied a weekly contribution, to be paid as long as the strike might last, of two shillings

and six pence on each of their members. Many other unions voted the same kind of help to the strikers. The Co-operatives of Newcastle and Sydney agreed to furnish the strikers with the necessities of life on credit.

A general strike in New South Wales with a successful tie-up of industry which should speedily bring the coal companies to terms seemed possible. But from the formation of the Strike Congress there was a growing divergence of opinion in regard to tactics between the leaders of the two chief groups in the Congress. Peter Bowling, president of the miners, was in sympathy with the principles and methods of the Industrial Workers of the World. He was also an advocate of the general strike. W. M. Hughes, president of the Waterside Workers and ex-Artist General of the Commonwealth, declared that the I. W. W. was "a curse to the land," and he favored confining the strike to the Newcastle mines. He bent all his energies to the effort to secure a conference between the miners and the mine companies. When the Waterside Workers wanted to strike in sympathy he held them back by his great personal influence. When a ship load of Japanese coal was docked at Sydney the Strike Congress ordered the Coal Lumpers to unload it. The Coal Lumpers defied the Congress and refused to scab on the miners by handling foreign coal. The mine companies, the capitalist press, and the Parliament raged vituperatively against Peter Bowling, but waited hopefully for Mr. Hughes' efforts to secure a settlement.

Factories shut down, ships could not get to sea, a gas famine threatened, the railroads had to cut down their schedule; 25,000, besides the miners were thrown out of employment. From press and pulpit and parliament rose the usual "wall over the 'wronged consumer,' the usual appeals to the strikers to consider the 'community' and to save their own wives and children from starvation. The labor members of Parliament proposed that the government take over the mines and the rank and file seconded the demand.

From the beginning the miners had asked for an open conference to consider the following demands: (1) An 8-hour day; (2) a minimum wage; (3) a uniform sliding scale of payment. The employers had insisted on a decision of the court, but decided by a resumption of work. The Prime Minister suggested as a compromise that work be resumed on the first day of the conference. But the miners had not forgotten the year in which they worked under increasingly bad conditions while the industrial court considered their complaints, and they refused to be caught again. The government's answer was to threaten the miners with the enforcement of the penal clause of the Industrial Disputes Act.

At this crisis Peter Bowling came forward with a scheme which was designed to relieve some of the worst features of the coal famine and also to increase the strike funds. He succeeded in making an agreement with the owners of two mines outside of the Coal Trust (the "federated employers called 'The Vend'"). The terms made called that the mines should be worked under conditions prescribed by the unions; that no coal should be sold in the Newcastle district except to charitable institutions and the miners, and that part of the profits should go to strike funds. The co-operative mines were started on Nov. 29th and were making a good output when the government, apparently consenting to be the tool of the Trust opposition, attempted to block the union scheme. On Dec. 1st, the Railway Commissioner (the railways are owned by the state) declared that he would confiscate all coal mined in the state, i. e. the product of the two union mines. In the face of a storm of protest against this act of tyranny (from labor members and even from the capitalist press) the government was obliged to modify its demand. The Railway Commissioner refused to haul the union coal unless half of the output was surrendered to the state for use on the railroads, the coal to be paid for at the Commissioner's own price.

Balked in completely suppressing Peter Bowling's co-operative mining scheme, the government fulfilled its threat of putting in force the Industrial Disputes Act. On Dec. 9th a court of police followed the miners' officials from Sydney to Newcastle and in the presence of a great crowd of union sympathizers arrested three officials, Bowling, Burns and Brennan. Later two other officials and 15 men who had acted as chairmen or as speakers at strike meetings were arrested. All were held on the charge of inciting to riot.

Although these men were all released on

ball, the course of the strike seems to have been turned after their arrest. The influence of Mr. Hughes and the labor members of Parliament became predominant in the Strike Congress and all tendencies to extend the field of the strike were repressed. The Coal Lumpers defied the Congress and on Dec. 11th went on strike to the number of 900. The gas workers of Sydney struck in sympathy, but were induced to go back to work. On Dec. 8th some of the Industrial Workers of the World tried to swing the wharf laborers into the strike but the appeal of Hughes triumphed.

The next step of the government was to pass a new clause to the Industrial Disputes Act making union funds liable for the members' fines. Finally the news has just reached us that the strike leaders have been sentenced to jail. Peter Bowling to one year at hard labor, the other officials to eight months and the speakers and chairmen to shorter terms.

So the strike is at a deadlock. There is no disorder, and as yet no men have gone back to work. The strike funds are low and the distress is increasing, but the men are enduring. The employers are as unbending as ever, apparently content to wait until the demand for coal shall have raised the price and hunger has driven the men back to work. The labor members are still clamoring for nationalization of the mines and Mr. Hughes is still striving to bring employers and employees together in conference.

A government lease on the coal lands, financial resources built from enormous profits, political influence over a subversive and a bourgeois press, an Industrial Act that is enforced by the government against only one party in the community. These are the assets of the Coal Trust. Solidarity of feeling among the workers, such financial support as other unions can give, a protesting labor minority in Parliament, several fearless and clever leaders and one uncompromising daily paper (the *Barrier Daily Truth*) and the necessity of resisting unendurable conditions. These are the assets of the strikers.

So far the great Australian coal strike is chiefly important as an example of the failure of a capitalist government as an arbitrator in industrial disputes. Laws designed to serve impartially the conflicting interests of capital and labor have proven to be the best possible weapon in the hands of a capitalist ministry. It remains to be seen whether it is proved also that restricting the strike to the miners was a great tactical blunder on the part of the leaders.

### Haywood on Labor Legislation.

Commenting on the mine disaster at Primero, Col., William D. Haywood, former secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, and leader in the Colorado labor wars, who is now visiting this city, said to a reporter of the Call yesterday:

"This is not the first explosion that occurred in Primero, Col. In January, 1907, 20 men were killed in a similar disaster. This time four or five times that number met a tragic death. Following the Cherry, Ill., catastrophe, where 354 lives were lost, it would seem sufficient to demand of the United Mine Workers some action to prevent future explosions, which are bound to occur.

"More State legislation cannot prevent mine disasters. In Colorado there are specific laws on the statute books which, if enforced, would have prevented the explosion at Primero. But the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. is above the law.

"This is one of the companies that were involved in the strike of the coal miners of Colorado in 1905-4. The demands of the men at that time were the enforcement of the ventilation law and other laws of similar importance.

"The United Mine Workers were defeated. The use of the militia was extended to the local companies by the State administration. James H. Peabody, then governor, used the State militia with the avowed purpose of breaking the strike.

"To enforce laws intended to protect the lives of coal miners will require legislation by the coal miners' union, an organization sufficiently strong to enforce such laws as they themselves enact.

"Past experience has demonstrated that laws passed by labor organizations are court-decision proof and if the union is strong enough will ever withstand the fire of the State militia and federal troops."—New York Call.

### To Correspondents and Others.

The editor has had the gripe this week. This accounts for his delay in answering considerable correspondence which called for a reply. Also for some imperfections connected with this issue.

## THE I. W. W. PREAMBLE

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system.

We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover, the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's 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 Seattle, Washington.

A Red Hot, Fearless Working Class Paper

AWAKENS THOUGHT! COMPELS ACTION!

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 1745, Central, Washington.

# SOLIDARITY

Official Organ of the Pittsburg District Union of the Industrial Workers of the World

ONLY I. W. W. PAPER

East of the Rocky Mountains.

Published Weekly by the Local Unions of the I. W. W. at New Castle, Pa.

Ten Thousand

Subs Wanted by May 1, 1910

Liberal Commission to Agents

ONE DOLLAR YEAR

Subscribe Now!

Address

SOLIDARITY,

Post Office Drawer 622, New Castle, Pennsylvania

### The House the Scabs Built

By G. H. Ferris

Were it not for the terrible results of craft unionism it would be laughable to watch the misdeeds of the A. F. of L. and the A. A. during the present tin mill strike. The A. F. of L. has issued an appeal for a local assessment on all its members to aid in the battle? The A. A. is now waging against the steel trust, while in the early stages of the strike the local contractors for the purpose of obtaining estimates, on a building which was described in the plans as the "Dining Room and Kitchen Building" to be erected for the American Steel and Tin Plate Co. This was a building to feed and if need be house the scabs that were brought into New Castle to break the strike. Some of these contractors feared trouble, as they were conducting so called union shops and even they could see in every respect that it was a scab job, inquired of the business agent of the Trades Assembly as to whether the job was fair or unfair. To one of these contractors, an electrician, Mr. Humphreys the business agent replied that he had no jurisdiction over the matter as it was an issue for the various locals in the Trades Assembly to act upon, but that as far as the Trades Assembly was concerned the job was fair.

On U. 206, A. S. M. W. I. A. was the only local of the Trades Assembly to act on the matter in any way and they decided that the job was unfair, but men who were and are members of that local worked on the job nevertheless, and were never even reproved for so doing, although to my personal knowledge several members of the local knew that their brother members were working on this job. Members of U. 33, Electricians, and members of the Plumbers, worked on this job. Bricklayers who carried union cards, or in other words scab unionists, were helping the steel trust to defeat the tin workers by aiding to build this building. And now the A. F. of L. wants to declare a ten cent assessment per member to help the A. A. to win this strike. It seems like robbing a man of a roll of bills and then giving him in return the price of a meal.

One could fill volumes with similar incidents in the history of the A. F. of L. I will mention one more—the street car strike in San Francisco. The union gave the street car company two weeks notice before going on strike. Pat Calhoun, the president of the company, sent at once to the labor temple for help and they obligingly sent union carpenters to the Turk Street barn to build the barracks for the scabs to live in. Union teamsters hauled provisions to the scabs all through the strike and Pat Calhoun had a button made to resemble the union button, with the words printed thereon, "Stand Fast, Calhoun." All the scabs wore these buttons, and the joker lay in the fact that the buttons were printed by unionists and bore the Typographical Union label that we hear so much about.

The engineers and electricians—but, oh what the hell's the use of trying to mention them all! The whole system of craft unionism is rotten and the workers will be working at cross purposes as long as they persist in this form of disorganization. It must be clear to everyone that the only way we can ever hope to oppose the capitalists successfully is to copy their form of organization, which is industrial. The only organization that so organizes the workers is the Industrial Workers of the World. Don't you think that you had better get busy and join?

### Woman and Industrial Unionism

By Anna Tevashky

In the International Socialist Review of last year there appeared an article entitled, "Socialism for Students," by Jos. E. Cohen. Mr. Cohen presented himself thus to the public as an expounder of the greatest question of the age, and as such we should expect him to be prepared to deal with all phases of the question. But in Lesson VII, under "Socialist Sociology," he deals with women in industry in the following slipshod manner:

"For over a century woman has been

struggling for the right of suffrage, a right she enjoyed in her own land. At present time over five million women in America, a large proportion of whom are married, crowd the labor market. Like man they are compelled to prostitute their minds and muscle for bread, while more than half a million are thrust in the mire even more deeply than man. The woman problem is most acutely part of the social problem, although women are prevented from assisting at its solution."

"Women have no vote, therefore they can not emancipate themselves, so reasons Mr. Cohen! How about the thousands of disfranchised workmen? Would Mr. Cohen apply his method of reasoning to them also? Has the workman with a vote any political power outside of his labor market, and can he with his vote emancipate himself? He can via the industrial union ballot box, but not through the capitalist ballot box. If the workers should be a miracle, win an important election and be 'counted out,' they would have no redress except 'bullets' and that is too absurd to be considered. In the industrial union there is the full power of the organization back of them, and there, is no master class to count them out.

The political socialist is somewhat inconsistent in his teaching. He will tell the workers must emancipate themselves; then he will go out and agitate with all his might and main for middle class votes to win his cause.

Mr. Cohen's disposition of the working woman and her problem is not up to date. The shirt waist girls on strike in the east evidently do not agree with Mr. Cohen, for they are making strenuous efforts to assist in solving their problem, in spite of the fact that they have no vote." Mr. Cohen doesn't know it but working women already have had a sufficient share of the most for them, in the industrial union which will ultimately expand into the Industrial Republic. If they want to exercise that right all they have to do is to organize in the Industrial Workers of the World, where they will have full equality with man, with the right of striking with him for higher wages and shorter hours, of going to jail in free speech fights, being clubbed by police thugs, put through the "third degree," and convicted of "criminal conspiracy" for teaching the workers how to protect themselves from the murderous robber class of employers. All these things women can do to assist in freeing themselves from economic slavery, and many others—talk, write, distribute literature, educate other women, in fact anything the male wage slave can do to assist in his emancipation, the female wage slave is not prevented from doing to assist in hers. Mr. Cohen to the contrary notwithstanding.

Workingwomen of the world unite with your fellow workers in the I. W. of W. You have nothing to lose but your chains; you have economic independence to gain.

**"Socialists' Aiding Copiers in Shirtwaist Strike.**

A prominent member of the Socialist Party in New York City, in a letter to the editor of Solidarity, says in part: "Just now we have the shirt waist strike. The whole bunch of socialists here marched and spoke and collected money for them. Without them the strikers would have made a poor showing. Mitchell tried his arbitration trick but was foiled by the radical (Russian) led by the socialists.

"But now that they have almost won they have turned them over to Sammy and his gang of traitors, while they, the A. F. of L. will see to it that the socialist spirit of rebellion is crushed and the girls brought under the guidance and management of the Civic Federation." Goewey, Mrs. Belmont, Anna Morgan and Mrs. Valsh had a conference lately to start the ball rolling. And the whole bunch, or nearly, of the socialists here stand idly by and can't help themselves unless they break their agreements to stand by Sammy, the A. F. of L. and Corruption and Conservatism, in this instance Capitalism. Ain't we a progressive set?"

Fraternally,

C. H. McCARTY, Secretary, Solidarity Press Committee,

Lock Drawer 625, New Castle, Pa.

Enclosed please find \$\_\_\_\_\_ for which send SOLIDARITY for ONE YEAR (OR SIX MONTHS) to the following:

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
STREET \_\_\_\_\_  
CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_

### ELEVEN BLIND LEADERS FOR THE 10,000!

The first pamphlet to be issued by the Solidarity Literature Bureau, bearing the above title, written by B. H. Williams is now out of the press. Contains 32 pages of solid reading matter, and may be had from the above address at 5 cents a copy or from the above address at 10 cents a copy. This little book by Fellow Worker Williams is a veritable arsenal of fact and argument presented in a clear, direct and forceful style that makes it of the highest value for propagandists among all class of workers.

The Eleven Blind Leaders treated of are two prominent socialists of Chicago, Prof. Kennedy of the university and A. M. Simons, Socialist editor, who lectured before the I. W. of W. Propaganda Club in the spring of 1909, to which was added a symposium of nine leading Socialists invited by the Saturday Evening Post to answer the question, "How Will the Co-operative Commonwealth be Brought About?" These nine, in addition to Simons, include Debs, Berger, Wilshire, Sinclair, Berlin, Chase, Mally, Hunter and National Secretary Barnes.

The various solutions offered or hinted at by these men are treated in a fair, courteous, but thoroughly penetrating manner, and the feasibility of all efforts to emancipate the working class from wage slavery through other means than industrial organization is made as clear as day. Excellent for propaganda.

The book, we might add, is written in a style free from jargon and adapted to draw the workers toward the I. W. of W. and not drive them away, no matter what their political leanings may be. Also it is exceedingly readable, being full of a rich subtle humor, and the considerable array of facts, ransacked from labor's experience in every quarter of the globe, are presented in a bright and attractive manner that readily fixes them in the memory. Valuable foot notes abound and appendices from Lisagany's "History of the Paris Commune" and the Manifesto of the first convention of the I. W. of W.

Our author is not content to treat the subject merely in a negative manner as showing what can not be done. He grapples with the question, "How the Co-operative Commonwealth is to be Brought About" in a masterly way, showing that the industrial organization of the wage earners as outlined in the I. W. of W. is the means not only for securing immediate betterments but for organizing the wage earners for social production when capitalism shall have been overthrown.

There is no need of my writing further, when the price of the book is so extremely low that every reader can get a copy for himself. Every fellow worker and every Local Union should send for a supply and push their sale and distribution at once.

This book is adapted to make clear, sound headed members of the I. W. of W. Order now of Solidarity Literature Bureau, Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

A. M. STIRTON.

### SPECIAL ARTICLES.

Solidarity intends to run a series of special articles and perhaps special issues dealing with particular industries and showing the necessity of industrial unionism in each particular industry. It's time now to get the stuff together. Now what we want of every fellow worker who reads this notice is this: Sit down and write us all you know about the industry in which you work; wages, living conditions, unions and their history if any, inventions and how they have affected things—in fact everything you know. Write these articles as long as you like. We'll boll them down. Never mind about your spelling and grammar. We'll tend to that. What we want is the facts. Whether you are a lumber jack, miner, glass worker, metal worker, or whatever, tell us what you know and we'll do the rest. But do this.

When you have read this paper, make a present of it to some fellow wage slave and induce him to subscribe. Remember, it is your paper and your cause. We will do our part. Do yours.

### SUBSCRIPTION BLANK.

C. H. McCARTY, Secretary, Solidarity Press Committee,

Lock Drawer 625, New Castle, Pa.

Enclosed please find \$\_\_\_\_\_ for which send SOLIDARITY for ONE YEAR (OR SIX MONTHS) to the following:

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
STREET \_\_\_\_\_  
CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_

### FOR THE 10,000!

Activity the past two weeks has been mainly along the line of handie orders, which are increasing in number and quantity right along, especially in the west. The cold snap in the east may have had something to do with the slowness of individual sales. But revolutionists do not let themselves be frozen out by any hand of coldness, and so we must nag the members and the locals to get busy along this line at once.

We wish to finance SOLIDARITY without appealing to the membership for a sustaining fund. In order to do this the subs must come faster than they have been lately, cold or no cold weather. We must have 10,000 and more if possible by May 1st. You can get them.

Some complaints have come from subscribers not receiving their paper. Our mailing is done very carefully, but if names or addresses of subs sent in are not written plainly, we may make mistakes. Please bear this in mind when sending in subs or changes of addresses.

Boost for SOLIDARITY, everywhere, first, last, and all the time.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—"I received four subs cards to Solidarity sometime ago, and I am sending you \$1.00 with one of them, will send rest as fast as I sell them. I will give you all the support I can in my position, and hope to see you succeed. I have never seen a paper warmer than a great many think it is—C. A. A."

MUNCY, IND.—"Please send me 100 copies of Solidarity as soon as possible. See's Glass Workers' Union No. 200, I. W. of W. Order."

GLACE BAY, NOVA SCOTIA.—"I enclose one dollar in payment for as many copies of Solidarity as the money allows. I want them as samples. This is the cent of the I. W. of W. strike against the Dominion Coal Co. Strike dated July 6, and still on. Company is operating 10 miles at heavy expense. Two mines are still closed in consequence of strike.—H. G. R."

EVERETT, WASH.—"Enclosed find money order for one year's subscription to Solidarity. I got a couple papers from a friend. It is all right, and I wish you would be successful. Excuse my bad English; I am only an ignorant foreigner.—E. S."

LAKE BAY, WASH.—"Please forward me some copies of the various issues of Solidarity, as I have just heard from a friend that it is a good paper to read. I am in a mood that it is for the industrial revolution. I know somewhat of the revolutionary tenets of the I. W. of W. and I am a party or clique; and so far as I know upon self-examination after reading and talking to industrial unionists, it is the only form of dissent that has warranted my active interest in me as a worker. I might send along instructions as to how to push the paper, as I have considerable time on my hands and shall be glad to do what I can in my locality to spread the knowledge.—W. B."

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.—"Enclosed find \$1.75, for one yearly sub to add to the one I have already sent. You can afford for three months. I will land a few craft-conscious wage scale contractors to work with the scab while the defunct federated lumber craftsmen are getting the devil walked out of him, and his wife at the same time admonishing him with 'I told you it is no good.' Yours for the beefsteak revolution, N. 25."

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.—"Please continue our bundle order until further notice. Local 113 now has 42 members and has had check for \$100.00 to cover the fight in Spokane.—B. J. Secy's."

NEW YORK CITY.—"The bundle of last Solidarity arrived in good season and the papers were distributed where they will do good work. We hope to take more later on. Debs is booked for two meetings in New Jersey and we will see that Solidarity is distributed there. His New York meetings have not yet been announced, but we will be on the lookout for them.—J. A. R. Secy's Local 179."

COBER D'ALZENE, IDAHO.—"I wired some two weeks ago for 500 copies of the last issue of Solidarity, and also 500 of the following issue, and I neglected to send the money at the time. Enclosed find check for \$100.00 to cover the copies ordered. Any time you have a good hot edition, don't fail to send along 2000 or 3000 and you will get the dough at face value in the bills.—Fred W. Heselwood."

### SPECIAL NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

Copy must be in hand by Tuesday night to insure its publication that week. This is imperative. We make up on Wednesday and go to press Thursday morning.

### Four Sub Cards for Three Dollars.

Four yearly sub cards for Solidarity can be had for three dollars. This gives 25c contribution to the agency for each card sold, besides getting the message of Industrial Solidarity to the workers. Order a bunch of four and pay for them when sold.

IN PREPARATION  
**"Why Strikes Are Lost"**  
BY WM. E. TRAUTMANN  
Shows the Working Class "How to Win" through Industrial Organization. Exposes weakness of Craft Unions.  
Five Cents a Copy.  
\$3.00 per Hundred.  
SOLIDARITY LITERATURE BUREAU  
Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

EUGENE V. DEBS SAYS  
**Industrial Unionism**  
is the most vital phase of the whole Revolutionary Movement.  
We have just published four small books.  
By Debs  
each of which ought to be circulated by the millions. They are equal in style to any of the books we have lately published and their price is what we have fixed the PRICE at TWO CENTS. The titles are:  
Craft Unionism.  
Class Unionism.  
Industrial Unionism.  
Revolutionary Unionism.  
Uniform with these we have just published new editions of:  
Tramway's "Practical Socialism" and Jack London's "Revolution."  
For a Dollar we will mail ten copies each of these six books.  
FIVE TEN DOLLARS we will send by express prepaid A THOUSAND of these of any of our other "POCKET LIBRARY" booklets, assorted as desired. This offer applies to the books we have advertised at five cents each except Richard's "Introduction to Socialism, our best price on which is \$0.50 per hundred.  
For a little longer we will mail a set of sixty books, all different, and the twelve numbers of the REVIEW for 1909, all on receipt of \$1.00. Postage to cover twenty cent extra.

CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY,  
116 W. Kinzie St., Chicago.

Advance Order! Solicited For  
**ELEVEN BLIND LEADERS**  
A pamphlet dealing with the subject of "Practical Socialism" and "Revolutionary Tactics" from an I. W. of W. standpoint.  
By B. H. WILLIAMS  
Reply to and criticism of "Leading Socialists" on the subjects: "Co-operatives," "Government Ownership," "Labor Legislation" and "Revolutionary Industrial Unionism."  
Just off the Press!  
Price, Five Cents a Copy, \$4.00 per 100  
Order Now. Address:  
SOLIDARITY LITERATURE BUREAU  
Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

**ROBERT M. JUNKER'S SIGNS**  
LETTERING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION PAINTING AND DECORATING  
1707 THIRD AVE.  
DEALERS BY: PHONE 2232, LANSING, NEW YORK

**THE PROLETARIAN**  
A Monthly Abstract of Industrial Unionism for Japanese Workers. It has articles in English that will be of interest to you.  
YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, 35 CENTS  
All communications and remittances should be addressed to:  
T. Takahashi,  
302 WELLS ST. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

**THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW**  
The only great illustrated magazine that stands squarely for the revolutionary movement of the working class. It is the talk of our REVIEW to keep its readers in touch with each new stride of industrial development and each new step toward a complete organization of the wage-workers of the world.  
Monthly, 100 pages, illustrated; ten cents a copy, \$1.00 a year.  
CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY  
116 KINZIE STREET, CHICAGO.

ORDER NOW!  
"Union Scabs, and Others," by Oscar Ameringer. A four-page leaflet containing the red hot satire on Craft Union methods. Price 20c per hundred; \$1.50 a thousand. Address: Solidarity Literature Bureau, Box 622, New Castle, Pa.