



VOLUME I. NUMBER 10.

NEW CASTLE, PENNSYLVANIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1910.

SIX MONTHS, 50 CENTS. \$1.00 PER YEAR

### CAPITALIST TOOL EXPOSED

By Louis Dacher.

Since J. Stanley Webster, Superior Court judge of Spokane county, Washington, has sprung up as the most willing and unscrupulous tool of the "big business interests" of that part of the country, in their attempt to suppress free speech and the growth of the Industrial Workers of the World, the past history of this individual, both in his professional and domestic life, proves him to be a crooked character of the first water, all of which accounts for the fact that the lumber trust of the northwest saw a man that it could use with much profit.

Why this man Webster stole quietly into the state of Washington, remaining under cover as a lawyer for nearly two years, then rapidly springing up into public life, has been, and perhaps is yet, a mystery to many of the people of that community.

Webster's record in Washington I am ignorant of. But his life history from birth to the time he sneaked out of the state of Kentucky about three years ago I know. For I spent several days among the citizens, among their judges, lawyers, preachers, business men, of his native town and the community in which he was active in a professional way—and I have the story of his life from their own lips.

In his native town, Cynthiana, after stating my mission, several "prominent" citizens asked me before I had time to explain: "What, is Webster mixed up in something again?" Some even told me they had heard he was dead, while others said they had heard he had gone somewhere into the northwest and had taken a fictitious name.

During the week that I spent in Harrison and Fayette counties, interviewing friends and relatives of his, I met with few who had anything but condemnation for him. Even the three or four friends of his that I met there told me he was a "bright young man but without principle." Lawyers, with whom he associated, and who assisted him in his early bar practice, he betrayed and are his enemies today. He was justified, indeed, in leaving the state. As lost of professional prestige and an utter absence of principle in his domestic life, due to crookedness and meanness at every turn, drove him out of the state, under the scorn of the entire community. No wonder he has never returned to that part of the county, not even for a visit.

Webster was county attorney of Harrison county, Kentucky, at one time. He was not elected by the people, but received the appointment by the chairman of the Democratic county committee, the candidate for circuit judge, blooming ill and refusing the candidacy and the regular nominee for county attorney taking his place. Webster got the job through political maneuvering, and a considerable string of obstructing legal work in the county attorney's office. A confession of Curtis hard labor in prison, and, from a leaders were given, "said it was an imprisonment one, as it was citizens.

#### What a Failure.

And now comes along a Jett says that the owners of the should not be compelled to go to the families of the mucky. "because it will tend to my players more careless." "I should have all this fellow's brain nose with a knitting needle to to that of room left in which it is who are anxious to be killed, law

valuable "story." Big papers from all over that section wanted it. The state was stirred up. Only Webster had it in his possession. It was worth money. How much could he get for it? What paper will pay the most? These were the questions that were foremost in his mind at that time.

The Cincinnati Inquirer's representative at Lexington called up Webster at Cynthiana, wanted to know if he could get the confession and after being told by Webster that he (Webster) didn't think so, suggested a financial valuation. This gave new color to the proposition. Webster told the correspondent to wait and he would take the first train to Lexington. Webster went to the correspondent's office and tried to sell the "story." He told the Inquirer correspondent that he had been offered \$800 already for it. It was all a question of dollars and cents with Webster.

At any rate, the Inquirer correspondent wired his paper for instructions, but they did not "come up." Webster returned to Cynthiana and two days from that date the complete confession appeared in the Courier-Journal. However, the conversation between the Inquirer correspondent and Webster was taken down and appeared in the Inquirer three or four days later.

It was a "shock" and the professional death blow to Webster. He collapsed entirely on the depot platform when he saw the "story" under big headlines. This was the straw that broke the camel's back. It drove him a week later to silently slip out of the state of Kentucky.

He used his office and took advantage of the terror of a murder to make a few paltry dollars. Even Jett himself said he was intimidated into giving the confession. However, Jett is serving his life sentence today.

These facts are a matter of common knowledge in both Harrison and Fayette counties. Webster's action in connection with the Jett murder case is the most important piece of crookedness during his official life in Harrison county, yet the story of his personal connections with members of the legal profession proves that he has been unscrupulous and without principle.

His domestic affairs also smack of the same unprincipled action. He brought charges of adultery against his wife with a then law partner, Bailey D. Berry of Lexington. His two "chief witnesses" were a habitual drunkard and a negro prostitute. The negro, who is living with a man who is not her husband at the present time, swore she saw Webster's wife and Mr. Berry in the act of adultery at 8 o'clock at night in one of the dark alleys in Cynthiana. The drunkard by the name of Kerns swore he saw them in a similar act under a covered bridge about 6 miles out from Cynthiana. Both testimonies were proved to be wholly unfounded, as Mr. Berry was not within a hundred miles of Cynthiana at that time. Kerns has since made the statement that his testimony was false, and it is known also that the prostitute's testimony was also the work of Webster. Even Webster's own father did not testify in his favor.

He lost the case entirely. A large number of preachers, lawyers and business men of the community were brought in as witnesses and all testified to the good character of his wife and he was defeated. Her family, as is Mr. Berry and his family, is one of the best known and respected in that part of the county.

While Webster did not in the eyes of the law and the people of the community ruin

(Continued on Third Page.)

### FROM WALL STREET

By John D.

After making a thorough canvass of the Wall street district concerning labor troubles, etc., I find it can be summed up about as follows:

Labor is demanding more of a share in the present industrial prosperity and its demands are becoming more urgent every day.

Following the demands of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and Conductors made on all the railroads in the eastern district on January 3 last for increases ranging from 10 per cent to 65 per cent, affecting about 180,000 employes, come demands from nearly every other section of the United States.

Twenty railroads in the South have been presented with demands by the trainmen and conductors and all the Southwestern roads are to be presented this week with demands from machinists.

In addition the soft coal miners have demanded an increase of 10 per cent in wages and a readjustment of the working hours. A strike of machinists of the Bethlehem Steel Co. is now in progress and the building and construction organizations are holding meetings preparatory to making demands for increased pay on May 1.

Then in New York City the skilled mechanics in the building trades numbering 100,000 members have decided to help the steamfitters in their struggle, by striking in sympathy.

The Rockmen's and Excavators' Union is preparing demands which will be presented on May 1 and 20,000 clockmakers are contemplating a similar move. All told, Wall street understands that demands already presented and about to be presented cover every line of trade and affect no less than 500,000 workmen.

Then, again, Wall street is watching very carefully the condition of the United States Steel workers at Gary, McKeesport and the other principal places controlled by the Trust, because it understands the profit-making scheme is not passing out of its hands.

To sum it up, Wall street sees nothing but unrest on the part of the workers, and the recent slump in stock values reflect the uneasiness of the capitalists of the country.

#### U. S. Steel to Control Cement Output.

The United States Steel Corporation is now producing about 8,000,000 barrels of cement, which is equivalent to 10 per cent of the total output of the entire nation. Since 1900 it has increased its cement production from 32,000 barrels to the amount named above, and in the cement trade it is expected that the entire cement production of the country is soon destined to be in its hands.

#### In Business Receding.

A prominent industrial magnate was in Wall street last week on a trip through the west and stated that on all sides he found a distinct let-up in business of all kinds, but he added he regarded it only a temporary recession. Chas. M. Schwab confirmed this view last Saturday, when he said that the steel business had begun to show a marked falling off in new business since the first of the year.

#### Won't Grant Miners' Demands.

A large coal operator in Toledo, W. R. Woodford, was quoted last week as saying:

"We just simply can't grant any further increase. It would mean the destruction of our business. The miners are receiving the highest wages that they ever paid."

Secretary Mannington of the operators said concerning labor troubles: "The unions say they must have more wages because of the increased cost of living. What they should want is not more money, but more work."

### THE SPOKANE FIGHT

#### Meeting in Turner Hall.

There was a rousing meeting held in Turner hall Wednesday evening. It was successful from a financial as well as a propaganda standpoint. Gurly Flynn, who has just returned from a long trip through Canada, and Fred H. Moore, the I. W. W. attorney, were the principal speakers. The following extracts are from Gurly Flynn's speech and copied from the Spokesman Review of Feb. 3d:

"There is a world of encouragement in knowing that men of the type of the British Columbia contingent of the Western Federation are in sympathy with us, hand, soul and pocketbook," said Elizabeth Gurly Flynn last night at the meeting of the Industrial Workers of the World at Turner hall before a large and enthusiastic audience. Miss Flynn recently returned from an extended trip through Washington and British Columbia, where she spoke on the free speech situation in Spokane.

"When I visited miners in the strike district of British Columbia, I was as enthusiastically welcomed as I have been here tonight. The free speech question up there and the situation here is as much of a burning question with them as it was here two months ago and as it will be here in two months more if my fellow workers organize. They gave me the use of their halls, and they followed that up by turning out in full force every time I spoke, and the greatest thing of all happened when they dug down deep into their pockets and produced the substance in the form of abundant silver to carry on the fight in Spokane."

In advertising the meeting, Mayor Pratt and city and county officials were especially invited to be present and occupy the platform. The officials failed to show up.

#### Damages Suits Against Cops.

Damages suits for over \$120,000 have been filed against the police officers. They will all be personal suits for damages. Sullivan, Shannon, Burns, Warner, Jellsett and Nelson are some of the defendants. Samuel T. Crane, the attorney who was arrested in the early stages of the fight for speaking from his window, asked for \$4,000 damages for imprisonment in a sweat box in the city prison without permission to secure bondsmen at once. This is Crane's second suit against Sullivan.

#### Jim Jeffries Holds "Street Meeting" Without Being Arrested.

James J. Jeffries, the retired champion, visited Spokane, February 3, and once again the police showed that they have been discriminating against the I. W. W., and the hollowness of their contention that his only reason for prohibiting street speaking arises from the desire to keep the streets and sidewalks from being blocked with people.

Jeff had a "mob" following him about all day, but he was not arrested for "disorderly conduct" nor was any attempt made to disperse the crowd. It was also noticed that the services of the fire department were not requested by Chief Sullivan. If a street speaker were to gather some hundredth part of the mob that trailed Jeffries about, he would not only have been arrested and sentenced to 30 days and \$100 but would probably have been clubbed and sweated also.

The following pen picture and comments are taken from the Spokesman Review of February 4, and speak eloquently of how the police handle street blockades caused by any other than by members of the hated I. W. W. A headline was as follows: "Jeffries is trailed by curious mob.

Gladiator is lionized by crowds of admirers who throng streets." The following is taken from a write up of his visit: "So the leisure population and some of the working class lined up on the sidewalk wherever they thought or hoped Mr. Jeffries was to be. They crowded around the heavy weight prize fighter from Los Angeles to his own imminent discomfort." "This crowd drives me crazy," said he almost the first thing. "This is as bad as New York City."

#### Released on Bonds.

James P. Thompson, the I. W. W. local organizer, has been released on two thousand dollar bonds furnished by David Coates and H. L. Hughes of the Labor World. Thompson will give a short talk Sunday night at Turner hall.

George Prosser is still in a serious condition. Ed Collins is improving slowly. Frank Reed, who was taken out of the county jail more dead than alive and removed to the hospital by the organization, is still in a dangerous condition.

#### Mayor Pratt's Seal Job.

Once more the close connection between the Spokane officials and the employment agencies has been forebly demonstrated. This time the former have been caught with the goods and the wholly alliance exposed. In the Spokane Press of February 2 the following appeared in an article concerning the Monroe street bridge:

"An order was placed with the Macho and the Red Cross employment agencies, it is learned, for carpenters at \$4.00 per day, each man hired to pay the labor agent \$4.00 for the job. As the scale for carpenters is \$4.50 in Spokane, there are not many takers, as only four men were willing to work under the scale and at the \$4.00 fee in addition."

Perhaps Mayor Pratt, the famous employment agency buster, can explain why it was that in order to go to work on the bridge it was necessary to buy a job through one of the agencies while the City of Free Employment Bureau maintained the job payers was not allowed to handle the job. Perhaps he thinks the patriotism of the carpenters would incline them to rather pay \$4.00 for a job than to accept the job free. Of course, it would be libelous to insinuate that there was any rake-off in the proposition.

#### Debate in Brooklyn.

The Workmen's Educational Club, 477 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., has arranged a debate on Craft vs. Industrial Unionism between J. H. Conklin, delegate to the Central Federation Union, and A. Stedel, member of the I. W. W., to take place on Sunday, March 13th, at 8 p. m. There is considerable sentiment in favor of the I. W. W. among the club members, and the formation of a mixed local is under consideration by those most interested. All invited to attend.

#### SPECIAL NOTICE!

The address of the Pittsburg district organizer of the I. W. W. is Joseph J. Etor, 3536 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.

#### Paper Late This Week.

This time it is our compositor who has the tripe. The paper has therefore been delayed. Regrettable, but unavoidable.

Subscribe for Solidarity and help the work of education.

SOLIDARITY

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

P. O. Drawer 622 New Castle, Pa.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE New Castle Local Union of the Industrial Workers of the World AT 86 SOUTH JEFFERSON ST.

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

SUBSCRIPTION:

Yearly, \$1.50 Six Months, .90 Canada and Foreign, \$2.00 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 others pertaining to financial matters to the Manager.

Entered as second-class matter December 18, 1909, 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.

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CARMEN PREPARING TO STRIKE.

For over a month the members of the Amalgamated Association of Electric Street Railway Carmen in Philadelphia have been preparing to strike, and probably the strike would have broken out long ago but that the men have been restrained by their national officials. Repeated offers of arbitration have been made to the company officials only to be turned down with the contemptuous comment: "There is nothing to arbitrate."

It is interesting to note the causes that underlie this threatened strike. As frequently, the situation is complicated by the existence of two rival unions in the same industry. The main grievance among the Amalgamated Association men being that the company recognizes also "Keystone Union No. 2," and that in defiance of contract with the Amalgamated that does not expire till June. This in itself should be commentary enough on the folly of those unions that enter into time contracts with the bosses. The bosses only respect such contracts when they know that the union is able and ready to enforce them, and a union that is able and ready needs no time contracts.

Meanwhile it appears that the carmen's bosses in Philadelphia (the Rapid Transit company) are steadily and surely breaking up the Amalgamated Association of Electric Street Railway Carmen by picking off the more radical spirits one at a time and firing them on one pretext or another and filling their places with non-union men. It is charged also that the "Keystone Union No. 2" is in reality an instrument in the hands of the company for the purpose of disrupting the Association. Though, for the matter of that, any craft union is a tool in the hands of the bosses for keeping the workers divided and, therefore, in subjection.

The reluctance displayed by many of the carmen against going on strike under present conditions of organization is well grounded. A union that takes in only, or chiefly, conductors and motormen is not by any means a strong fighting organization. Granted a constant flow of electricity, the business of conducting or motoring a street car is soon learned and all that a Farley strike-breaker has to do is to jump aboard the car, turn the motor crank, and go spinning along. The situation is also complicated in Philadelphia by the existence of the rival organization, which might readily serve as a nucleus for organizing strike-breakers, and probably would if the strike was called by the Amalgamated for its suppression.

The strategic point in a street car strike is the power house. If the engineers and electricians are organized in the same union with the carmen, so that in case of strike they can shut off the power and do it without warning, putting out the city lights and leaving the cars where they happen to stand, there is some cause to think of a strike and some hope of putting up a good stiff fight.

A mere local understanding, however, between the carmen and the men in the

power house, or even a local organization embracing carmen, engineers and electricians, is not sufficient. So long as such an organization failed of being national wide, strike-breakers could readily be imported from other cities. The day of local organizations is as completely gone by as the day of craft unions. For the carmen, as for all other workers, their only hope lies in becoming an industrially organized party of one big union whose motto is that an injury to one is the concern of all, and that in case of a strike could not only paralyze the industry involved but take whatever steps were necessary to maintain that paralyzation until the concessions demanded were secured.

THE MINERS' ORGANIZATIONS.

A careless reader of Solidarity from Akron, O., who surely paid but little attention to our leading articles in the issue of Feb. 25th, sends in the following:

"Duchez's article in your issue of Feb. 25th on the miners' convention is certainly not in harmony with the ideas of industrialism. I believe the amalgamation of the two miners' organizations would be a splendid move. If the workers can control the Mining Department it would be a powerful factor in getting control of other departments. If Duchez's article is the sentiment of the I. W. W. I think it very narrow and tending toward bigotry."

Duchez has been an active member of the United Mine Workers for eight years, in which time he has held several official positions and knows what he is talking about. He has also been financial secretary of a local union of the Western Federation of Miners and has seen something of labor fakirism from that angle of vision also. Our correspondent, as we happen to know, is not one big union man and possibly his never been inside of a mine of any sort.

Our big union is correct in the suggestion that "if the workers can control the Mining Department it would be a powerful factor in getting control of other departments," but that is not what is contemplated at all in the proposed affiliation of the United Mine Workers and the Western Federation.

The proposition is that the Western Federation shall abandon all its glorious traditions and the principles for which brave men in its ranks have suffered, starved and bled in Cour d'Alene, in Chippie Creek, in Goldfield and in Mesaba Range, and become a part of the reactionary hidebound A. F. of L. with its time contracts and craft and district secking and its doctrine of identity of interests between the working class and the parasitic capitalist crew who plunder and enslave them.

The proposition is not that the United Mine Workers shall come out of the A. F. of L. but that the Western Federation shall become more progressive, but that the Western Federation shall strike its colors and become a part of the A. F. of L., an organization which is doing more than any other force in existence to block the wheels of progress and to deliver the working class bound and gagged to the hands of their masters.

If the Western Federation consents it is dead and damned, and there is nothing left for the revolutionary element within its ranks to do but to withdraw and form themselves into a Mining Department of the I. W. W., a place which the Western Federation once held, and which it would hold today were it not for the very men who are now calling for affiliation with the A. F. of L. by way of the United Mine Workers, with an eye on the check-off system and the two million dollars said to be in the treasury of the A. F. of L.

The mere bunching of craft unions together, or the mere broadening of a particular craft like that of mining, doesn't necessarily mean Industrial Unionism or even point that way. Least of all does it presuppose a "getting control of other departments" by the whole working class.

Duchez is not alone among the United Mine Workers in chafing under the check-off system, time contracts and district secking. If our correspondent had read our issue of Feb. 25th carefully an article by another member, A. Peshta, would have been found complaining sorely of these same evils. The United Mine Workers today is seething with revolt against A. F. of Lism. They are no more anxious to increase its power by a coalition between the Lewis-McCullough and the Moye-Mahoney rings than is the radical element in the Western Federation.

By all means let the miners get together, but let it not be under the yellow flag of the A. F. of L., but under the blood-red banner of the I. W. W. Then we shall see

a real movement of the miners in conjunction with other members of the working class to get control of other departments of industry, and a movement that will be effective, marching, as it will, under the motto: "The working class and the employing class have nothing in common."

Yes; we are narrow. We see but one interest, that of the working class, and one goal, that of the overthrow of wage slavery. It is very good, excepting it does not quote the fact that when the employer is compelled to raise the wages, that he also raises prices on the manufactured products, and therefore the increased prices on our living. Now where is the benefit to the workers?"

A COMMON DELUSION.

A correspondent from Holliday's Cove, W. Va., commenting favorably on a copy of Solidarity received, says also in part:

"I have read article, 'Benefits of a Shorter Work Day' in Solidarity, January 25. It is very good, excepting it does not quote the fact that when the employer is compelled to raise the wages, that he also raises prices on the manufactured products, and therefore the increased prices on our living. Now where is the benefit to the workers?"

The reason we do not "quote the fact" referred to by our correspondent is that it is one of those "facts" to which Josh Billings refers as "the facts that ain't so." Josh said that he would "rather know less than to know so much that wasn't so."

"If the capitalist can put up the prices of goods at his own sweet will, why doesn't he do it anyway whether the workers get a raise in wages or not? Or is it because he is too gung-ho with good-hearted, only when the cantankerous working class get him mad clear through by doing the Oliver Twist act and asking for more?"

If it doesn't make any difference to the wage slave what wages he gets, it oughtn't to make any difference to the boss what wages he paid. According to our correspondent, and thousands of others, he could get it all back any old time as easy as turning over his hand by simply putting up the price of what he had to sell. Does the boss look at it in that way when the men ask for a raise in wages? Not on your typewriter. He knows better.

As a matter of fact, goods are always sold in the open market for the most they can bring. There is free competition, and prices, where that is the cost of production. Marx shows this in "Value, Price and Profit," and also in Chapter X of the same book he shows that the capitalist gets his profits not by selling goods above the cost of production but by buying labor power, like other commodities, at its cost of production. The profits come in the difference between what the laborer produces and what it costs to produce him.

Even an attempt on the part of a so-called monopoly to maintain prices at an artificial standard is first by the removal of competition or the adoption of substitutes on the part of the consumer until the price falls again to its natural level, the cost of production. There are no monopolies so complete as to have crushed out all possibility of competition, under certain conditions, and is doubtful if there are any commodities for which there are no possible substitutes, except labor power. To monopolize the sale of labor power and force its selling price ever higher and higher is the immediate mission of industrial unionism.

A rise in wages can not be counteracted by the capitalists with a rise in the cost of living, for a further reason. If the workers gain an increase in purchasing power, capital will be attracted to the manufacture of the things that the workers buy, and, in obedience to the law of supply and demand, the increase in the supply will operate to keep the prices at or near the place they were before the rise in wages took place. An increase in wages is taken out of the luxuries of the capitalists. No wonder they always fight it tooth and nail. They know what they're doing; they're not such fools as our correspondent takes them to be.

It would never occur to the wage earner, the man who has to live on his wages, any if it was drilled into him by half-baked lecturers, who, for their lack of economic knowledge, would be doing more good in the world if they were at home feeding chickens. Frequently these same lecturers, after expounding to the worker that a rise in wages can't help him any, will at the same time recommend him good sound literature which, if they would read themselves, might in the course of time make good sound revolutionists of them. Marx's "Value, Price and Profit" is one of these books. In this book Marx trimmed the theory under discussion till he didn't leave a feather in his tail. Get a copy.

WHY WE ORGANIZE.

We organize in the I. W. W. because we want more of the good things of life with fewer hours of exhausting toil.

Labor produces all wealth, yet only receives on an average about one-fifth of the values produced, merely enough to maintain existence on the ragged edge of destitution.

This condition is wholly due to the unorganized condition of the working class, which forces them to compete with one another until wages are kept down in the bare margin of subsistence. Always, too, there is a vast army of unemployed whose condition is wretched in the extreme.

Craft unionism cannot solve this problem for the threefold reason that craft unionism only takes in the skilled workers, that inventions are constantly destroying the trades on which such unions are built, and that the craft unions are constantly used to teach on each other.

The I. W. W. organizes the whole wage-earning class.

It organizes the wage-earners to secure immediate benefits in the constant daily struggle with the employing class and also to build up an organization that can manage industry when capitalism shall have been overthrown.

If you are a wage-earner your place is in its ranks.

Think it over and join.

HOW WE ORGANIZE.

The object of the I. W. W. is twofold. First, to improve conditions for the working class day by day. Second, to build up an organization that can take possession of the industries and run them for the benefit of the workers when capitalism shall have been overthrown.

To accomplish these results, and to accomplish them both with the same expenditure of energy, we organize:

The form of organization adopted by the I. W. W. is exactly fitted to these ends. In the first place it takes in all wage-earners, not those who have some special skill only, nor those who are able to put up a big initiation fee, but the whole wage-earning class—and nobody else. It aims to organize the whole wage-earning class into **One Big Union**.

But it also recognizes the fact that the workers are engaged in several distinct industries having their own problems. So this one big union is sub-divided into several industrial departments for the sake of handling affairs more conveniently. Thus our form of organization at present calls for 13 Industrial Departments with National Industrial Unions, District Councils and Local Unions of these departments wherever we are able to organize them.

The I. W. W. is no mere random gathering together of wage-earners, as the Knights of Labor, for example, was to some extent. It is a purposeful, planned organization of the workers on lines made necessary by modern conditions. Workers in steel mills, for example, have many different problems from workers in shoe factories, and workers in the Textile Industries have problems which differ from those of the lumber workers. In the I. W. W. they are organized in separate Departments so that each may with the greatest dispatch attend to the problems which press directly upon them. Yet, although steel workers and shoe workers, Textile workers and lumber jacks have problems peculiar to themselves that call for their organization in separate industrial departments, they have common interests as wage earners struggling with the masters day by day for more of what they produce that require that these departments be not separate and distinct unions, but parts of a larger whole, the **One Big Union** of the working class; the Industrial Workers of the World.

NEW POLISH PAPER.

Beginning with the first of March the Polish Local I. W. W. 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 for 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 in and a dollar and send 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.

Send for sub cards to Solidarity and push its circulation.

STRAY BULLETS

"Let me eat you," said the wolf to the lamb, "then we'll be all wolf. Then we will have unity and harmony." That's what the A. F. of L. is saying to the I. W. W.

Workers of the World, unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains and you will lose them in the very movement in which you are industrially organized.

An Industrial Union strike is never lost. Every movement made by the working class in the interest of working class solidarity brings them nearer the final emancipation.

Actual want is not the only scourge of the working class. There is the fear of want also. And for the man with a family to live like nights and wonder how they shall be fed—there is; there can be, no worse hell than that: either in this world or in another.

A common experience with the working class: "They part my garments among them and cut into upon my venture. They gave me also call for my meat and in my thirst they gave me vinegar to drink."

The working class, moving collectively and as a whole, can never possibly be in the wrong, seeing that they see the class that produce all the wealth in the world and also that they are the class on whom the whole future of the world depends. Whatever advances working class interest is always right and whatever retards working class interests is always wrong, and that is an old fact.

No working man can possibly sacrifice anything for the cause of industrial solidarity, no matter how much he does for it. For it is only thus, as we sink our personal aims and ambitions in the larger mission of our class, that life becomes invested with meaning for ourselves, and the living or losing of it is made worth while.

The Industrial Union movement evolves that type which of all others is most dangerous to tyrants throughout the world—the **Practical Idealist**. Its aims and methods are intensely practical. It goes after the good day by day in a manner suited to actually bettering the lot of the wage slave. It builds for actual looks forward to a classless society when capitalism shall have been overthrown.

Yes, siree, Mr. Wage-Slave, a rise in wages would do you good. It would help to put bread and meat on the cupboard, coal in the bin and shoes on the kids' feet here and now. Go after it through by building up the I. W. W., and let the middle class fight out their squabbles about about taxation, municipal ownership and suppression of graft. The place where you're grafted is where you work.

The Coal Mines in Colorado.

Colorado, among other things, is a coal mining state. It has in operation 160 coal mines. Most of these are gaseous and this marsh gas is explosive. The death rate among individuals is high, not only from explosions, but from "cramps." Colorado has mining inspection laws. Colorado has an Inspector of Mines, who has three deputies. The Princeton mine alone would take a competent man more than a week to make a thorough examination. The law provides that each mine be thoroughly examined at least once each quarter. This is a farce and a tragedy. Many of these mines are non-union. The other mines are under the jurisdiction of the U. M. W. of A. and conditions are just as bad. The unions are owned by the bosses, and the bosses and the U. M. W. of A. are jointly to blame for the disasters that occur. Laws on the statute books are dead-uncles unless enforced.

NATIONAL REVIEW

Interested magazine for revolutionaries—working class. AS TO such with each new development and a complete and necessary and wage-workers of every 100 pages, illustrated, ten a copy, \$1.50 a year. GILES H. KEAR COMPANY, 116 N. W. 10th St., CHICAGO, ILL.

ORDER NOW! is Scabs, and Others," by Oscar N. A four-page leaflet containing details on Craft Union methods, 10¢ per hundred; \$1.50 a thousand. Monthly Literature Bureau, Local 1, New Castle, Pa.

**A Capitalist Tool Exposed Cement and Solidarity Strike Brewing in Denver**

(Continued From Page One.)

the character of his then wife, he had made her life a sad one. The injustice done her by him greys upon her mind and it will remain with her until the end of her days. She is now a trained nurse in New York City, trying in that way to forget the sorrow and agony that Webster has caused her. After the trial she secured a divorce from him without difficulty. Mr. Berry is a prominent lawyer of Lexington, well liked and active in the affairs of the city.

In both his private and professional life Webster has been "eroked." He has stopped at nothing that would advance his interests, and in doing that he has lost the respect and confidence of all those he has had anything to do with in Kentucky. He is just the kind of a character, however, that the "big business interests" pick out as their tool. Manhood is foreign to his nature. It is not at all a mystery that when the lumber trust of the northwest was looking for a man who would do all in his power to suppress the constitutional rights of free speech and the growth of a labor organization, they would select just such a man as Webster.

But I learned, also, that it was not alone the I. W. W. that was looking up the record of this individual. Carl W. Tuerke, commissioner of police and streets, I met in Cynthiana, and heard him say he was looking up the record of Webster, also. He did not know why I was there, however. He interviewed several prominent citizens in that part of the country regarding Webster and he will go back to Spokane, if he has not already gone back, with a complete record of Webster's career in Kentucky. From fragmentary phrases from the lips of Tuerke in conversation with a prominent man in Cynthiana in the hotel I stopped at, I gathered that he (Tuerke) was also opposed to Webster. Whether it is political jealousy or whether the officials of Spokane have enough of the Spokane free speech fight and want to stop it in some way, I am unable to say.

However, I believe the latter view is correct as to the principal reason why Tuerke went to Kentucky to look up Webster's record. It seems, from what I could gather, that the free speech fight has cost the city in the neighborhood of \$25,000 and it is not over yet. Moreover, the city officials realize this and they want to prevent the increased activity which the I. W. W. is making plans to begin the first of the month. Tuerke, from what I could learn represents the merchants and smaller business interests of Spokane and they are bringing pressure on some of the city officials, while the lumber, trust and the Washington Water Power Company and the employment agencies are obstinate and are determined to suppress free speech in Spokane, thinking in that way they can prevent the growth of the I. W. W. among the lumber workers of the northwest and other laborers in that part of the country.

**MORE GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.**

Those who think that all that is necessary to redress the wrongs of the working class is to make the State the owner and operator of the industries, much as is done in the case of the Postoffice for example, can learn many a useful lesson from Australia and New Zealand these days. Often enough the extension of the powers of the political State means increased difficulty in the way of labor coming into its own. The following news item will give food for thought:

**MINERS' HEAD SENTENCED.**

President of Northern Federation Accused of Obstructing Labor.

Sydney, N.S.W., Jan. 27, 1910. President, Bowling, of the Northern Federation, was today convicted of obstructing work at the mines during the strike adjudicated to one year at hard labor in prison. Three other strike leaders were sent sentences each of eight months at hard labor, while a number of others were sentenced to short terms of imprisonment.

**What a Faithful Said.**

And now come along a "fat wit" who says that the owners of the coal mines should not be compelled to pay insurance to the families of the murdered miners "because it will tend to make the employees more careless"! You could shove all this fellow's brains up a goat's nose with a knitting needle and have plenty of room left in which to put all miners who are anxious to be killed.

By Walker C. Smith.

This is the age of concrete and of industrial unionism. Concrete casts aside skilled labor for unskilled by displacing brick, stone and wood for structural purposes. To endeavor to retain craft unionism or to continue the use of old materials is useless in the face of modern inventions and discoveries. Concrete is rapidly coming into public favor, and just as rapidly it is displacing the bricklayer and their allied trades with the labor which requires no previous training.

Concrete is an artificial rock, composed of cement, sand and gravel or crushed rock. Sand and gravel are obtainable almost everywhere, consequently the cement is the only ingredient that requires transportation. Here at the outset is a cheapening of labor cost over the use of brick or stone. The proportions are usually one part cement, three parts sand and from five to six parts of crushed rock or gravel. The material can be moulded by means of iron forms, and as this moulding is done while the mixture is wet no skill is required. This again is a great saving. By the addition of hydrated lime the concrete becomes waterproof.

In natural color concrete is blue gray, but coloring substance can be used to give it any desired shade. This strikes a heavy blow to the painter. In fact the only barrier to its progress is that architects have not yet learned to plan and think in terms of concrete, but rather in the materials with which they are familiar. Economic necessity will quickly remove the remaining obstacle.

Concrete is now almost universally used for piers, bridge piers and bridges, culverts, dams, street and sidewalk paving, etc. The Shoshone dam is an illustration of the adaptability of concrete. The material is set in the solid rock walls of the canyon, but this binding is superfluous, as the dam is capable of withstanding all possible water pressure from their weight. This is what is termed a gravity dam.

For houses concrete is the material par excellence. Produced in blocks with air spaces it affords a shelter which will retain heat in winter and yet remain cool during summer. Also it is sanitary and vermin proof. The application of the inventions of Thomas Edison in constructing concrete dwellings by means of "pouring" is now an accomplished fact. A complete house can be poured into a steel mould and left to harden for a few days. The mould can then be removed and can be used indefinitely. Here again the bricklayer, stone-mason, carpenter, etc., is displaced by unskilled labor. An asphalt can now be poured and placed in position in less than an hour in any large town or city, and in this item alone, insignificant as it may seem, many bricklayers have been forced into the ranks of the unemployed.

To sum up, we find that from kiln worker to bricklayer the workers are affected by concrete; the painter, carpenter, wood worker, plasterer, etc., feel the jar, and the workers engaged in transportation also come in for their share of the industrial change.

The way to meet these changes is not to fight the use of concrete, like the workers of old tried to smash machinery. The way lies in complete organization along industrial lines. The displaced workers in turn become "unskilled" as their trade disappears. The "aristocracy of labor" disappears and the fact that an injury to one is an injury to all stands out distinctly. All wage workers must join hands to force from the master class shorter hours and better living conditions, always keeping in mind that the whole product is to be taken when the organization has been organized sufficient power to take it.

This is the era of concrete and the I. W. W.

**THOSE 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, convenient.

A strike of the employes of the Denver Tramway company is expected within a short time. The hours of labor, the conditions of employment, constant espionage by company spotters and a starvation wage are the causes. The men are not unorganized. The various social clubs of employes conferred a few weeks ago and decided to ask for a raise. They demand met with a refusal. The company stated that they were losing money, despite the fact that their stock prospectus tells Eastern investors of enormous profits. After this rebuke the men decided to form a union, and immediately 25 of the ringleaders were discharged. Clyde A. Wyant, an ex-employee of the Tramway, now lies in the city jail, although there has been no charge placed against him, nor any warrant issued for his arrest. Wyant has been talking unionism around the company barns and upon the street. The arrest was made by a spotter in the Tramway employ, David Parfet by name. It is significant that Parfet was at one time an active member of the W. F. M. Another "gun man," posing as a deputy sheriff, marched a Tramway employe, C. T. Sidwell, at the point of a gun to the offices of a night official of the road. Sidwell was known to be in favor of the union. The official freed Sidwell after a searching examination. The gun men admit that they are paid to keep the men from gathering in groups to discuss their grievances.

Several of the organizers of the National Union of Street Railway Employes are now in the sewer, but are making slight headway on account of the numerous detectives. The other employes of the Tramway are asking the men to wait until March 1st, when the company will again confer with them. Meanwhile another bunch of 25 has been fired, and by the aid of spotters the union sympathizers are being let out one by one. The few men who want to abolish these "gun men" are held back by the majority and we may expect to see another proof of the incompetency and inefficiency of craft unionism. But one thing is certain, the men will be forced to fight again, even though beaten in this skirmish. Wages cannot long remain below the cost of subsistence, and the men must have adequate food, clothing and shelter to remain efficient wage earners. Out of their misery will be forced better conditions, better tactics and the better form of organization—Industrial Unionism.

**Progress in Denver.**

February 8, 1910.  
A. M. STIRTON:  
Fellow Worker:

There is no doubt that the fellow workers in the East would like to hear of the movement in Denver. So I will just write you a few lines to the effect the Local 96, I. W. W., after being fought on all sides, have opened up headquarters, which is open all day and evening, at 1017 Nineteenth street. So if any fellow workers are on their way towards the coast don't forget to give us a call.

HARRY WEINSTEIN,  
Secretary Local 96.

**PAMPHLETS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.**

"Why Strikes are Lost." by W. E. Truittman, in LITHUANIAN: Price 10 cents a copy; 25 per cent off on 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, 516 Cambridge Bldg., Chicago, Illinois.

**Craft Union Tactics in Bethlehem.**

Our fears for the result of the strike in Bethlehem when the A. F. of L. organizers came on the scene prove to have been too well founded. On Saturday last 500 of the steel moulders made a separate settlement with the bosses and went back to work leaving 2,000 men in other departments still on strike to shift for themselves. Report has it that Gompers is expected in Bethlehem soon to "take charge of the strike," and so far as possible finish the job of separating the workers into craft unions that in time of battle will desert and scab upon each other.

**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.

**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 the 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

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**SOLIDARITY**

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

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East of the Rocky Mountains.

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Post Office Drawer 622, New Castle, Pennsylvania

GREETINGS FROM ENGLAND.

To the Editor of Solidarity. Fellow Worker: I am indebted to Comrade Hill of Sacramento, Calif., for a few copies of your paper and am writing to give my opinion thereon. I like your paper, and all comrades I have shown it to express themselves similarly. May you long live to use the heading "Solidarity" in its present form. It is ideal.

We in England have followed your movement in McKees Rocks and New Castle, as we are now doing with the Spokane atrocities. Your victories please us almost as much as they do ourselves who are personally concerned. Your "defeats," if the term is possible in our movement, are a source of grief to us. You are not merely fighting your own battle when you use your present methods. When you express to the intelligent revolting worker the wide world over. Your victories are a convincing argument wherever a wage slave needs a full stomach.

Here in England we are having a very stiff struggle with unions who do not pretend to be effective. Every trade union official is either a member of Parliament or intends to be. All the unions that count are in the British Labor party, which is now a haven for the politician on the make. Not a single strike of any moment has been undertaken for Heaven knows when. Of course when it comes a case of the High Almighty official being refused recognition by the employers the forward individual thirsts for "somebody" bleed and the "hardships of strikes" are not considered for a moment. Real down-right grafters, such as your prominent union misleaders, we have not.

I do not know how many trade unions you in America can "boast" of, but if they approach our total then God help you. We have 1,175 autonomous organizations. The number of officials has never been counted. Our industrial unionist agitation has, of course, caused a flutter in the doves, but the support we get is at present rather slight. Signs of a change are, however, not wanting. Proposals for the combinations of craft unions have for the past few weeks been considerably discussed. The Political Labor party have openly fought alongside the Liberal party, and in spite of this have gone back reduced in numbers. This "independence" is being searched for vainly by many of their once ardent followers with what result the progress of our movement will show.

Now that the election fever has subsided our agitation will go forward with increased strength. We ask you to set the example. All abstract arguments will fail to convert a working class. Only practical demonstration can do that. Only practical unionism can do that. You fight for us now, we'll be able to help you afterwards. Fellow workers! All of us to our tasks. We go to manufacture bug powder for capitalism.

With greetings to Fellow Workers, Yours for Industrialism, A. ELSBURY.

Bradford, England.

THEY HAVE NOTHING IN COMMON.

"The working class and the employing class have nothing in common." So runs the preamble to the constitution of the I. W. W. What can be said in defense of this position? Why is it true that the working class and the employing class have nothing in common?

Because the employing class are buyers and the working class are sellers of labor power. The buyer of any commodity naturally wants to get it as cheaply as he can and the seller wants to get as much for it as he can. They have nothing in common so far as any particular transaction is concerned. But modern society is built upon this separation of mankind into two classes: the buyers and sellers of labor power. This is the fundamental fact in modern life. Everything that comes into the life of each and every one of them is related to it. They have nothing in common.

The employing class will many things, but there is one thing they all buy-labor power. They are interested in getting just as much for it as they possibly can. The employing class and the working class have nothing in common.

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.

The Creeping Terror.

The I. W. W. has become the creeping terror to craft union leaders in this country. The remarkable increasing knowledge of its principles and tactics among the workers of the metal and machinery and the mining industries, and in all industries, for that matter, is scaring them so badly that they don't know what to do to prevent its bounding strength. They have declared "war" on the Steel Trust and they have visited their beloved Taft for relief. Their latest move in making a bluff by bringing the two miners' organizations together, they think, will stave off the movement. Rapidly—most rapidly—tremendous opportunities are being presented to the I. W. W. Craft union leaders, through their years of belly-flogging and compromise with the masters, are blind (those who have no feathered nests in sight) to the great forces of economic evolution. Their two by four mentalities are boxed-in. They think in circles. They cannot but line up with the dying elements of the old society.

They cannot understand the growing collective power and intelligence of the modern proletariat. They cannot see the rising emancipators of the world's wealth producers; they who have been the oppressed and suppressed throughout the ages; they who have sown and others reap; they who have builded while drones occupied; they who have produced all wealth and have gone hungry while the drones lived in luxury and ease.

Let the masters with their trained lackeys "stop the wheels of industry if they can." They who will change things have nothing to lose but their chains. And a world to gain. They are getting ready to "take what is theirs. Fellow worker, What are you doing? Do you realize the tremendous mission of your class?" LOUIS DUCHEZ.

The Workers' Power.

There is one point at which the workers are all powerful when once they realize it. They are the producers of all wealth. The capitalists could not live a single day without them. All the food, clothing and shelter in the world their hands produce. They have but to properly organize their producing power and the world is theirs. Some "they" will do it. The signs of an awakening are everywhere manifest. The upheaval is near at hand. It is almost struggle. Play the man. Victory is at hand.

A little more energy, a little more push, a little more grit and the day is won. Then the abundance, then the comfort, then the freedom, then the rejoicing.

Wall Street Uneasy.

The continued weakness of securities is causing alarm among the big men in Wall Street and they are rushing into print in regard to conditions. Jacob H. Schiff says that the Taft administration is safe and that the attitude of the Republican party is one of extreme care toward the country's corporations and that there should not be any alarm over their ington situation.

Mr. Schiff was joined by President Vandenberg of the National City Bank, Chairman Hawley and other prominent industrial factors and yet stocks decline. All Wall Street is asking what is the matter. Is a panic brewing?

Will Defeat the G. O. P.

Wall street says that since every voter in America is affected in two "strut spots"—his belly and his pocketbook—the Republican party is up against an emergency which develops "another party to vote for." In other words, Wall street figures the Grand Old Party is doomed.

Spokane Remembered in Akron.

At the Debs meeting in Akron, O., on Jan. 30th a collection of \$40 was taken up to assist the Free Speech light in Spokane, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

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

Wages always tend toward the level of the poorest paid.

O. H. McCABRY, Secretary, Solidarity-Press Committee, Lock Drawer 622, 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 Some Recent Strikes

The first pamphlet to be issued by the Solidarity Literature Bureau, bearing the above title, written by B. H. Williams is now of the press. Contains 22 pages of solid reading matter, and may be had from the above address at 5 cents a copy or in lots of 100 at \$4.00, charges prepaid.

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 proponents among all class of workers.

The Eleven Blind Leaders treated of are two prominent sociologists of Chicago, Prof. Kennedy of the university and A. M. Simons, Socialist editor, who lectured before the I. W. W. Propaganda Club in the spring of 1909, to which is added a symposium in line leading Socialists invited to the Saturday Evening Post to answer the question, "How Will the Co-operative Commonwealth Be Brought About?" These also, in addition to Simons, include Debs, Berger, Wildfire, Sinclair, Berlin, Chase, Mailly, 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 facility 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 offense and adapted to draw workers toward the I. W. 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 Lissagaray's "History of the Paris Commune" and the Manifesto of the first convention of the I. W. 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 mastery way, showing that the industrial organization of the wage earners as outlined in the I. W. 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 extended, by 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. W. order you of Solidarity Literature Bureau, Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

A. M. STIKTON.

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 boil 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 blower, 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.

O. H. McCABRY, Secretary, Solidarity-Press Committee, Lock Drawer 622, New Castle, Pa. Enclosed please find \$ for which send SOLIDARITY for ONE YEAR (or SIX MONTHS) to the following: NAME, STREET, CITY, STATE

New York City, Feb. 4, 1910.

The members of the "Enterprise Association of Steamfitters," who, a week or more ago, quit work on all the contracts of the "Master Steam and Hot Water Filters Association," are still holding out, although a large force of strikebreakers have arrived from other cities. At a meeting of delegates representing 43 building trades it was voted to assess their membership of 60,000 fifty cents each for the aid of the striking steamfitters.

"The Petticoat Makers' Union" has called a strike against the "Royal Petticoat Co." because of the dismissal of several girls for collecting money for the striking shirtwaist makers.

On February 23 all the employes of J. G. Stratton & Co., cloak manufacturers, went out on a strike for higher wages. Although the shop was unorganized, the workers gave evidence of a spirit of solidarity not often found in so-called organized trades, the weekly workers went in support of the "piece" workers.

In spite of the spasmodic assistance of society ladies and the continued support of clubs of college girls, the brave shirtwaist makers keep up their gritty fight. More and more firms give in as the days go on.

Lynn, Mass.

On February 23 30 shoe factories in Lynn, Mass., were crippled by a "walk-out" of the lasting machine operators, who demanded help to wet the leather. During the forenoon of the same day two of the larger firms complied with the request, and it is expected that the others will soon follow.

Philadelphia, Pa.

After a strike of 12 weeks the members of the "Tapestry Carpet Printers' Union" have been granted an increase of 5 per cent in wages by the six manufacturers of tapestry carpets in Philadelphia, increase to take effect as soon as the printers return to work.

Workers, Attention!

The recent cold snap in the East has hit us hard because you stayed around the stove instead of hustling for subs. But subs we must have. They are the very life blood of Solidarity just now. We simply can't live on good intentions. You know what it means to the cause of industrial unionism to have a paper here in the East published in their possession which went them long ago. Get busy and use them. We can't go out and get the subs. You must.

Send in at least one sub this week—with the cash; we need it. If you haven't any sub cards use the Subscription Blank in this issue. If the subscriber hasn't the money dig it up yourself and get it back later on.

Boys, this is a serious business and a hard struggle. Now is the time to show what you're made of and whether or not you are really in earnest about the industrial organization and emancipation of the working class.

New Headquarters.

The headquarters of the New Castle Local Unions of the I. W. W. has been moved from 23 1-2 East Washington street to 10 1-2 South Mill street, upstairs. Regular business meeting every Monday evening. Every member is urged to attend.

A free reading room is maintained at above headquarters and a full line of the best periodicals will be secured. Everyone, whether members or not, cordially invited to come up, rest, visit and read at any and all times. A full line of I. W. W. literature, including Solidarity and Industrial Worker, always on sale. Come up and see us.

Copper Country Waking Up.

Calumet-Laurium, Mich., is pulling up a good sub list for Solidarity—adding to the right along. Sixty, 100 Reds in the Lower Peninsula of Michigan, especially in Grand Rapids and Detroit, are you going to let the copper country boys scoot away ahead of you?

Four Sub Cards for Three Dollars.

Four yearly sub cards for Solidarity can be had for three dollars. This gives 50c commission to the agent on 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 W. F. GAUTHMANN Shows the Working Class "How to Win" through Industrial Organization. Exposes weakness of Craft Unions. Five Cents a Copy. Also Free Handbook SOLIDARITY LITERATURE BUREAU Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

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