



VOLUME I. NUMBER 15.

NEW CASTLE, PENNSYLVANIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1910.

SIX MONTHS, 50 CENTS. \$1.00 PER YEAR

## PHILADELPHIA IN REVOLT

**"General Strike" in "Sympathy" With Car Workers, With Power House Men at Work.**

Comment on the situation in Philadelphia could practically be left unchanged from week to week, so unchanged is the situation so far as its essential features are concerned. Details, of course, vary as the strike progresses. Different individuals—labor leaders and others—are brought before the public in the press. Different people are killed whether with the bullets of the Cossacks or by the incompetence of strike breakers in handling cars. Different mobs assemble in different parts of the city and stone different cars. Different groups of orderly, well-behaved workers assemble in different parts and have their heads cracked in different places by different troops of Cossacks. But the essential features of the situation remain practically the same.

It represents itself as a medley of contradictions from which, greatest paradox of all, truths of the highest value to the working class may be learned. This is what we see: The car men—SOME OF THEM—set on strike. All told about 1,400 (this included also the members of a rival organization, the Keystone Carmen) remained steadfast to the company. Many of the firemen in the power houses wanted to come out at the same time, and no doubt at that particular moment all the power house men could have been brought out without much difficulty. But the national organizer of the Carmen, C. O. Pratt, discouraged it. After a while murmurs in favor of a general strike in sympathy with the car men began to be heard not only among unionists, but among the unorganized workers as well. Their leaders discouraged it. Trade agreements would be ruptured and craft autonomy in danger of being swamped in the rising tide of class solidarity. Still the instance grew among the rank and file and finally the leaders were forced to take notice and the general strike was called. But the power men who ought to have been called out first of all were left at work. Chief McLaughlin, of the Philadelphia police, had threatened to fill their places with municipal employees in case they should be called out and either the hold worked or the firemen's ardor had by this time cooled off. They stayed. Most of them are at work now.

Very significant was this fact on the part of the municipal authorities. The capitalist class realize very distinctly the sources of the workers' power and the strategic points on the field of industrial battle.

Well, the general strike was called and about 150,000 men of various unions and of no union responded. They are still out, the power house men stayed in.

Not all the craft unions came out when they were called, either. The Brewery Workers, for example, which it is claimed is nearer being on an industrial footing than any other organization connected with the A. F. of L. This will come as something of a shock to those who have long been contending that the A. F. of L. was itself evolving into a revolutionary industrial organization and have pointed to the Brewery Workers as a bright and shining example. Or perhaps the Brewery Workers simply realized the futility of their going out on strike, while the men in the power houses remained on the job.

At all events the A. F. of L. soon discovered the futility of a general strike of this kind in one city. There appeared to be a good deal of futility lying around somewhere wherever it came from. So at the meeting of the State Federation in New Castle a resolution was

## The Scab That is Always Forgotten



adopted to submit the question of a general strike all over the state to the different local unions of the various crafts and they are now as we write (March 18th) balloting on it. They are now balloting on the proposition of a state wide general strike and at the same time the representatives of the striking car men and their employes are meeting in conference to discuss ways and means of ending the strike. The demands that the men are insisting on are pitiful in the extreme in view of the fact that they are supposed to be backed by the threat of a general strike. They are nothing more than this: That the car men who are now out be all re-instated in their former positions. The company is willing enough to grant that request if it can only see its way clear to take care of the seats to whom it has meanwhile given employment or promised to better men.

The whole situation seems rather ridiculous to one who has some conception of what a general strike would actually mean if conducted along industrial union lines by a well systematized industrial organization acting and interacting with system and harmony in its various components parts.

And yet. The fact remains that the capitalist class, including the City and State authorities, are even afraid of this very imperfect, incomplete and poorly organized general strike. So much so that they have been sending representatives to act as go betweens and messenger boys between the strikers and the company to patch up some

sort of a truce some way. City Director Earle has been to see the strikers. So has the State Treasurer John O. Slezak and it is reliably reported that he was sent from Harrisburg on this special mission by Governor Stuart. The Philadelphia Board of Trade has resolved "that the general strike is not revolutionary."

They are not far out of the way. The capitalist class don't like very well the idea of a general strike, no matter how cradly and chingy has a hail sound in their ears. A general strike even when it is lost as a great source of terror to the capitalist class because of its effect on the working class mind and their relations toward each other. Trade agreements are ruptured and by so much the labor fakir is honored by each other and that "an injury to one is an injury to all." That's bad for capitalism! No, the bosses don't like the idea of general strikes.

We spoke of the results of a general strike even if it were lost. But in strict truth and the exact use of language a general strike never could be lost. So-called general strikes—like the one in Philadelphia—which are nothing more than a somewhat extended application of the principles of the sympathetic strike, might be in a measure. Though even then the net gain for labor in the end are almost sure to overbalance any temporary losses. This the capitalists know and fear. Witness the wall that is going up to high heaven just

now in the capitalist press, all over Pennsylvania, against the possibility of the Philadelphia situation being made state wide. But a general strike that was such in reality and in truth as well as in name a strike conducted by ONE BIG UNION built on class and not on craft lines; a union broad enough in its scope to take in the whole wage earning class in its several departments—why such a strike as that would simply be the taking possession of industry by the workers themselves.

We are coming to that, and rapidly.

### Good Local Union at Allentown.

A fellow worker whose letter we have unfortunately for the moment mislaid writes in to tell us of the driving Local Union we have in Allentown, Pa. Members are being added constantly. We hope the fellow worker will write again and keep Solidarity and its readers in close touch with whatever progress is made in the organizing of the workers in Allentown.

We're simply swamped with work and these are strenuous days. The editor's desk is simply stacked with letters that he hasn't found time to answer, particularly letters expressing sympathy with us in our present conflicts. Have patience.

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.

## NOTES FROM NEW ENGLAND

**Progress of the I. W. W. in Textile and Other Industries.**

BY FRANCIS MILLER.

A few words from this neck of the woods may not be amiss, just to let the fellow-workers know that the I. W. W. is still here and going some!

Here in Providence there are at present three locals of the I. W. W. in good shape; and one, a Metal Workers' local, is being organized, a good number mostly employed in a large automobile factory signing the Charter application blank.

The mixed local reported 48 members in good standing last month, while the Clothing Workers' local, organized two months ago with 51 charter members, is taking in members right along.

Textile Workers' local No. 530 is not making any headway just now, the condition in the country being very bad in Providence, fully 50 per cent of the workers being out of work. In fact conditions now in the textile industry are as bad as at any time within the last two years. To make it worse a factory in which the local had shop control went out of business last year, bankrupt, and nearly all of the 200 old members of the union working there had to leave the city to get work. All this did not stop the local from doing its share to help the boys in Spokane, about \$100 being voted or collected and sent on.

The only encouraging sign here being that some progress is being made in organizing the Italian and Armenian.

Perhaps a short review of the condition of the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers may interest your readers, so here goes:

The National Union has at present 11 locals in good standing in Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, all of the locals but one, that launched the organization in Paterson in 1908, being in good standing, and three locals being chartered since that.

Some of the locals like New Bedford, Lawrence and Providence are strong, substantial organizations that can live through strikes or a panic and come up smiling.

Local No. 157, New Bedford, has two fine permanent headquarters, the one in the north and being used as a reading room, while the one in the south end is a large fine hall, with a stage, restrooms, nicely fitted up, it will seat three or four hundred; the boys in New Bedford are very much up to date, had telephone installed, typewriter, etc.; their study work accounts for the growth of the local, the membership having increased 40 per cent since the Fourth Annual Convention, when it was about the biggest local in the east.

In fact No. 157, New Bedford, had as many members in good standing for the year preceding the Fourth Convention as all the locals in New York put together. I know that this STATEMENT will sound queer in view of some of the ASSERTIONS made by some of the would-be delegates as to the number of votes they carried up their sleeve, but it is a FACT, see the Financial Report of the Secretary-Treasurer from September, 1907, to August, 1908, (page 1 to 78.)

Local No. 20, Lawrence, has a fine headquarters, the building being owned by the members; the main hall will seat about 500, besides committee rooms, library, gymnasium, pool and billiard room; they installed a steam heating plant this winter that cost them some \$700, and they paid cash for it, too. At the rate the local is growing now it will soon be the second in point of membership in the National Union.

Providence local No. 530 still has the

Continued on Page Four.

# SOLIDARITY

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

P. O. Drawer 622  
New Castle, Pa.

**OWNED IN TRUST AND  
Published Weekly by a Joint Committee,  
Elected by the Two Local Unions  
of the  
Industrial Workers of the World in New  
Castle, Pa., and Composed of the  
Following:**  
C. H. McCarty, L. U. 298, Secretary.  
B. H. Williams, L. U. 297, Chairman.  
EARL E. MOORE, L. U. 297.  
GEO. FIN, L. U. 298.  
VALENTINE JACOBS, L. U. 297.  
Place of Publication, 30 S. Jefferson St.  
H. A. Goff, Managing Editor  
G. H. Perry, Business Manager

**SUBSCRIPTION:**  
Yearly, \$1.00  
Six Months, .50  
Canada and Foreign, 1.50  
Single Copies, 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 orders 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.

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

**GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD**  
T. J. Cole, J. J. Ector, H. L. Gaines,  
Francis Miller, Thos. Whitehead.

**TO READERS OF SOLIDARITY.**  
Attention is called to the change this week in the editorial heading of Solidarity.

This change is made necessary by the construction placed upon statute 120 of the laws of Pennsylvania under which the indictment was drawn and conviction secured of the undersigned on March 17th.

The statute in question is incomplete, inasmuch as it makes no provision whatsoever for a voluntary organization such as our owning and publishing a paper. The statute only mentions: Corporation, partnership, membership limited, individual owner.

Under the construction placed upon this law by the jury's verdict against Solidarity, it will be impossible hereafter for a labor union, church, fraternal society or other unincorporated body to publish a paper in its own name in Pennsylvania, without at the same time printing its entire membership list as owners.

Manifestly Solidarity could not do that, for obvious reasons. So the change in our heading is made to conform to the technicalities of the law, and at the same time to do as little violation as possible to the traditions of the I. W. W.

Solidarity does not propose to die or leave Pennsylvania, as its enemies would clearly like to have it do. We propose to stand our ground and continue as heretofore the uncompromising advocate of I. W. W. principles and tactics. As soon as we can see our way clear, steps will be taken to safeguard the paper and place it as formerly under complete ownership as well as control of the organization.

Trusting and believing that the members of the I. W. W. will understand our position, and loyally come to the support of Solidarity in this crisis, we remain as ever

Yours for Industrial Freedom,  
A. M. STURON, Editor,  
C. H. McCARTY,  
VALENTINE JACOBS,  
GEORGE FIN,  
EARL E. MOORE,  
B. H. WILLIAMS,  
Joint Press Committee.

Nothing could more thoroughly justify the existence of Solidarity than the fact that its editor, manager and press committee are in jail for publishing the paper. And paper that is "good and respectable" from the capitalist point of view has a license to live and was fat on public pay and graft. But any paper that exposes wrong and brutality inspires the workers with the spirit of hope and revolt. Any voice that calls the workers into a sane and efficient form of organization, that voice capitalism will strangle at any cost. What a splendid compliment to Solidarity.

## THE BOW STRING.

New Castle, March 25, 1910.  
At 9:15 this morning, in the Lawrence county courts, six men were fined each \$100 and costs for a technical violation of an Act of the Assembly. The gist of this sentence means that they shall serve 90 days each and then apply for discharge under the insolvent law.

The sum of their offense was that the heading of Solidarity did not bear the names of all the members of I. W. W. Locals 297 and 298. This was purely an oversight on the part of our fellow-workers that was in no sense an intentional violation of the law. However, the Act of Assembly is a drag-net that carries a fixed penalty over which the judge has no discretion. These fellow-workers' names are C. H. McCarty, A. M. Sturton, Valentine Jacobs, Earl E. Moore, B. H. Williams and George Fin.

Their demeanor all through this ordeal has been calm, collected, and gentlemanly; the bearing of men of fixed purpose and conscious of no wrong. And as I watched them under-fire I thought what an inspiration this all is for the working class.

Fellow-workers of the I. W. W., other men have been found in this emergency to carry on the publication of Solidarity. Other men, perhaps not so able as our imprisoned fellow-workers. But we will do our utmost. Solidarity will not miss five. Its enemies aim to crush it. Only the combined efforts of every fellow-worker can save it. We want those 10,000 subs. Give them to us.

As Fellow-Worker Williams said, "I've no sympathy on our own account." The most cheering news that we can carry into Lawrence county jail is that Solidarity is living and the sub list growing by leaps and bounds.

Subs and contributions to the defense fund can be sent to Solidarity, Box 622, New Castle, Pa. H. A. GOFF.

## WHY FINES SHOULD NOT BE PAID.

Only in the rarest instances and under the most unusual circumstances, especially in connection with labor troubles, should working men ever pay fines. Better to go to jail and lay it out.

Payment of fines is an invitation to the ruling classes to continue prosecutions. If the ruling class can rob the workers still further by seizing their slender incomes under the guise of fines, they will continue to do so.

On the contrary if the workers go to jail when fines are imposed that means additional expense to the taxpayers. And the place where the heart of the taxpayers is really located is in their pocketbooks. They hate any additional expense on the county worse than the devil is said to hate a prayer-book.

It's no joke; that is true—but the whole labor movement is no joke. The only men who have any active 'part in the real labor movement of today are men with iron in their blood. Those who think that it is something of a picnic to go up with bare knuckles against the all-powerful trusts and corporations of the present day had better go home and get a rubber ring.

The more that working men pay fines in courts the more they will be prosecuted and new fines imposed.

There is something else. The chief terror of the jail lies in the fact that so few go there. It is a mark of obliquity, a branding of the unfortunate with the mark of outlawry and the stigma of being particularly dangerous to human society. The more common the experience in the life of the working class the less effective is the sting. By going to jail rather than paying fines we are undermining one of the strongest forces whereby the ruling class have heretofore kept the workers in bondage and submission.

To pay fines rather than go to jail, in case of labor troubles, unless under the most unusual and peculiar circumstances, is an act of downright scabbardism on the revolutionary working class.

It is related of Emerson and Thoreau that when Thoreau was in jail because of non-payment of taxes which would be used to maintain the slave-holding interests, that Emerson visited him. "David, why are you here," said Emerson, kindly. "Ralph, why are you NOT here," said Thoreau sternly. Comment is unnecessary.

Don't raise money to get the editor and press committee of SOLIDARITY out of jail. That's the place for them. We are simply baptised anew into the revolution. DO raise money and send in the subs to keep SOLIDARITY going. That is the all important thing. And just now it's absolutely necessary.

## SOLIDARITY

### THE TRIAL.

Solidarity has been convicted of violating an obscure law of Pennsylvania relating to the publishing of newspapers. The claim is that we did not sufficiently indicate the ownership of Solidarity in spite of the fact that all the facts in the case were as fully set forth as black ink can make anything plain on white paper. We are now facing sentence. What it will be we do not know, nor any thing we know, that we will neither expect nor ask for mercy in the slightest degree.

Wherein we have violated the law is still to us something of a mystery. The only hint we have been able to get is that if instead of using the words "Published by the New Castle Local Unions of the Industrial Workers of the World," we had published a full roster of our membership we might possibly have got off. Even that we don't know; the judge under whom we were convicted declined to advise us.

That would have been a nice handy blacklist for the Steel Trust, wouldn't it, to have published a roster of all our members? In coming to trial we declined to hire a lawyer. Fellow Worker B. H. Williams, who had set the type for the editorial heading, was appropriately chosen to make the jury plea. He had the jury with him, too. You could see them, not when he had a good point and look at each other, as men will when they hear the truth, sharply told. Williams' strong point was that the spirit of the law had been kept whether it had inadvertently been broken in the letter or not. The jury were with us. It was plain to be seen. Then the prosecution followed. It didn't phase them a particle. Then the judge's charge, which is really the deciding element in all trials. The judge explained to the jury that they should try the case solely on the evidence before them, ignoring all other influences that might be operating upon them. Had we violated the Act of Assembly or had we not violated it? That was a question of fact for them to decide. The jury rose. They were about to file into the jury room. Then the prosecutor jumped to his feet and asked the judge to decide one point of law (which the judge in his charge had decided as a question of fact) which we or had we not in our editorial heading complied with the law? The judge announced that we hadn't. Naturally the jury must have felt that they couldn't bring in a verdict that we had in the face of judicial authority to the contrary. Verdict: Guilty.

A point made by the prosecution, and favorably reviewed in the judge's charge, was that the defendants were in reality part owners, at least, of Solidarity by virtue of their membership in the organization which owned the paper. They were, therefore, guilty in their own minds, and not published, no matter how fractional their ownership might be of how numerous the organization. On the strength of this point, quite as much as any other, our conviction followed.

### FACING SENTENCE.

This is written on Tuesday evening. We have received the word that tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock the editor and press committee of Solidarity are to appear for sentence. We were convicted on a legal technicality of the unintentional violation of a law of whose existence we had no knowledge, a parallel to which does not exist in any other state so far as we have been able to find out.

What our sentence will probably be we do not care, for obvious tactical reasons, to speculate on in print in advance.

The only thing we care to say is that Solidarity will still go on, no matter what happens to the present editor and press committee.

The thing for every fellow-worker now to do is to get his shoulder to the wheel good and hard to make Solidarity a completeness and enable it to do the tremendous work of which it is capable here in the very heart of the steel industry. Here where the wage slaves are herded by the thousands in the very strategic centers of industry. Here in the very vitals of capitalism.

Money we need, not to get us out of danger or trouble, but to push the work of emancipation and organization. Hold meetings everywhere and raise funds. Make all remittances for the present payable to G. H. Perry, Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

Still more than money we need subscribers. Go out after them hot and consistent. If you can't get them for a year at a Dollar take them for six months at 50 cents or three months at a quarter. Heavy on the Bundle Orders.

All together! Now for collective action with a will.  
In danger.  
To the rescue.

### Brooklyn Debate Largely Attended.

The debate between T. J. Coughlan and S. A. Stodel, representing craft and industrial union, respectively, was held at the Workmen's Educational Club, Brooklyn, N. Y., as announced in Solidarity. It was well attended. The biggest bit of the evening was made by Coughlan, when he said craft unionism raises wages and adds, "But, unfortunately, prices went up, too." The house roared at the give away. Coughlan contended that the I. W. W. was theoretical and impractical; that the craft unions were steadily eliminating their own shortcomings, and that they increased wages, reduced hours and improved conditions by attending to the special interests of special crafts. Stodel, in reply, pointed out that the theorists and impracticals were the craft unionists. They were trying to unite capitalists and laborers, whose interests are conflicting. They were carrying on themselves to the advantage of the bosses, despite their claims of improvement in their organization. Stodel cited abundant facts in support of this argument. He also showed what reduced hours under the A. F. of L. amount to, by quoting John Mitchell's argument in favor of the 8-hour day, to the effect that it improves the productivity of the workers and was, therefore, of interest to the capitalist. The argument against the raise of wages was made by Coughlan himself, as already mentioned.

It was after 11 p. m. when the debate concluded, so that the formation of a mixed local of the I. W. W. was postponed to a later date.

### ONE WHO WAS THERE.

By a Lumber Jack.

Los Angeles, Cal., March 15, 1910.  
Editor of Solidarity:

Fellow-Worker—I will try and write a little about the industry in which I work. I am working at different lumber yards throughout the city and I notice they are always inventing new schemes for saving labor. They are making sheds in which they stand the lumber on ends instead of laying it flat on a pile, which takes quite a number of men to do so. In standing the lumber on end it displaces labor. If it didn't they would not have gone to the expense of building sheds. And again, in unloading cars they used to have three men doing it in one yard, but they have two men doing the same work now. They keep a very few men at work steady; the rest of them only work three or four days a week. The wages will average about \$2.25 for nine hours; some yards pay \$2.50 for nine hours; some \$2 for nine hours; others \$2 for ten hours. There seems to be an unusually large number of men here now. Of course, men are coming and going all the time. In one yard where I work the last two weeks they employed about 125 men and there was about that many asking for a job every day. I am sending a couple of clippings from the Los Angeles Record of March 14th, 1910—one on a mass meeting that was held here in regard to calling a convention to take necessary steps to get Congress to pass an act compelling arbitration. It will be a safe bet if it is passed it will be used against the workers and not the employer, as is the case also in Australia and New Zealand, and one about the aqueduct the city is building. They are calling for more men there and men going and coming all the time. They are being making the men do more and more all the time. They have so much work to do for each shift, mostly tunnel work. At first the men made a bonus on a day's work up to \$3 and now they don't get only 35 or 40 cents as a day's bonus. The bonus is for doing more than is required. Of course, the workers did not see in beginning that the big bonus was only to see how much work could be done on a shift. One fellow-worker went up there and worked a couple of weeks as a laborer and had a little trouble with the boss and got fired, but a few days you have to get fired to get a little money right away. They called him a bum and said to him: All you bums are looking for is fired eggs for breakfast and pay day. Yet they only got fired once in the two weeks he was there.

Yours for Industrial Freedom,  
FRANK LEE,  
Member Local No. 63,  
811 Hawthorne Street, L. A.

### Switchmen Get Rate.

Twenty-five hundred yardmen, enlisted with the Brotherhood of Railroad Train men, employed on thirteen railroads entering Chicago were granted an increase of 2 cents an hour by the Illinois Board of Arbitration. The award is unsatisfactory. The Switchmen's Union is still arguing its case before the federal board of trade.

## Thoughts For Miners.

Walker C. Smith.

When you see Bill Haywood at a Civic Federation banquet and John Mitchell in a lousy bull pen the proposed merger of the W. F. of M. and U. M. of A.: will not be so amusingly absurd.

Will the revolutionary element in the W. F. of M. stand for a check-off system?

Do you think that the W. F. of M. boys in Butte will be very keen to join with the A. F. of L. and the A. F. of L. engineers have scabbled it on them for so long?

The editor of the Miners' Magazine of the W. F. of M. says that his organization should join the A. F. of L. because it has accepted funds from that source. John O'Neill ought to know that the element who are within the A. F. of L. from necessity and not from choice are the ones who put the motions through to donate most of the money. It would be just as logical to say that the unions should join with their masters, because sometimes a capitalist will aid a union in order to put a competitor out of business.

The capitalists have the power to crush out the existing United Mine Workers' organization in Colorado or elsewhere at any time they may think it wise to do so.

On account of the agreements between union officials and bosses, check-off system and various other evil features of the U. M. of A., the vitality of the organization, if, indeed, it ever had any, has been destroyed. There are men who belong to the union but who do not know it, because the company pays their dues for them. There are a number of indications that the Northern Colorado fields are organized at the expense of the southern fields. No organizers are to be found in the southern coal fields, or, if any are there, they have done no work. There have been concessions granted in the northern camps which the U. M. of A. had not the power to demand. Some of the more intelligent of the unionists declare that this is because of an agreement not to extend their organization. They deplore the condition, but are powerless to prevent it. Some are bold enough to state openly that they believe the organized condition of West Virginia to be due to the same cause. The mine owners make the plea that they can not afford a wage increase on account of the competition from the unorganized southern field, when it is a well known fact that the Colorado Fuel & Iron company, a subsidiary branch of the Standard-Oil company, controls both sections. The masters retain this false organization in the field because they realize that the men are easier to handle when partially organized than when they have no organization at all. The U. M. of A. has the shell of industrialism without the substance. They take in all workers around the mines, but their industrialism ends. They sign contracts with the bosses. These contracts expire in May, at a time when the demand for coal is slight. The miners go to work and pile up coal enough to supply the demand for several months. They are laid off until snow falls, but in their next agreement that a fine will be assessed against any member who endeavors to limit the output. The big coal strikes occur in May, after this stock piling process has been carried out. No demand for coal; no demand for labor; coal higher in the yard, and so the masters can force any terms they please from their slaves. The only hope for the coal miners lies in an organization that refuses to sign contracts; which stands ready to strike whenever a gain may be made; which denies an identity of interest between masters and slaves; which affirms that the only concern of all is and which will shut the output if there are unorganised miners demanding work. Such an organization is the Industrial Workers of the World.

New leaflet by Edward Hammond.

### TWO SCHOOLS OF UNIONISM.

Best leaflet yet on the difference between Craft Unionism and the I. W. W. Explains also the structure, aims and principles of the I. W. W. and answers the questions that the workers everywhere are asking. Same size as "Union Subs."

Same price, 20c per hundred, \$1.50 per thousand. Order now. Put one in your letter every time you write.

Solidarity Literature Bureau, Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

Send for sub cards to Solidarity and push its circulation.

Correspondence.

Keeping It Up in Muncie.

Muncie, March 13, 1910.  
A local union of metal and machinery workers was organized here last Sunday. We have rented a large headquarters in the center of the city, which will be supported by the two locals, and kept open at all times. We have many plans which we may inform you about after we have put them in practice. The A. F. of L. is practically shot to pieces. There are a few remnants left, but they amount to nothing. The foundation of industry has changed and the workers are beginning to realize that we must have a new form of organization which corresponds to the new foundation of industry. In other words; instead of craft, we must have industrial organization. So prospects are good for a strong industrial movement in this locality. The local at Anderson, Ind., is also making headway. They have about 50 members. Now, since the Spokane free speech is won, we ought to be able to line up the workers throughout the world.  
Get busy!

E. S. N.

STRIKES OF THE WEEK

The Irrepressible Conflict.

The news of the week (March 12-19, inclusive) gives positive evidence of the irrepressible nature of the conflict of interest between employer and employe due, at present, to the increased cost of living, which forces labor to demand increasing wages and such conditions as will result in the same. In the week under review, the Philadelphia and Bethlehem strikes were overshadowed in far reaching importance, by the increasing number of strike on the part of the miners and the threat to strike made by the railroad firemen. This threat affected the stock market badly. Stocks fell upon the announcement of the firemen to strike if all their demands were not given consideration or arbitration. This drop of stocks did not occur in the Philadelphia strike. This fact shows the importance of the latter strike in the mind of the financiers. The Philadelphia strike promised to take a more extensive turn, a State-wide strike being among the possibilities for March 20. It all depended on conditions.

Other strikes abounded in other industries also. The paper strike in New York State exhibited some new and interesting phases. Car builders and locomotive boiler builders still continue to go out, as they should, for the demand for rolling stock is on the increase. In fact, the irrepressible conflict between capitalists and laborers continues to reveal its character regardless of all attempts at restraint.

The Philadelphia Strike.

The Philadelphia strike, during the week above specified, continued to show signs of extension. More workers came out in revolt against the traction company. J. Britt Gearty, in the New York Sunday Call of March 14th, says: "More than sixty of every hundred workers that answered the call for a general strike in sympathy with the car men were unorganized, and a very large portion of them women." From which it would appear that the strike is not an A. F. of L. strike. This is further demonstrated by the fact that the old-line A. F. of L. unions, like the typos, refuse to join in it; while the brewers' national executive, for some reason as yet unknown, refused to permit them to participate. But the strike grows, and the threat to call out 1,000,000 workers, in the Keystone state increases in volume and insistence. The matter has been submitted to a vote of Pennsylvania A. F. of L. organizations, and the prospects of a state-wide strike are numerous at this writing. But then much may happen to change the aspect of things. We await the re-action from the Philadelphia strike with considerable misgiving.

The Bethlehem Lockout.

Charlie Schwab continues to refuse to treat with his employes, who are not virtually locked out—1,400 men are said to be at work in his South Bethlehem mills—270 are said to be good union pattern makers. Help from the A. F. of L. is said to be very meagre, in a financial sense. Nevertheless, the locked out men feel confident of winning. They rely upon the inability of the company to make steel: The men employed for the purpose are insufficient for the job. They are also encouraged by the various legislative and journalistic attacks being made on the South Bethlehem company. One of the journalistic attacks declares Charlie Taft, brother of President Taft, to be a large stockholder, and intimates that any investigation that may be made will protect rather than expose or in-

commode the company. That intimation is worth consideration by the strikers.

New York Paper Strike.

The strike of the International Paper Mill Workers at Fort Edwards, Corinth, and other points in New York continues unchanged. The strikers declare that the company's attempt to run the mills is a failure; they feel confident of victory, as a result, despite injunctions, damage suits, militia and the scabby treatment meted out to them by the A. F. of L. The cause of this treatment is apparent from the following statement:  
"Timothy Healy, president of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen of the American Federation of Labor, says:

"The strike in the mills of the International Paper company is something to be regretted, especially so from a labor standpoint. I believe that this strike is uncalled for, as I am sure that any grievances that may exist could very readily be adjusted. My experience has been that the International Paper company is always ready to take up any just grievances. Our organization has a working agreement with the company, and I wired our men from Philadelphia, as soon as I heard of the trouble, to stay at their positions until I would have a chance to make an investigation. Going on a strike without permission of our national executive board is a violation of our constitution and laws, and by so doing they severed their connection with our organization. I am informed that they left the plants and did not even leave steam enough to run the pumps in case of fire. This is something that I, as head of the organization I represent, will never stand for.

"There has been bad feeling between Mr. Carey, head of the paper makers' organization, and the company for the past two years. Mr. Carey, about that time, got the idea into his head of starting an industrial organization in the paper mills. By that I mean the taking in of the men of different crafts, such as carpenters, machinists, engineers, firemen and the different help around the mills, including the sulphite workers, his intention being to have one great organization in the industry and to quit the American Federation of Labor, as the paper makers for some years have been grumbling against paying 'per capita' tax into the federation."—Wall Street Saturday, March 14th.

Railroad Shop Men and Machinists Turned Down.

After six weeks of negotiations the wage demands of 10,000 machinists and shopmen employed on 27 eastern railroad systems were turned down at Chicago on March 13. An additional 4 cents an hour was in dispute. An effort will be made to negotiate with the men individually.

Work Enough For All Organizers.

The week's review shows that there is still plenty to do for I. W. W. men and women desirous of organizing. Get into the working class revolt! Visit labor organizations; take part in strikes, agitate the unorganized, spread literature and your press. Don't hold aloof on grounds of doctrine or superior intelligence. "The elite of the working class" are only remarkable for their lack of working class members and intellect. They are aristocrats of conceit and ideas. Only, don't be one of them. Rather be a "labor proletarian" than a high-browed decaedent. To work, and the I. W. W. will flourish.  
THE REVIEWER.

Four Sub Cards for Three Dollars.

Four yearly sub cards for Solidarity can be had for three dollars. This gives 25¢ 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.

NOTICE.

"Eleven Blind Leaders" and "Union Scabs" may also be ordered from General Headquarters of the I. W. W. by addressing the General Secretary, VINCENT ST. JOHN, 518 Cambridge Building, Chicago, Ill. Prices same as ordered directly from publishers.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

The address of the Pittsburg district organizer of the I. W. W. is Joseph J. Editor, 100 Chalmers Avenue, McKees Rocks, Pa. Those wishing information regarding the organization, or speakers in English or Foreign languages, will please communicate with the organizer at the above address.

Subscribe for Solidarity. Use Sub Blank in 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 management of industries into an 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.

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

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**Report of Protest Meeting.**  
The I. W. W. locals of New York City held a rushing meeting at Union Square last Saturday (March 19) in protest against the unwarranted arrest and imprisonment in New Castle, Pa., of the editor and staff of the I. W. W. paper "Solidarity," and also of the officials of "The Free Press." The general strike in Philadelphia was also taken up and the economic war now raging in the centers of capitalism was generally discussed.

The Liberal club, the Irish Socialist Federation and other organizations joined in the demonstration.

Although rather early in the year for outdoor meetings, the space in front of the speakers' platform was packed all the afternoon. The meeting opened soon after noon and continued until night with unabated enthusiasm.

The I. W. W. speakers were all on hand, as were also several good orators from other organizations.

A telegram from "Solidarity," announcing the verdict of "guilty" against its editor and staff was read from the platform, and resolutions condemning the illegal action of the capitalist courts were passed. A generous collection was taken up and forwarded at once to "Solidarity."

Resolution No. 1 was as follows:  
We, the workmen and women of New York City in meeting assembled at Union Square, protest against the violation of the freedom of the press in New Castle, Pa., and the suppression of free speech in Philadelphia; and, be it

Resolved, That this meeting condemns the action of the authorities of Pennsylvania and pledges its sympathy and support to the workers of that State.

Resolutions by Local Union Redlands.

At a regular business meeting of Agricultural Local 419, Redlands, Cal., it was moved and seconded and carried unanimously that we, heartily endorse the two motions of Local 173 of San Francisco. The first, dealing with the lowering of the per capita tax from 15 cents to 5 cents per member from directly chartered locals.

We firmly believe that this motion should go through at the next convention, because it is, first and foremost, absolutely necessary that we must look to the growth of the locals first, last, and all the time; and this cannot be done except by concentrating to the Local every shred of financial help to enable it to carry on its educational work by means of office, hiring comfortable quarters, doing away with initiation fees and many other ways to help locals along; thereby helping the locals to better equip themselves and become more effective in carrying on propaganda work. This, we claim, is of infinitely more importance to the organization than anything else, because no organization can prosper as a whole without the Locals prospering individually and collectively, and they can do that if they are backed by sending aggressive per capita to headquarters. We join, as you all claim, that our mission is to fight the capitalist class with men and not money alone, and to get the men that work will have to be done by the locals, and they will need all the resources as their command to help them to buy literature; make their headquarters more comfortable and attractive to the workers and in every other conceivable way.

On the second motion we are in entire agreement that no general officer shall serve more than two consecutive terms in the same office.

Copies of this endorsement to be sent to the "Worker" and "Solidarity."

By order of Agricultural Local 419, Redlands, Cal.

T. KILCULLEN,

Rec. Secretary.

THE WAGE SYSTEM.

I am a capitalist and employer of labor. I employ good laborers every day. I own ten apple trees, planted by labor. I permit the ten laborers to pick ten apples a day.

They must turn all the apples over to me.

I give them wages which enables them to buy two apples a day to live on.

I have eight apples left on each one every day.

They get twelve apples each every day.

I get 40 apples each every week.

I can live and enjoy life on 80 apples a week and have 400 apples left as capital for re-investment in no apple trees, and then employ more laborers and double my income. They have no more apples left Monday morning. They are very extravagant. That's why they are poor.

E. S.

Muncie, Ind.

Call For Fifth Convention

Industrial Workers of the World. In pursuance of the constitution and the decision of the referendum vote of the membership, the fifth convention will be held in Chicago, Ill., beginning May 1st, 1910.

Each local union in good standing that has paid tax on an average membership of 20 for six months preceding the date of the convention will receive credentials in duplicate for the number of delegates they are entitled to, in accordance with the constitution.

Local unions directly chartered by the Industrial Workers of the World shall have one delegate for 200 members or less, still one additional delegate for each additional 200 or major fraction thereof.

Two or more local unions in the same locality may jointly send their delegate to the convention, and the vote of the said delegate in the convention shall be in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, provided the said delegate is a member in good standing of one of the locals so sending him.

National Industrial Unions shall have two delegates for the first 10,000 of its members or less, and an additional delegate for each additional 5,000 or major fraction thereof.

The expense of delegates attending the convention must be borne by their respective local organizations, except the mileage, which shall be pooled among locals sending delegates.

The constitution provides as follows: Art. IV, Sec. 14. "No local union shall be admitted to representation unless it has been duly chartered three months before the assembling of the convention, and is otherwise in good standing."

Art. XI, Sec. 2. "No local union shall be entitled to representation at any convention that has not paid tax on at least 20 members for the six months prior to the convention."

For provisions of the constitution relating to the convention see pages 13 to 15. T. J. COLE, J. J. ETTOR, E. G. FLYNN, FRANCIS MILLER, GEORGE SPEED, (General Executive Board.

VINCENT ST. JOHN, W. E. TRAUTMANN, General Secretaries, Chicago, Ill., March 10, 1910.

United Litho Workers. The United Lithographic Workers held a well attended entertainment Saturday, March 12, at the Labor Temple, E. 8th street, New York City. The object, which was to raise funds for the rental of meeting rooms, was greatly realized.

In his address, opening the affair, the president of the organization declared the spread of industrial union principles to be the chief purpose of the latter.

A festival journal was sold. It was gotten up especially for the occasion, and consisted of cartoons and wittisings, aimed principally at craft unionism. One cartoon represented a circular wall, surmounted with guns. It had one entrance, over which appeared the words, "Admission \$200." The Phoenicians' Engineers' Union. The cartoon was entitled, "The Chinese Wall." It was a hit.

During the evening there was much discussion over the lack of the Berlin lithographic industrialists by the Employers' Association. Despite the hard times, the mob refused to agree to new regulations imposed by the employers.

Another topic of discussion was the expected influx of German lithographers. As pointed out in the article on "Color Printing" in a previous issue of Solidarity, the American tariff has seriously affected German lithography. The result will be an influx of both capital and labor from Germany. The first lot of workmen are expected here April list. They will be cordially received by the craft unions; tho' the best of course join in their own country. The United Lithographic Workers will be the only organized body that will prevent them from becoming compulsory scabs.

Copies of Solidarity of March 12, containing a critique of the organization, were eagerly taken, and some subscriptions secured. Requests were also made for copies containing the article on "Color Printing."

A COLOR PRINTER, New York.

Attention, New York City! Building Workers' Industrial Union, No. 95 meets the first and third Friday of each month at 44 West 90th Street until further notice.

NOTES FROM NEW ENGLAND. (Continued From Page One.)

headquarters that has become a landmark in this section, a floor of a large business building, with two halls, library and ante-rooms in use; the library is said by organizers that come to the hall to be the finest in any local headquarters.

The boys in Paterson are still on the firing line, although the condition of the silk industry is so bad that it is almost impossible to do any organizing work at present.

Local No. 120, West Hoboken, is once more in good standing and going ahead, the work of organizing having been at a stand still on account of some of the members quitting after the last convention.

The Industrial Unionists in Woonsocket show such determination still do. Local No. 513 had dwindled from 200 members to 35 and had all kinds of opposition to contend with. Instead of lying down they took a new brace, have around 100 members now and are after all the old members.

For solidarity in practice the members of No. 436, Lowell, take the cake. One of the smallest locals in the National Union, just 70 members in good standing, they contributed over \$130 to the Spokane Fight Fund, and they intended to keep it up if it took all summer. There is no place in the country where the news of winning the fight will cause more rejoicing.

Will close with Philadelphia, No. 425. As soon as they were convinced that some of the unions of Philadelphia meant business, at their meeting held March 6th, voted to strike without a dissenting vote, the strike has been endorsed by the E. B. of the National Union. G. E. B. Member J. Etor on the ground to look out for the interests of the I. W. W.; result, a d. n. order for application blanks. "Let us all hope that it will help to build up the ONE UNION for the workers; the organization that would really make a General Strike possible."

Just one word more, the National Union will be represented at the Fifth Convention that starts May 1st by Fellow Workers William Yates of New Bedford, Mass., and Ewald Koettgen, of Paterson, N. J., they being elected by a referendum vote just completed. Yours for working class Solidarity. FRANCIS MILLER.

PAMPHLETS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES "Why Strikes are Lost," by W. E. Trautmann, 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, 518 Cambridge Bldg., Chicago, Illinois.

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

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 staff 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 loan 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.

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.

C. H. McCARTY, Secretary Solidarity Press Committee, Lock Drawer 622, New Castle, Pa.

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

NAME, STREET, CITY, STATE.

ELEVEN BLIND LEADERS

The first pamphlet to be issued by the Solidarity Literature Bureau, bearing the above title, written by E. H. Williams is now off the press. Contains 32 pages of solid reading matter, and may be had from the above address at a cost of 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 propaganda 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 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, Wilschire, Sinclair, Berlyn, 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 failure 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 masterly 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 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. W. Order now of Solidarity Literature Bureau, Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

A. M. STIRTON.

New Headquarters. The headquarters of the New Castle Local Union 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 in 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.

New Ready. A new leaflet by A. M. Stirton, "GETTING RECOGNITION." Just the thing to distribute now all over the country with strikes for recognition of unions breaking out all over the country. Same size as "Union Scabs." Same price, 30¢ per 100; \$1.50 per thousand. Order now. Solidarity Literature Bureau, Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

On the front page of the Journal, in large type, we note the following heading: "IN CONJUNCTION WITH OTHER LABOR UNIONS the A. A. organizes a strong lodge at South Bethlehem, Pa." Here we have the same old thing—separate craft unions of machinists, molders, patternmakers, engineers, and others, to get a "strong lodge" of some of the few remaining craft in the mills. That is how the A. A. and the A. F. of L. are organizing the steel workers industrially.

If the 10,000 miserably exploited slaves of Charles M. Schwab's plant allow themselves to fall into that craft union trap, their revolt has been in vain. They will be kept divided along craft lines, and shackled by sacred contracts until conditions again force them into revolt; next time, it is hoped, with the lesson of industrial unionism thoroughly learned by experience.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

Submitted by Joint Meeting of Unions Nos. 1, 12, 18 and 63 of Los Angeles, Cal., March 5, 1910.

Original motion from L. U. No. 174, San Francisco, that the per capita tax be cut down to 5 cents. Amended that all members of L. U., District Councils, National Industrial Unions or Departments pay a per capita tax of 5 cents. Regarding the second motion passed by L. U. No. 173, in reference to the length of term held by the General Officers. It must be understood the General Officers include the two Secretaries and also the General Executive Board.

The original motion, that no officer of the Industrial Workers of the World shall serve more than two (2) consecutive terms in the same office. Amended that any General Officer having served one (1) year cannot be re-elected after lapse of four (4) years, second term to be his final. Moved and carried that the General Office be more centrally located.

The date of the convention be set aside for the second Monday in May.

The General Secretary make out financial reports monthly instead of quarterly.

All Organizers be compelled to join the union in the locality where they are engaged in work for the organization.

That Article nine (9), Section one (1) be stricken from the constitution.

That Article seven (7), Section five (5), the words (Three Industries) be stricken out.

The above resolutions are hereby respectfully submitted for the consideration of the organization, by L. U. Nos. 1, 12, 18 and 63.

Los Angeles, Cal., March 6, 1910. O. BHOBTOM, N. C. MADSEN, O. J. SAUTTER, Committee.

A. A. Organizing Industrially (?)

By E. H. Williams. Solidarity readers are more or less acquainted with the situation at South Bethlehem, Pa., where several thousand workers in Schwab's big steel mills have been on strike for more than a month.

Conditions against which the men struck were similar to those in the Pressed Steel Car works at McKees Rocks prior to the strike, of last July. The workers in Schwab's plant have been exploited for years to the limit of a long work day including Sundays, and, as far as the unskilled are concerned, have been receiving practically starvation wages.

The United States government has profited by this extreme robbery of the workers to secure contracts for armor plate and other material for battleships at greatly reduced prices.

Against these unbearable conditions some of the workers went on strike last month, and the revolt soon spread to all departments of the great works. It happened that some of the skilled trades were partially organized in the various craft unions of the American Federation of Labor, and that organization took charge of the strike.

I. W. W. organizers on the ground urged the strikers to form one big industrial union of all the workers formerly employed in the plants; but that did not seem to be the purpose of the A. F. of L. organizers.

Notwithstanding the previous boasts made repeatedly by speakers and circulars issued from the President's office of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers that the A. A. was going to wage relentless war against the steel trust and was going to organize every man in the steel, iron and tin mills of the corporation into one big union—notwithstanding all this, we see the A. A. cat unwittingly let out of the bag by the Amalgamated Journal of March 3.

On the front page of the Journal, in large type, we note the following heading: "IN CONJUNCTION WITH OTHER LABOR UNIONS the A. A. organizes a strong lodge at South Bethlehem, Pa." Here we have the same old thing—separate craft unions of machinists, molders, patternmakers, engineers, and others, to get a "strong lodge" of some of the few remaining craft in the mills. That is how the A. A. and the A. F. of L. are organizing the steel workers industrially.

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IN PREPARATION "Why Strikes are Lost" BY WM. E. TRAUTMANN Shows the Working Class "How to Win" through Industrial Organization. Exposes weaknesses of Craft Unions. Five Cents a Copy. SOLIDARITY LITERATURE BUREAU Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

EUGENE Y. 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 million. They are equal in style to any of the books we have lately published at five cents, but 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: Trautmann's "Industrial Unionism" and Jack London's "Revolution." For a Dollar we will mail ten copies each of these six books. FOR TEN DOLLARS we will send by express prepaid A THOUSAND of these or any of our other "POCKET LIBRARY" booklets, assorted as desired. This offer applies to all the books we have advertised at five cents except Richardson's "Introduction to Socialism, our best price on which is 50¢ per hundred. For a little longer we will mail a set of forty books, all different, and the twelve numbers of the REVIEW for 1909, all on receipt of \$1.00. Postage to outside territory extra. CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY, 116 W. Kinzie St., Chicago.

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

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