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SITUATION IN NEW CASTLE

Reply to the New Castle Daily News, Showing the Line-Up of Forces in This Steel Trust Town.

By B. H. WILLIAMS. The following editorial appeared in the New Castle Daily News of May 16:

Paterson and New Castle. The city of Paterson, N. J., awaits the announcement of its census figures with fear and trembling. Although so situated that it should have grown tremendously during the past ten years, just as its sister cities in northern New Jersey have done, it is conceded by her own citizens that Paterson will have less than 125,000 population. During the past few years there has been a steady exodus of factories from this once prosperous town and workmen have naturally followed the plants to other cities.

Employers of labor find that Paterson is an unhealthy location for manufacturing concerns. It is the center of the greatest anarchist group in the United States and perhaps in the world. These men have spread a spirit of discontent and class hatred throughout the city and workmen who were once satisfied and thrifty have become sullen and shiftless. Strikes, boycotts and kindred evils that follow in the wake of Socialist agitators have become so common that employers have torn down their mills and migrated and moved to other cities where they could operate in comparative security and with the knowledge that when an order was secured they would be able to fill it within a reasonable period of time.

The experience of Paterson is not unlike that of other cities. In New Castle we have a Socialist group, small but persistent, which does its utmost to hamper industrial development and discourage enterprise. Every employer of labor is regarded as legitimate prey and none are safe from malicious attack and slander. To furnish employment to men having families to support is regarded as sufficient evidence of the criminal intent of the employer to enslave the workman and reduce him to the level of the Russian laborer.

Fortunately the thinking citizens of New Castle, employers and employed, have awakened to a sense of the danger in time. It is too late to prevent manufacturers throughout the country from making New Castle as a strike-cursed city and a rendezvous of the socially-inclined. The election of Socialists to office has done this effectively, but among all classes of citizens there is a spirit of rising indignation against the men responsible for New Castle's plight. Property owners are determined that the future of the city shall not be blighted by the vicious and blatant words of a few demagogues who own little if any property and regard every silent factory as an ally in the task of making Socialists and overturning the present social system.

The demagogues have gone too far in New Castle. They have aroused the public to the danger it is in and the people have resolutely set themselves to the task of overcoming the handicap under which the city has been forced to labor. New Castle is bigger than any group of men who may temporarily lie here and have no interest in its welfare and prosperity.

As a small thing Solidarity's space is too limited to be wasted in any measure among the vicious and illogical abstractions of a capitalist editor's attack upon labor. Our readers know too well what the master class and its retainers think of the working class and especially of that "small but persistent group" of revolutionists therein. War between these two forces is inevitable; and while war may be hell, none but the cowardly and the weak would shrink from the conflict. So the News is to be commended for talking as it does. It would not otherwise be reproducing the thoughts of its masters.

But some thoughts were better left unexpressed even by a capitalist editor in his arrogance. The News, in its appeal to the passions of the small property holders and

(Continued on Page 4.)

THE NEW PATRIOTISM, NOT JINGOISM



Killed and injured in industries in U. S. in the year of 1908, 616,292. Killed and injured in Russian-Japanese war 325,000.

MEMORIAL DAY

Memorial Day.

Memorial Day is devoted to the memory of the heroes of the American Civil War. These heroes did a great work. They abolished chattel slavery. But their sons and daughters have a still greater task to perform. They must abolish wage slavery. Until that is done the Nation will be in the throes of a conflict that is far more irrepressible than was the conflict over chattel slavery—the conflict between capitalists and laborers for the full product of the latter's toil.

Lincoln said this country could not be half slave and half free. Were he alive to-day he would see that it is more slave than free. The vast majority of the population is subject to the domination of a small plutocracy who have no respect for legal rights and no regard for anything but their own interests. This plutocracy is steadily developing conditions besides which the evils of chattel slavery appear almost paradoxical. Another abolition is necessary.

Memorial Day revives the memories of the Civil War of the '50s. It also causes reflection, by way of contrast, on the civil war raging in society to-day—the war of classes in modern society—of the capitalist class against the working class and the working class against the capitalist class. The modern civil war is always on. It has its court decisions, no less odious than those of the former Civil War. It also has its battlefields, whose killed and wounded are the workers—those victims of industrial slaughter and industrial revolt. The pages of American history are red, not only with the blood of the workers killed by court decisions, no less odious than those of the former Civil War. It also has its battlefields, whose killed and wounded are the workers—those victims of industrial slaughter and industrial revolt. The pages of American history are red, not only with the blood of the workers killed by court decisions, no less odious than those of the former Civil War. It also has its battlefields, whose killed and wounded are the workers—those victims of industrial slaughter and industrial revolt.

In Memoriam.

Place a wreath on the graves of the 140,000 workmen who have lost their lives on the railroads during the last 25 years.

Place flowers on the graves of the 500 miners who lost their lives at Cherry Hill, Ill., last year. And don't overlook the victims of Palmdale, Cal., and other places rendered infamous as the scenes of appalling mining accidents.

Place tokens of grief on the resting places of the 20,000 industrial workers killed annually through lack of safety appliances, and the greed for profits of the capitalist class.

Let us hasten to plant justice over the pit in which the workers will bury capitalism. There will be no 'Memoriam' for capitalism. We'll be glad to forget it.

Army Notes.

Memorial Day brings back to memory the armies of the Civil War. They were heroic armies, fighting a great issue. They performed deeds of grandeur and achieved noble results. On Memorial Day we also recall the armies of modern life—the industrial armies, from which even women and children are not exempt, and which wage war on hunger, nakedness and exposure to the elements. The industrial armies are greater than all other armies. Without them, commissaries, guns, ammunition and transportation are impossible and civilization, so-called, could not exist. On the modern industrial armies depends the progress of modern society. The men, women and children comprising these great armies should take note of their own importance and use the vast organization in their own interests, instead of their masters.

The Industrial Workers of the World points the way.

The Two Grand Armies.

The Grand Army of the Republic fought to preserve the Union and ended by abolishing chattel slavery. The Grand Army of Labor is fighting to preserve labor from downward tendencies and to abolish wage slavery.

Already has it fought numerous battles, losing in some and winning in others—Brimstone, Chicago, Colorado, Spokane, McKees Rocks, Philadelphia and elsewhere—South, East, North and West. It will continue to fight until the economic

power of capitalism is destroyed and the human race is free to labor for its own necessities and ideals without first paying enormous tribute in the shape of interest, profit and rent, to a few; the capitalist class, for the privilege. To the Republic, saved from destruction by the Grand Army of former days, the Grand Army of Labor will add the Industrial Democracy of the future. Join its ranks. Work with it.

THE REVIEWER.

The way to stop the white slave traffic in the United States is to pay the workmen and women a living wage. For a man of a family enough for him to send his children to school and give them a good education. What makes prostitutes is for a father to get \$1.50 a day and each of his three or four daughters to get 80c a day for work in a factory.

Cleveland, Ohio, Take Notice!

On June 1st at the I. W. W. headquarters in the Marine Engineers' Hall, West Ninth street, W. Glover, of the I. W. W., will debate with Max Hayes, of the A. F. of L., on the subject, Resolved, That the A. F. of L. will evolve into a Revolutionary Industrial Union. This debate shows promise of being very interesting. Every worker should make it a point to attend.

Join the I. W. W.

Andrew Carnegie, J. P. Morgan, John D. Rockefeller and other capitalists are promoters of the white slave traffic.

Some of New Castle's "captains of industry" are beneficiaries of the white slave traffic.

All negotiations are off between the Illinois Coal Operators' Association and the Illinois U. M. W. of A. The final action was taken Friday, May 20, as the conference at Piqua resulted in failure. As a consequence, 74,000 miners are idle.

John Mitchell stuck his feet under the machinery of the Cope Federation meeting at Cleveland Thursday night, May 27th. The coal miners of Illinois are striking. Nuf sed.

Subscribe for Solidarity and get a friend to do the same.

TO THE IRON AND STEEL WORKERS OF S. S. PITTSBURG

Fellow Workers: We who toil under the same miserable conditions that the rest of you do—we who suffer the same hardships, and receive the same reward for our long hours of hard and painful toil, viz: Low Wages, which but barely suffices to keep us afloat from one pay day to the other, are addressing this appeal to you with the fervent hope that you will respond to the same. We are not asking that you act in accord with this appeal, that you may help some one of us also, but that you may help yourself.

We men, who have had the good sense to organize, and to organize on proper lines—not like in the days of old trade unions, but into one industrial union—that aims to enroll all workers of iron and steel mills into one body—are aware of the fact that only by the united action of all will we be able to accomplish desirable results that will be of any benefit to all of us—we have organized with the aim in view of obtaining shorter hours and more pay—yes, more bread and less work—which, in short, means a happier and longer life for ourselves and all those we hold dear.

We know full well, and you will agree with us, that without organization we will accomplish naught. But of course you will ask: "What kind of an organization?" We are fully aware that due to the sad experience of the past some of you have grown pessimistic, and the future seems black for the workers. The defeats and betrayals of the past have discouraged many of you and some of you look upon all attempts to better our common lot as futile.

In the past we lost; we were defeated, and often betrayed. We lost because we had no organization, or if we did it was a conglomeration of trade unions, led by self-seekers and adventurers, who merely wanted to make a name for themselves—at the cost of our very lives. The craft unions never did and never could unite us. That is the reason we lost; and if we follow the same beaten path we will continue to lose for some time to come.

Numerous are the examples and facts to prove our contention. For years past the old unions, led by "great leaders" and organized under the banner of the American Federation of Labor, have conducted the battles of labor, and have not only lost, but what is worse, have discouraged thousands of members of our class.

It will not be necessary to go back further than a year to prove the above. The A. A. has been out on strike for nearly a year, and to all those who understand it is plain that the battle is lost.

Yes! Lost. Because the spirit of solidarity does not permeate the organization—never did in the past. The organization under the excuse of a "secret contract" has allowed the employer in the so-called "Independent Mills" to remain at work, who, as can be proven beyond a question of doubt, have been filling the orders of the Trust's plants—the American Tin Co.

Some years ago the leading spirit of the Steel Trust decided to smash all unions in the industry. The fire was made first on one union then the other. The A. A. always boasted that it would never be driven out; that the Trust was good to them, etc., but while all the different unions were being driven out and the organizations smashed, the A. A. stood by its contract and let the bosses do as they wished with the workers less skilled than they, now that some workers have gone on strike, every power to stop the masters is not with them.

Continued on Page Three.

SOLIDARITY

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

GENERAL OFFICERS
Vincent S. John, General Secy-Treas
W. E. Trautman, General Organizer

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
T. J. Cole, J. J. Eitor, E. G. Flynn, Francis Miller, George Speed.

TROUBLE BREWING.

The Cosack is here. We learn from a local capitalist daily that a detachment of the Cosacks, as the State Constabulary is commonly called, is to be quartered in New Castle this coming summer, and the advance guard is already on the ground. Another detachment has been quartered at Lynders, a suburb of Butler, which has also been the scene of recent labor troubles. The daily referred to, also intimates that detachments of Cosacks will be quartered in other sections of the steel and iron country where it is expected trouble will occur.

Taken in conjunction with the attempt to suppress Solidarity, the re-issuance of Judge Porter's injunction, recent resolutions of the Business Men's Exchange, and the lurid editorials which have appeared in the local capitalist press from time to time, this action of the authorities is deeply to be signified. Trouble is expected in New Castle and throughout Western Pennsylvania this summer, and it would not be the least surprise to see more of it than was witnessed a year ago.

The A. A. has been pretty well shot to pieces in the present strike, and the steel trust is evidently determined to finish the job. Not only so, but to root out all semblance of any form of labor unionism in its employ or coming within its sphere of influence. The contracts which the A. A. now has with the so-called independent mills expire on June 30, and it is well understood that on their expiration the majority of the employers will declare for the open shop.

In short, capitalism has reached that stage of development in the case of the steel trust that it now feels itself able to make a clean sweep of all forms of defense which labor has set up against its greed and tyranny. Anything that hinders in the least its autocratic sway must be brushed aside. We see that policy in every department of its interests, in the mines and on the lakes no less than in the mills. Hence the call for Cosacks to be quartered in New Castle and throughout the steel territory.

Other trusts will follow the same course when they have reached the same point of development. They may offer to craft unions for awhile and use it for their own purposes in keeping the workers divided. Eventually they will turn upon it and rend it. The ideal which the master class have in mind is that of the subject subjugation of the working class; the foot of support of the working class, the destruction of the union, the use of the union for awhile as a buffer to shield themselves from the industrial solidarity of the workers. When they consider themselves strong enough and their organization sufficiently perfected, the unions which they have used as cats' paws to bring their chestnuts out of the fire will be flung aside.

This very madness of the ruling class provides for the industrial unionist if we are wise enough and energetic enough to take

advantage of it. The futility of craft organization requires but little argument; it is daily being demonstrated before our eyes. Those who could not be reached by the logic of our propaganda are being reached by the logic of events.

Every aggression and every threat of the masters should be met by a corresponding display of economic power and by new demands on the part of the workers. As yet they are not organized so that they can do this.

To give aggression on the part of the master brings clearer into the limelight the fact that they must organize industrially on the lines suggested by the I. W. W. or lose the last poor refuge against corporate greed and tyranny that any of them may have imagined that they had.

The worker has been driven from post to pillar and from pillar to post until now he back is against the wall and there is nothing left for him to do but fight. Either that or back to slavery.

The craft unions have been broken, scattered and demoralized and now the Cosack is sent for to drag the workers into helpless submission. Either they must organize industrially in one big union and overpower the master class by mass action on the economic field, or they must be content to see themselves the shackled slaves of corporate despotism.

Which shall it be?

WHAT THE I. W. W. WANTS.

The proposition is very simple. Here are the masters owning the machinery with which we work. Here we are, owning practically nothing but our power to work. Let us organize and make the masters pay us for our labor power as much as we can. Let us in the same way fare as short hours and as good shop conditions as possible. To do this let us not simply try to organize a part of the workers, the few who have some trade or skill, but the whole wage-earning class.

To give successful battle to the modern trust requires not that a select bandful here and there be organized to secure better conditions, but that the whole working class be brought into one union, whose motto is that an injury to one is the concern of all.

The working people can get anything they want if they only organize properly and go after it. The I. W. W. proposition is to organize them so that they can do it.

Hence we organize by industries and not by crafts.

The industry in which the worker is employed, and not the trade which he may have learned, is the basis of organization.

It isn't meant that the steel workers, textile workers, miners and railroad men shall meet together in the same local union, but that they shall each be organized in their own proper local and national unions as provided for in the I. W. W. Constitution. These various local and national unions, however, are not independent bodies, but all integral parts of one union, to which everyone who works for wages is expected to belong.

By organizing in this manner we are not only enabled to wrest advantages from the employers day by day, in the form of shorter hours and higher wages and better shop conditions, but we are building an organization that will yet be prepared to oppose the employing class. Every move on the part of the workers toward industrial organization will be met by persecution, by the black list, by injunctions, by the breaking of the labor press, by the suppression of free speech, by the imprisonment of the unionists and the Cosack.

We must grapple with the opposition of the employing class and grapple with it manfully, only spurred on to greater zeal and more vigorous action in the cause that alone can make us free. Negotiation means defeat and retreat means disaster. There is nothing to arbitrate, and compromise is a word found in the fool's dictionary.

The revolutionist is like a man on a bicycle; when he quits going he has to get off.

SOLIDARITY

THE PRACTICAL IDEALIST

The man above all others that tyrants have cause to fear and hate and that they always have feared and hated is the practical idealist.

The practical idealist is the man who realizes that he is working in a great cause, a cause that is great enough to claim all his energies, and who at the same time thoughtfully ponders the steps that are necessary to success, and painstakingly deduces himself to them. Such men are unconquerable.

The I. W. W. is the quintessence of practical idealism. Its purposes are the loftiest and most far reaching that ever have engaged the mind of man. It aims at no less than the complete reorganization of society throughout the world, and the triumph of its policies will mean the abolition of poverty and oppression and all the train of evils, physical mental and moral that proceed from the unearned opulence of the idle few and the misery of the toiling many.

"A bread and butter question." True. But every other question in human life stands related to that one. Man shall not live by bread alone, but he must have bread in order to live at all. Until he has abundance of bread—with sufficient leisure, and ease of body—it is idle to talk to him about enriching his mind with those pursuits which bring out all that is noblest in man. The hard, cruel grind in the daily struggle for existence claims his attention and absorbs his energies. It could not be otherwise.

By lifting the burden of unrequited toil from the shoulders of the race, man will be set free to develop all that is best in him. When exploitation ceases and the worker receives the full product of his toil the humblest soul will have the liberty and the resources not only to make a living but also to make a life. The age long struggle of man against man will be at an end and the age of a true civilization will begin.

To overthrow the present evil order of oppression and greed and usher in the reign of progress and the joy of living is the mission of the I. W. W. It is the loftiest and most far reaching ideal that ever has occupied the mind of man.

But this idealism in the I. W. W. is intensely practical. It never gets away from the hard facts of the daily grind. It realizes that the workers are living now and that they are living under robbery and oppression. It realizes that their interests and the interests of their masters are squarely opposed and that the struggle must go on until the master class are overthrown. It realizes that we are living in a class struggle bitter as death that admits of neither compromise nor evasion. The master class must be overthrown. And this can not be done by hidden works, by appeals to sentiment, by the force of logic or by gentle methods, but on the stern battlefield of industrial action.

The gleam of the I. W. W. is practical. It sets clearly what is wanted and the way to get it. The workers are robbed at the point of production. It is therefore at the point of production that the battle must be fought. The battle can not be transferred elsewhere, but must be fought out in the shop and in the mine where labor is employed and where the robbery takes place. The workers are robbed because they are imperfectly organized or not organized at all. They must therefore be organized industrially and the work must be prosecuted no matter how laborious or under how many difficulties or at what cost. For there is no other way. The revolution can not be smuggled in behind the workers' backs.

The idealism of the I. W. W. is intensely practical. While it inscribes on its banner the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system," yet no immediate advantage that can be wrested from the employing class is leaped in its eyes. It is ever vigilant to secure every possible advantage that can be gained whether in the shortening of the work day, increase of wages, or betterments in shop conditions.

Hammond, a four-page leaflet containing the clearest and best exposition of the differences between A. F. of L. craft unionism and I. W. W. industrial unionism. Best thing put for general propaganda. Should be circulated every where by the thousands. Price 20 cents; \$1.50 a thousand.

idealism of the industrial unionist sustains him in his sharpest conflicts and gives system, cohesion and permanence to all that he does. Because the idealism is also practical it allies itself with the forces of evolution and takes shape and realization day by day.

Because of this practical idealism the I. W. W. is unconquerable and the future is ours.

TEXTILE CONDITIONS IN MINNEAPOLIS.

The textile industry is one of the largest and most important in Minneapolis, employing about 6,000, mostly women and children. The factories run 19 hours a day (13 in the summer time). During the winter many run but half time.

The Northwestern Knitting company, the largest manufacturers of underwear in the Northern, employs about 1,000 hands. When you apply for a job you must answer the following questions: Name? Residence? Age? Nationality or of what descent? Where last employed and how long? Where were you employed before you worked at last place and how long?

After having run this gauntlet if you look like a good slave and your application reads good to the boss, they place a contract before you reading like this: I hereby agree to give six days' notice if at any time I should wish to leave your employ or else forfeit six days of my wages as a fine for the purpose of covering the damage or the loss that may be derived from such action on my part.

(Signed) Also signature of parent is required if employe is not 18 years of age. I have seen employes leave in a week and forfeit all they had coming on account of not liking the job and having a better job in view.

After having signed this contract you are put to work. If you are a man they start you in at \$1.50 a day with a promise of a raise in a short time.

But as a rule the slave loses all hope after three or four months' time and quits. And if you don't you are a good man and willing to cringe beneath the boss's power and such are the kind the boss likes.

If you are a boy they start you in at \$5 or \$6 per week with a promise of a raise and promotion to a higher position, telling you that the company has been looking for such a boy for a long time; that they will send a foreman or something else soon and if he proves good he will get that job. If the Northwestern had lived up to all such promises they would have two foremen to every employe.

The girls get from \$3.50 to \$5 or \$6 per week at the most, but if they do piece work they make from \$7.25 to \$10.50 per week, but they must be good workers to get this amount. If they make a mistake in sewing or cutting they are fined besides doing the work over again. And if they pass a garment through with a hole or a missed needle in it they are fined and then the garment is taken to the department store and sold as a second "special sale."

And if they notice and report it, it is immediately taken to the department store and sold as second.

When you come to work in the morning you ring in and if you register five minutes late or a fraction thereof you are fined 3 cents and 3 cents for every additional five minutes. So if you get \$1.50 per day or 15 cents per hour and come 27 or 30 minutes late you are fined an hour's wages.

In order to keep the employes' minds on something else besides shorter hours and better shop conditions and more money, they have a piano in the dining room and while they eat their lunch some scissorball will go without lunch and play the piano because the superintendent likes to have him play. They also have a library made up mostly of low stories, etc. "How to Become a Good Mechanic" or "How to be a Success" and all such dope as that. Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. stuff and anything that can be used as a means of keeping the workers' minds away from how to get better economic conditions.

If this industry don't need organizing, the I. W. W. need to break the armor. And with a little courage on the part of the employes, I think we could get results.

READY FOR DELIVERY.

Hammond, a four-page leaflet containing the clearest and best exposition of the differences between A. F. of L. craft unionism and I. W. W. industrial unionism. Best thing put for general propaganda. Should be circulated every where by the thousands. Price 20 cents; \$1.50 a thousand.

BY WAY OF COMMENT.

Is the A. F. of L. Evolving?

The question is the A. F. of L. evolving toward industrial unionism? has received another answer in the negative in the strike of the New York City steamfitters and helpers, which ended on May 14. Nineteen weeks previous the Enterprise Association of Steamfitters and the Progress Association of Steamfitters' Helpers, 8,000 men all told, went on strike for an increase for steamfitters of 50 cents a day. During all those 19 weeks the Building Trades Council of New York City and the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. did much talking about "giving financial and moral" to the strikers, but nothing more substantial was done. The result was a complete defeat for one of the strongest organizations in the strongest A. F. of L. body in New York City. Not only are the strikers not given an increase, but the strikebreakers who consented to do their work are to be retained to the exclusion of the strikers. Further, a detestable arbitration plan is foisted upon not only the defeated strikers, but the whole building trades of New York City, for no other building trade organization can succeed where the steamfitters have failed. "The A. F. of L. is evolving in any direction it is evolving downward. It is becoming more reactionary and helpless with each passing day."

The Negro Laborer.

Clarence Darrow, the well known lawyer of Chicago, who became prominent in connection with the Haywood and Pettibone trials, spoke before the Negro Conference at Cooper Union, New York City, on May 13. In the course of his address Darrow made some statements of real importance. He said:

"The negro problem is a labor problem. The reason why the negro is hated by a large percentage of the whites in the South as well as in the North, is because he has the badge of slavery upon him, because he is poor. He has been the cheapest worker in the South."

Darrow went behind appearances to show that real liberty consisted not in enfranchisement but in economic independence. Whites as well as blacks are deprived of real liberty to-day. With Darrow's brush he and the legal forms of modern organized government are essentially the same. He said:

"A mob takes out a negro and hangs him. The same thing is practically done with a man who hasn't money to pay good lawyers, with those who are unfortunate enough to be poor. Force is the base of society, whether administered by a crowd of mob or by kid glove society."

Of industrial education for the negroes, Darrow said it was simply a means to make them more productive wage slaves for the capitalists. The negroes would not be driven from the South, as their property value, their value as wealth producers, was the basis of Southern civilization. This wealth put taken to the department store and sold as second.

Darrow advised the negroes to give up bourgeois ideals and throw their efforts in with the cause of the working class and struggle for economic freedom. He urged the upholders of capitalism as "jackasses in a graveyard."

The negroes are already taking a deep interest in the labor movement. During the shirtwaist makers' strike in New York City several conferences of negro organizations were held in which negro girls and women were urged to refrain from scalping and to uphold the solidarity of the working class. For a race that is so poor as the negro, this is indeed heroic; it meant the putting aside of an opportunity to revenge itself upon the whites and in the social scale at their expense.

The I. W. W. is an organization which the colored man can turn with fear of discrimination.

The I. W. W. has only one test membership, to-wit: Are you a wage worker, exploited by a capitalist master? If so, then you are welcome, regardless of color, creed, or nationality, sex or political affiliation.

THE COMMENTATOR.

The strike at South Bethlehem was an A. F. of L. managed affair.

SOLIDARITY LITERATURE BUREAU, Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

TO IRON AND STEEL WORKERS

Continued From Page One.

At every point of the arduous struggle the same story is true. The recent defeat of the thousands of workers at South Bethlehem, who were divided against themselves into craft unions, all attest the fact that trade unions have had their day and time. We have now reached a point where the conditions and centralization of the industry that we are engaged in, just like all other industries in the nation—demand new instruments and lines of defense and attacks on our part. Modern machinery every day reduces us to a common level of servitude. The army of unskilled is ever on the increase in every mill in the country. The skilled man is becoming more and more a thing of the past.

These conditions force upon us all the necessity, irrespective of trades, nationalities, or anything else, if we work in the same shop and industry to unite ourselves all into ONE BIG UNION. Not a union that will permit the shameful scenes of one trade out on strike against the corporation and the rest at work, even working alongside of scabs, but a union whose guiding conduct is, "An injury is one is an injury to all," and when one department is forced to strike we all strike to win all together.

A union that will not sign contracts with the master, a union that will not prevent most workers from entering because of excessive initiation fees, but a union with low fees, making it possible for all to become members.

Such is the Industrial Workers of the World, under whose banner we are organized. The Corporations, as are to be expected, do not like this organization. But we care little for their likes and dislikes. They have tried by various tricks to destroy our organization. They send their spies and armed men—thugs and everyday loafers—by the dozens, to stand near the hall wherever the meetings are held, attempting to scare the workers from attending the meetings. We have seen how, in spite of a divergence of interest between the Steel Trust and the Jones & Laughlin Steel Co. guards and spies at both vie with one another in their dirty work of "spotting" the brave men who dare to join an organization of common defense for the workers. They have tried to start trouble in our meetings, figuring that in the rumpus they would be able to STEAL our books. No trick or threat was too low for them. When finally they became a chestnut, standing around the halls and creating not the desired effect, their masters, the Steel Trust and Jones & Laughlin, have called off their watch dogs, but have brought pressure to bear on the Board of Directors of the Old Fellows hall, South Side, so that we now cannot get that hall any longer, under the excuse that they don't want to rent it on Sunday. They are obeying the orders of the masters. Nothing else was to be expected. Some of the greats that are prominent in the order are bosses in the Jones & Laughlin mill and they done what their paymasters ordered them to do. But another meeting place has been arranged, and next Sunday, May 29th, at 7:30, in the 10c Theatre, 12th Street, South Side, a mass meeting of iron, steel, pipe and tube mill workers will be held, when speakers in various languages will address the workers. The speakers will be William E. Trustmann, general organizer of the I. W. W., in German and English; H. A. Goff and Joseph J. Etor, district organizer, English, and Joseph Schmidt in Polish, Spanish and Lithuanian. All metal workers should make it a point to attend this meeting.

With the profound hope that you will not turn a deaf ear to this invitation, we are yours loyally for the cause of labor.

STEEL AND IRON WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION 283.

TUBE AND PIPE MILL WORKERS, No. 29.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

Notice

NEW YORK—Open air street meetings under auspices of the I. W. W., every Tuesday evening, at 148th Street and Williams Avenue, and every Saturday night at 125th Street and Seventh Avenue.

Solidarity always on sale and subs ta-

INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM

For Sick Iron and Steel Workers.

BY FRANK BOWEN.
You iron and steel workers of America work more, harder and run greater dangers of accident than any other equal body of workers in the world. Thousands of you are killed and wounded every year, but you and your families get no pensions. All of you are permanently injured in health so that you become old and miserable, when you should be still young and happy. You live under brutal conditions. You live in filthy shacks. You breathe smoke. You have none of the comforts of life, not to think of its luxuries.

Start by getting mad—real mad—so mad that the sweat drops in the dirt about you. Now what are you going to do about it? That's the question. Some of you have thought of going to President Taft and begging for better conditions. But he can't give them to you. Others have gone to Governors of States, but they have been in the habit of sending soldiers when you were on strike, and shooting your fellow-workers to death. No help there. Even if you did elect Governors from among your own number—sending iron workers into office as you ought to do—relief would be long in coming, and would not come at all if you were not organized in the shop to get it.

There are some ignorant foolish ones among you who think that by organizing many many small unions with a few workers in each, you can get better conditions. Is that what the trust does when it lowers wages and increases hours? Does it break up into a hundred companies in order to beat you?

There is one organization of working men that has set you an example. Let me tell you about it. Fifteen years ago the workers in the Western mines were working twelve hours a day as you are. Most of them received \$1.50 to \$2.00 a day. They organized one union of all the mine workers. When they struck they all struck together. Today practically everywhere from the Mexican border to Canada in the Western Mines the workers work eight hours a day and receive a minimum wage of \$3.00. Realize just what that means. It means that all the common laborers in and about the mines get much more for eight hours work than they used to get for twelve. To the Western Federation of Miners, no unskilled worker, no boy or foreigner, is too humble to be raised up by the union. They have discovered that by helping the poorest paid workers they are in the long run doing most for the skilled workers. The engineers in and about the mine get \$8.00 a day, and the machine men \$4.00 a day. They get this high wage largely because the unskilled workers get \$3.00 and \$3.50 a day. As the laborers are raised in conditions of living they do not pull down the few skilled workers who are still left about modern mines and factories. They strengthen these few skilled workers in their fight for better conditions.

We have seen what industrial unionism has done for the Western miners. If you organize properly, into one big union, you can win the eight-hour day and the minimum wage of \$3.00. You can win it now. You can win it for all the iron and steel workers in America. What you win through industrial unionism you can hold through industrial unionism. This is the time to organize. Don't wait for an organizer. The Industrial Workers of the World, the organization which teaches the idea of one union for all the workers, and practices it, cannot send an organizer into each town and mill. Have a meeting if only a dozen men attend. If necessary hold it in secret. Send for a charter to Vincent St. John, No. 58 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

If conditions are not ready for an organization in your town or mill, don't wait for them to get ready. Inform yourself concerning the new kind of unionism—industrial unionism. Talk about it to the other fellows. Read this paper regularly. Send for I. W. W. literature. Get your hopes moving upwards. Learn to know what kind of an organization is necessary and how to form and conduct it.

You were not born to live forever working twelve hours out of twenty-four for \$1.50 or \$1.75. You do that with your own consent. If you refused you would receive as wages, the steel trust pays you, according to your own report, \$2.00 profit. Fight and get fifty cents more a day for eight hours, instead of twelve hours work. If you do lose your job you won't lose much. There are other jobs, job's summer.

You do believe in suicide?
Do you? Then strike to live.
Join the Industrial Workers of the World.

SOLIDARITY

Polish I. W. W. Paper.

Volume No. 1, Number 1 of Solidarnosc, (Polish for "Solidarity") is at hand. It is a three-column, eight-page paper, published every two weeks, and announces in its editorial heading that it is the "Polish organ of the Industrial Workers of the World," owned and published by the Polish Industrial Union, Local 317, I. W. W. W. A. Zielinski is the editor. The last page is devoted to a statement in English of the purposes of the new paper, from which we take the following:

"With this number 'Solidarnosc' begins its existence. It has set a high mark for itself, planned strenuous work and will adhere to its course. Under no circumstances will we deviate from our resolution to instill in the Slavonic workers of this country a true spirit of international solidarity, show them the way of proper action for the amelioration of conditions in concerted action with others.

"Industrial unionism has made a strong headway among the Slavonic workers. In the East it is known to every progressive worker. Locals can be found in important localities. But a great number of others, equally important, remain unorganized. This is where you American fellow-workers come in, and agitating, set up locals of Slavonic workers. By distributing copies of this paper among our workers you will present them industrial unionism as it never was presented them.

"Our principles will now have a Polish advocate worthy of its name in Solidarnosc. It is the first industrial union publication in the world so far as we know.

"Now we expect one thing from you. Have your local or yourself purchase a bundle and distribute it. In bundles, 100 copies can be had for \$2.50, smaller quantities at the same rate. On our part we will not slow down, and with your help look forward to a success."

The subscription price of "Solidarnosc" is 50 cents per year. Any member of the I. W. W. coming in contact with Polish workers should use every opportunity to push the circulation of this paper. Send all communications and orders to "Polish Solidarity, I. W. W. Headquarters, 1139 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y."

Pencil! Pencil!

Exclusive for Wage Slaves! On June 5, 1910, the Packing House Workers' Industrial Union No. 145, I. W. W. W., will hold a picnic exclusive for wage slaves at Touss, Pittsburg, Pa. Take Milwaukee cars to end of line. In order to help defray expenses an assessment of \$1 will be made on all attending.

Refreshments furnished free by union.

FOR THE 20,000

Owing to shortage of help and rush of work this department has been neglected of late.

But that does not mean that we have enough subs and have quit asking for more.

Although the conspiracy against SOLIDARITY has had as a gratifying result a substantial increase in our subscription list, we must urge all fellow-workers to still greater activity.

We want 20,000 subscribers with which to celebrate our first anniversary. That will prove the best possible check to all future attempts of the masters to silence the voice of labor.

The rumor has reached us from an unexpected source that a prominent spokesman for the steel trust in New Castle has declared that SOLIDARITY must either die or be driven out of Lawrence county. Whether or not the alleged statement is true, is immaterial; actions speak louder than words, anyway.

Whether we stay here or not will depend not upon any action of the steel trust or its lackeys, but upon the loyal support of the revolutionists in all sections.

We are counting on YOU.
The following letter will show what a small group of active workers in one section are doing for SOLIDARITY. We are expecting soon to hear from many others:

"Butte, Mont., May 5, 1910.

Find enclosed \$2 for 100 copies of Solidarity. The Propaganda League is going to try to keep 200 copies a week coming to Butte, and with that number they are going to try to work up a good big sub list and get Solidarity circulating freely among the wage slaves of the Amalgamated Copper company. Send 100 sub cards.—J. B."

ORDER NOW!

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

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

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Liberal Commission to Agents

SOLIDARITY, P. O. BOX 622

NEW CASTLE, PA.

THE I. W. W. PREAMBLE

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

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system. We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover, the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

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

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

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the every-day struggle with capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

Knowing, therefore, that such an organization is absolutely necessary for our emancipation we unite under the following constitution.

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"UNION SCABS AND OTHERS," by Oscar Ameringer. Pamphlet Leaflet, 20c per 100; \$1.50 per 1,000

"GETTING RECOGNITION," by A. M. Sirlon. A Four-page Leaflet, 20c per 100; \$1.50 per 1,000

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Box 622 NEW CASTLE, PA.

SITUATION IN NEW CASTLE

(Continued From Page One.)

the uninformed among the workers, forgets that it is uncovering the two "Seneagambians in the woodpile" - the American Sheet and Timplat company and its ally, the Business Men's Exchange of New Castle.

New Castle is bigger than any group of men who may temporarily live here and have no interest in its welfare and prosperity.

With the foregoing as a text let us take a glance at the actual local situation.

New Castle is a city of 56,200 population, consisting mostly of wage-workers and of small business men.

In order to promote the "welfare and prosperity" of the workers of New Castle, the American Sheet and Timplat company, just prior to July 1, 1907, announced a reduction of wages in its two tiplait mills, and declared that henceforth these mills should be "open shops."

A strike followed and is still on.

During the 11 months of conflict every resource at the command of the steel trust has been made use of to break the strike and drive the men back into the mills as individuals and on the Company's terms.

Strike-breakers were imported from other sections; the state troopers were hurried to the scene; company "boys" were allowed to congregate around the works and threaten, club and drive strikers from the streets; the Mayor's mill (police court) ground out its grist of "thirty-day" sentences with monotonous regularity; and finally, the district court enjoined the "strikers and their sympathizers" from bearing arms and from hurling epithets or more tangible objects at the strike-breakers.

All this and more in behalf of a few non-residents, most of whom have probably never seen "our" city.

In view of these facts what shall we say of the "local patriotism" of the steel trust? That it consists solely in the desire for an open shop in New Castle in which to skin labor. Its ideal community is one in which the workers are docile under the lash; in which the work day can be lengthened or intensified at will; in which wages can be reduced with impunity; and in which through stubborn resistance on the part of its slaves, the steel trust does not hesitate to threaten removal of its plants, to other cities which for the time being may better contribute to its purpose.

New Castle may be "bigger than any group of men who may temporarily live here, and have no interest in its welfare and prosperity," but New Castle is not bigger than the steel trust. Hence the wall of the New Castle.

But that wall is not in behalf of the thousands of workers who make up the bulk of New Castle's population, and without whose presence and active toil, just as wheel could turn in the factories nor the grass be mowed in the streets.

The News' wall echoes the aspirations of that other element in New Castle's population, the business men of the middle class. For the most part they are residents of the city, own homes, pay taxes, and naturally have a profound interest in their OWN "welfare and prosperity." With few exceptions, their only concern for the workers, however, is to give them the glad hand when they come with pay checks to buy shoddy clothing, sanded sugar and other necessities of life.

A strike throws the little business man into a panic. His little business man for any length of time he becomes "frantic." At first he tries to pacify the workers by appealing to their "civic pride," to their local "patriotism" for "our city." Then he grows more threatening and joins the city and county officials, in their apparent subservience to the "non-resident" stockholders of the steel trust. Above all he swears eternal vengeance against the "agitator" whom in his ignorance and shortsightedness he regards as the main cause of the trouble. He hopes to "check" agitation, not by removing conditions, but by

sending the agitator to jail on a legal quibble over a newspaper heading or on a trumped up charge of "seditious libel." He boasts of his "Americanism," but would deny the "good old American right of free speech" to men who voice the aspirations of the working class. In short the middle class-business man as a rule is the very incarnation of blind, reactionary stupidity. The News, as far as its purpose goes, aims true in making its appeal to this element.

The steel trust may remove its plants from New Castle. It will do for all the workers it has for either the workers or the business element of the city. But no matter where it locates, the steel trust cannot leave behind the conditions which are inseparable from its being. Whether it concentrates its plants in New Castle or Gary, or scatters them about in all directions, the trust must face the discontent of its slaves. And that discontent which is a product of industrial unionism cannot be suppressed by the injunction or the blacklist or by any other means at the command of that giant corporation.

Nor can the agitator be suppressed. His purpose is to crystallize the discontent of the wage slave into organization. Organization that will be able to resist the encroachments of big and little capitalist alike. Organization that will make continuous advancement in well-being for the working class by enabling it to raise wages, shorten the work day and impose shop conditions. Organization that will eventually become powerful enough to overthrow the capitalist system, assume the reins of government and run the industries for the people who work in them.

The agitator cannot be suppressed, because the spirit of the age is within him. His field of operation is to be found wherever there is a slave, toiling in mill, mine or factory. He may be dislodged temporarily from one place, but will gather re-enforcements elsewhere and in due time return to the assault upon the enemy's fort.

The agitator may be put in jail, but that only intensifies the agitation by calling the attention of the operative sleep workers to conditions and to the rank injustice and stupidity of the "legal" performance.

Like the steel trust, the agitator is bigger than the community in which he lives. More than that, he is bigger than the steel trust. He cannot be suppressed, for his voice is the voice of the working class, that is destined to triumph over all the reactionary forces of capitalism.

The New Castle situation is but an epitome of that which is rapidly becoming general throughout the country and the world. It is no mere phenomenon, but a manifestation of the class conflict that is as broad as capitalism itself.

For that reason, we have made use of the opening offered by the News to inspire our readers if possible to greater activity in the revolutionary industrial movement, the only possible escape for the working class from the hell of capitalism.

THE WORLD OF LABOR

A strike of 120 weavers for an increase of 10 per cent has shut down the United States Cotton Mill at Central Falls, R. I. Five hundred employees are affected.

Strikes of railroad laborers and section hands continue to multiply. Six hundred men employed on the Trifolium section of the New York Central are on strike for an increase from \$1.50 to \$2 for a ten-hour day.

The edgemakers employed by Hilliard & Taber, Haverhill, Mass., are on strike for increased wages. Shop workers are requested to keep away.

The unorganized molders and core-makers employed in Little & Bailey's foundry, Brooklyn, N. Y., are on strike for an increase of wages. About 200 men are involved.

Providence, R. I., building trades workers, to the number of 1,500, are out for an increase of wages. They have been partially successful.

The seamen employed on the Southern Pacific steaming lines, numbering 1,000, have secured an increase of \$3 a month. They threatened a general tie-up.

New York City paper boxmakers are on strike for more wages and better conditions.

Two hundred employees of the Peoples' and Italia theatres, New York City, struck against a wage cut imposed on some of their number by the managers. The Central Federal Union, an A. F. of L. body, has taken an interest in the strikers, condemning the general strike tactics of the theatrical folk.

In Utica, N. Y., 125 strikers were arrested during some violence connected with the strike of the local building laborers. Two of the arrested men were jailed for assault.

Girls employed as cigarmakers in the Newberger shop in Cincinnati, O., are on strike for better wages and less hours. They have an organization of their own. They have been on strike 30 weeks.

Shorter hours make for higher wages; long hours make for lower wages, simply because the law and demand operates in the labor market the same as in any other. The shorter the working hours the more men must be employed and the less the supply in proportion to the demand. Hence wages must raise with the shortening of the work day.

Short hours and high wages are the immediate demands that concern the working class. To get them organized industrially. P. S. The ultimate demand of collective ownership is to be realized in the same way.

The worker is robbed in the place where he works and it is there that the battle must be fought. He is robbed because he and his class are not properly organized. To end the robbery organize industrially.

When the workers are organized industrially they can control the instruments of production and they will therefore have possession. How shall we get collective ownership? Organize industrially.

Jack Higgins used to say that the world had a bill of good precepts, what it needed now was a few good examples. Applied to the labor movement that would mean that we have talked long enough about what ought to be done and it is time now to do the things we have talked about. Get busy and organize. Also send in the Subs to Solidarity.

Don't forget boys that Solidarity is now under gun fire. The capitalist class have determined that it shall be destroyed. They have shut up the press committee in jail where they can't do very much and where they certainly can't get any subs. It's up to you. Subs we must have, and we must have them constantly in order to live. How many have YOU sent in since the press committee was jailed. Now is the time to show whether or not you mean it, and whether you are made of straw or steel. Get busy.

The working-class must emancipate itself. Very good. It must be done by collective action, too, and not by one sitting back and waiting for another. Get into the fight, Organize. Bring in new members. Talk A. W. W. to the man who works next to you. Get subs. We want the benefits of working-class victory now while we are living and not after we have been under the dandelions a hundred years.

You can't make an omelet without breaking a few eggs, and you can't get the cooperative Commonwealth without hard, patient and aggressive work and plenty of it. Do you want it? Get busy.

THE REVIEWER.

NOTICE.

"Eleven Blind Leaders" and "Union Scabs" may also be ordered from General Headquarters of the I. W. W. by addressing the General Secretary, WINCENT ST. JOHN, 318 Cambridge Building, Chicago, Ill. Prices same as if ordered directly from publishers.

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By Way of Comment

The Nanty-Glo Mine Strike.

At Nanty-Glo, Pa., there is a strike of miners on. It was called in order to prevent an attempt of the Nanty-Glo Mining Co. from reducing the standard of the mine cars from 30 hundred weight to 22 hundred weight. The men are out in opposition to District President Gilday of the United Mine Workers, of which they are members. On this account the district executive refuses to send in aid.

Gilday, after a conference with the mine management, urged the men to return to work, declaring that, though they were right, it was a poor time to strike. The men, however, contended that to accept the reduction demanded of them while continuing at work would have established a bad precedent, which it would be harder to do away with later on. The strikers solicit aid. Other miners will be compelled to submit to the same bad conditions if the Nanty-Glo men lose. Send all contributions to Ed M. Hill, Nanty-Glo, Pa.

4,500 Miners Quit Work.

Forty-five hundred coal miners in Germany, centred on O., who have been working under the temporary wage scale, signed April 1, quit work because of the failure of the operators and the miners' representatives to effect a permanent agreement after three weeks of conference.

There's Nothing to Arbitrate.

The International Paper Co. (the paper trust) informed the New York State Board of Arbitration that "there is nothing to arbitrate," when it offered its service to settle the wage troubles between the company and its striking employees.

The company is to be complimented on its candor. There really is nothing to arbitrate in the conflict of interest between capitalists and laborers. The increase of strikes prove arbitration a delusion and a failure wherever tried. The irrepressible conflict can only be ended by abolishing capitalism and the capitalist class. The I. W. W. points the way.

Special Notice.

The organizer of the District Council for the district of New Castle and Pittsburgh is Joseph J. Eitor. The assistant organizer is Joseph Schmidt. Their address is 343, Olivia St., McKees Rocks, Pa. Those wishing information about the organization or speakers in foreign languages will please communicate with the organizer at the above address. If it is common matter it will be well to write a mere letter. But in cases of urgency he should be communicated either with special delivery letters or telegrams.

Speakers can be furnished in Italian, Polish, Kroatian, Russian, Hungarian, Slavish and English.

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.

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"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 \$2.00 per hundred. For a little longer we will mail a set of sixty books, all different, and the twelve numbers of the REVIEW for 1905, all on receipt of \$1.00. Postage to CHARLES H. KERR COMPANY, 116 W. Kinzie St., Chicago.

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