



WHAT THE I. W. W.'S DOING

The work of organization in behalf of the Industrial Workers of the World now stretches completely across the country. Local 488 of Seattle, Wash., has Fred W. Heslewood out on the road organizing the workers in the Lumber Industry on the Pacific Coast into one solid industrial union. He is meeting with success. The Spokane, Wash., locals have a committee at work organizing the farm laborers and harvest hands. As they are hunters, success is bound to be theirs. In Minneapolis, meetings are being held right along with increasing membership. Farm and industrial workers generally are enlisted. William E. Trautmann and Joseph Schmidt are putting in successful efforts among the workers in the building trades, clothing and metal and machine industries of Chicago, Ill., and nearby cities. At Monticello, Ind., membership is growing. In the Pittsburg district, Joseph J. Eitor and his corps of co-workers are busy among the workers of the steel and iron industries. Finally, Fred W. Isler is laboring among the workers of French and English speaking textile workers of New England. He is also at work occasionally in New York and vicinity.

As his work is done mainly under the auspices of the National Textile Union, his efforts are likely to meet with success, though he has the depression in the textile industry to contend against.

Not only is the I. W. W. stretching out its organization across the continent, but it is also strengthening its international affiliations. The recent I. W. W. convention at Chicago, Ill., resolved:

"That the incoming General Executive Board communicate with all of the European Labor Federations and also with Karl Legien, Secretary of the International Secretariat, making formal application for affiliation to the International Trades Union Secretariat. That the application of the A. F. of L. for affiliation to the I. S. be contested on the ground that the A. F. of L. is not an organization of labor based on the class struggle."

This record of national and international achievements should encourage every member and sympathizer of the I. W. W. to renewed effort in behalf of its local and national industrial unions and press. The results are worth the effort.

In a world where babes go hungry;
In a world where virtue's sold;
In a world where men are idle;
In a world that worships gold;
In a world of hate and bloodshed;
In a world of lust and greed -
An economic change is the thing we need.

- B. L. WEBER.
- S-oulder to shoulder the workers must stand;
- Labor united into one big union band.
- Labor united cannot meet defeat.
- I-ndividual Unions cannot be beat.
- D-own with the fakirs that have led us astray!
- A-and humbugged and sold us out, day by day.
- R-efuse to be sheep who to slaughter are led;
- I-industrial Unionist's cannot be led.
- T-hat is the reason the fakirs are frightened;
- Y-ou are asleep and you might be enlightened.

OFFICIAL NOTICE

Balloons have been mailed to all local unions. If they do not come to hand in due time write for more.

VINCENT ST. JOHN,
General Secretary.

WALL ST. GOSSIP

J. H. Baker, statistician for the Interstate Commerce Commission, in an interview the other day said: "The railroads of the West have a greater surplus of cash on hand to-day than at any time since 1907. They have done an unprecedented business in the last few years, rather more than could be properly and economically handled. The roads are earning more to-day, their gains are more rapid, their profits greater and they have more business than can be handled with expedience."

A Western millionaire writes his friends in Wall street as follows:

"You can put it down that the great United States of America have got to go through some process of readjustment to overcome the great extravagance of the people, which is reflected to a more or less degree in the high cost of living and the high cost of labor which is growing more and more inefficient, the higher the wages go. It may require several years of business depressions, such as followed the 1893 panic."

"The railroads and industrial establishments cannot continue to pay \$8 per day for common laborers and get only \$1.50 per day's work out of them, especially when general wages throughout the country are in the same proportionate rate. Manufacturers can't compete with foreign countries under these conditions, yet the whole trouble lies in the wonderful resources of the country which has led to national extravagance. The people will wake up to this fact, and while the awakening will be said it will be wholesome and necessary. There need be no fear of this condition in 1910, however, for bountiful crops will prevent it, but the handwriting is on the wall that the United States is gradually preparing for a great reaction in business which will bring about sanity in the ranks of 14th labor and capital."

The Wall Street Journal of June 16 said editorially:

"Milwaukee's Socialist administration is in favor of raising the city's bond interest rate from 4 to 4 1/2 per cent. Nothing especially alarming in capital in this action."

The Pennsylvania Railroad officials have just issued the following statement:

"One billion dollars will be needed by the railroads of the United States for extensions and improvements within the next twelve months, according to the most conservative estimates. Unless rates are advanced to a point that will permit a material increase in net earnings it will not be possible to raise so great a sum without the improvements the railroads cannot handle any marked increase in traffic; and the lack of transportation facilities will render impossible any return of prosperity. This is the real situation as summed up by a railway financial officer."

In 1908 the total capital of the railroads of the United States was \$17,134,886,215 as compared with \$11,585,009,036 in 1898, an increase of \$5,649,877,179, or an average of \$46,981,717 per year. But the annual increase was most rapid in the closing years of the period, being \$1,030,329,926 in 1909; \$907,864,112 in 1907, and \$738,475,146 in the dull year of 1908.

According to the Interstate Commerce Commission the present capital is only \$51,808 per mile of main line compared with a valuation of \$81,061 per mile for the railroads of Ohio as fixed by the State Board of Railroad Commissioners in 1906, and \$65,167 for the railroads in Illinois as fixed by the State Board."

United States Senator Penrose owns the State of Pennsylvania. He owns the Pittsburg and Philadelphia daily papers. He has appointed John K. Tener as Governor to serve for four years.

In the World of Labor

The plant of the Rhode Island Horse-shoe company at Valley Forge, R. I., has been closed on account of about 50 of its employees who went out last week. The company employs about 500 persons.

Four hundred operatives of the Massachusetts cotton mills at Lowell, Mass., have struck for a 10 cent advance in wages. The operatives at the Merrimac mills in the same city are also out for a similar advance.

The sheet metal workers of St. Louis, to the number of 300, are out on strike for a 50 cents per day increase. A clothing pressers' strike is also on in the same city.

The iron and copper miners of the northern peninsula of Michigan are being agitated and organized to the slogan of "Eight Hours a Day." They are now forced to work 12 hours a day under the worst form of industrial dictatorship and in defiance of the Michigan mining laws.

At Los Angeles, Cal., the brewery workers are on strike. They have been out three weeks. They are likely to be out three years - to judge by the tactics employed. When the bosses refused to sign their agreements, they, instead of going out to a man, left enough men to take care of the refrigerating plants, horses, etc., until other and non-union men could be secured to take their places.

The Los Angeles, Cal., metal trades, comprising moulders, machinists, pattern-makers, boiler makers and brass finishers, are out for an eight-hour day and a minimum scale of \$4. Nonunion men walked out with the union men. Success is predicted.

There is much bitter resentment in Yonkers, N. Y., over the action of the International Association of Machinists in calling off the strike at the Otis elevator works - 286 "good union" machinists "threw down" a strike of 850 metal and electrical workers, including 150 women, who came out with and stood by them. Is the A. F. of L. evolving? Yes; it is working as free a brand of treachery to working class interests as ever delighted the capitalists' heart.

Robert Hunter wants the Socialist press to protect the United Mine Workers on strike in Illinois from capitalist lies. That is good. But better still would it be if the Illinois United Mine Workers were protected from the scabbiness of the Indiana United Mine Workers. According to dispatches appearing in the New York Call, the Indiana coal mines are working at a most advantageous rate of profit, mining coal for shipment to Illinois points.

A conference of Cigarmakers' unions has met in New York City for the purpose of considering plans for building up their organization. The discussions show the International Cigarmakers' union to be a failure in combating the tobacco trust. Two-thirds of the cigarmakers are organized in New York City. Machines and women are undermining the union's position. There is no hope for the cigarmakers except in revolutionary industrial unionism. The middle class, reactionary and benevolent features of the International Cigarmakers' union makes such a revolution from within impossible. Only the I. W. W. points the way.

The sentiment in favor of a general strike of garment workers is growing in New York City and other eastern points.

Join the I. W. W.

The cordage workers' strike in Greenpoint, Brooklyn, is also still on. It is marked by the usual "tag" tactics of the big corporation. The corporation "will not tolerate labor domination," as they call the demand for more wages; while the strikers, the poorest paid in the leading city of the country, are determined to win, despite brutality, starvation and oppression, corporate and legal.

In their attempts to operate their plantations at an exorbitant rate of profit, the planters of the Hawaiian Islands have successfully imported Japanese, Porto Rican and Russian labor. The Japs revolted, the Porto Ricans were found unmanageable and now the Russians are in revolt. (too.) The usual capitalist atrocities are being perpetrated against them, and funds are being raised for their assistance and defense. I. W. W. locals should take steps to add their mite to these funds in behalf of a worthy cause.

The strike of the bakers in New York City is still on. The bakers' delegate states that though they spend half a million dollars a year on printing, the union printers are indifferent to their strike.

THE REVIEWER.

NEWS FROM NEW YORK

Editor Solidarity:
Fellow-Worker Charles Holgerson, of Local 95, has left for Spokane. We wish him luck along the line of his travel to this beautiful city, (Spokane, Wash.)

Fellow-Worker Jack Walsh, of 179, spoke in Yorkville last Sunday, June 12, to a packed hall. His subject was DIRECT ACTION. So far we have heard no knock; all say his remarks were O. K., and the questions were answered short and sweet; yes, and satisfactory; (he'll be back there soon.)

Fellow-Worker Koettgen's report last night, as advertised in last week's Solidarity, was a corker. After 179 and 95 had hurried through its business he took the floor and right from the start good tidings came thick and fast. It made all the fellow-workers wish they were at the convention. For what we have read in Solidarity and the Industrial Worker is not hearing a fellow-worker that was on the job, his talk of the proceedings from day to day of the convention, and then in conclusion when the comparison was made of the previous conventions and of how seven days was put into hard work not wrangling as in previous conventions where one machine was after another, but so different now also. When the close came there were questions; yes, a good many. All were ANSWERED, not dodged, and some who were a little skeptical of late on account of one or two reports that had got to their ears were satisfied that the I. W. W. was the healthiest it ever was and the news they had got was not. These skeptical ones were the most enthusiastic at the close and the remarks were of several phrases. Fellow-Worker Koettgen's visit to New York has certainly revived and renewed some of the slackened energies. The reward will soon be shown by the renewed activity in New York. Those who could not get to the meeting missed a great deal, but they should ask those who were there where the I. W. W. stands and get a little idea of what the I. W. W. is doing.

Emancipate yourself.

SOLIDARITY

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

P. O. Drawer 622 New Castle, Pa.



Owned and Published Weekly by
C. H. McCARTY and B. H. WILLIAMS
C. H. McCARTY, L. U. 398
B. H. WILLIAMS, L. U. 297.
Place of Publication 56 S. Jefferson St.

A. M. Sitton Editor
G. H. Perry Business Manager
and Managing Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION:

Yearly,	\$1.00
Six Months,	.50
Canada and Foreign,	1.50
Single Copies, per copy,	.01

Advertising Rates on Application.

Carl Must Accompany All Orders.

All communications intended for Solidarity should be addressed to G. H. Perry, Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

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
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GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
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Francis Miller, George Speed.

CHOOSE YE THE ROAD.

Many men are kept from joining a revolutionary labor organization through fear of losing their job. The man who is so scruple that he dare not even exercise the right of thinking for himself is an object of pity rather than abuse. Such men as these are greater enemies to their own class than the capitalists and do more to keep their fellow workers in slavery than do the hirelings of the boss. Why, the job that they are so afraid of losing does not even belong to them. If their boss, whom they so abjectly obey, could get a machine to do the work that they are now doing does any one think that he would hesitate? Not much. He wants profits, and as long as he can find men who are willing to be exploited just that long will he continue to garner in the profits at the expense of the toil and labor of others. What if they did lose their jobs? Would not that be awful? Does anyone think that they could not find another master who would be as willing to exploit them as their first one was? And even if they could, don't you suppose that they could live almost as good at the expense of the dear taxpayers as they do when toiling for a master who is mad with the thirst for power and profit. It is a funny thing if it were not for the demoralizing effects of these so-called men have upon the ranks of labor.

Others say that they have a good boss and they do not want to strike against the hands that feed them. They make me think of the bobo that was sitting by the water tank. He reached down his neck and drew out a squirming object. After looking it over carefully he placed it back where he found it. Another bobo that was standing by said: "Why did you do that? Why didn't you kill the damn thing?" The first bobo replied, "Why that wasn't the one that was biting me." Just because one boss does not brow-beat you quite so much as another one would is no reason that it is a good boss. All bosses bite. Yours may not be biting you just now, but if it will increase his profits to do so you may rest assured that he will not hesitate. Employers exist because of profit. Profit exists because the workers are robbed and it is up to you, Mr. Wage Slave, to say whether you wish to be robbed or not. If you do not wish to be you don't have to. Just use the power that you possess and the boss will soon come to see and profess and oblige of the workers will be a thing of the past. The way for you to do this is to organize into a class-conscious organization of workers alone. Don't look for friends of labor to help you. You must do it all yourself. The I. W. W. is the only organization that stands for the abolition of the profit system. No matter who you are or what you are so long as you are a working man you can join the I. W. W., and the thing for you to do is to get in and then try and get your fellow-worker in and then when you are sufficiently organized and

the boss tells you that he must fire you to make place for some machine you can invite him to take a short vacation in that famous winter resort known as, well, there is no use mentioning the place, we have all heard of it. And the good part of it is that he will either accept your invitation or get to work with the rest of you. Now whenever you are tired of slaving for a boss who rides in private cars because you walk and whose wife wears calico and whose children become educated because your children are toiling in the mill or delivering messages at night in the red light district, you can simply change it all by organization. That is how the boss gets his and that is the only way that you can get anything for yourself. Now the way is clear; two roads are open to you. One will lead you still further down the social scale that you now are and the other, industrial unionism, will bring you to your own, which is all you produce. Now which way will you travel?

G. H. PERRY.

SEDITIONS LIBEL CASE.

The most important case that has been tried in law courts in recent years so far in New Castle is concerned has just been tried in New Castle. After a trial that lasted six days, the jury in the case of The Free Press indicted on the charge of seditious libel reported on Sunday last that they had failed to agree. Report has it that the jury had agreed to bring in a verdict of "not guilty," but could not agree as to placing the costs. Hence the failure to find a verdict.

This means that the case will not be brought up again until the September term of court. At which time if it is re-opened the prosecution will be severely handicapped by the failure of the jury to find a verdict at the first trial. It may be safely said that the attempt to suppress the labor press by means of obsolete laws inherited from colonial days has met its Waterloo.

Seditious libel is an offense unknown to the written laws of Pennsylvania, but the action was brought under what is known as the common law. In other words, the legal traditions inherited from England. The same crowd that is yelping like mad, making preparation for a "Glorious Fourth" and ridiculing patriotic fervor on all sides ought to dig up the dead bones from the legal graveyards of Europe and clothe them with authority and power over the labor press of the present day. Nothing remarkable about that, however. We are living in the midst of a class war and our enemy, the masters, are absolutely without conscience as to the means employed to crush the workers and silence the voice of protest.

It is not hard to see what the result would have been had the case been decided against the publishers of The Free Press, nor for that matter what it yet will be in case they should later be convicted. A precedent would have been established, making the legal traditions of the Middle Ages the standard as to what might or might not be published and backed by this precedent, a general crusade would be undertaken to put all papers distasteful to the ruling class out of business.

Locally they realize the importance of their present defeat. The two local capitalist dailies which followed the trial day by day with hostile comment have scarcely a word of comment on the failure of the prosecution to make good. Their sorrow is too deep for words.

The working class, however, must not be too easily betrayed by this or any other victory to suppose that the same tactics will never be employed by the enemy again. The capitalist class is a tiger. It knows how to retreat gracefully that it may rush upon its victim in an unguarded hour. It knows how to crawl and glide, how to purr and go softly and noiselessly and also how to spring and crush and rend. The working class and the employing class have nothing in common, and there can be no cessation of hostilities until capitalism is utterly overthrown.

Nor must we be misled by any incidents of the revolution such as the fight for free speech or for a free press to take our eyes off the main issue or the one effective means to our emancipation—namely, industrial organization. Our one effective answer to every encroachment of capitalism is to build up our organization that the workers may take power in their own hands," as the Free Press articles put it, "and make their own laws from the shop." When the economic power passes into the hands of the workers by means of industrial organization, all other power will go with it.

The enemy realizes this perfectly. A very significant fact was that the prosecution in pushing the case against the Free Press laid most stress on those passages where the tactics of the I. W. W. were set forth, and especially where the workers are urged to "get into ONE UNION and make their own laws." This was held to be seditious. The ruling class know a revolution when they see it.

We are informed that the prosecutor's speech was taken down in shorthand, and if it is available, we will give our readers a few of its more striking passages in the near future. By all accounts it was highly suggestive. It shows what the capitalists—with good reason—fear and hate. It shows the reason for the action taken against the Free Press. The articles in question were teaching industrial unionism. It shows the reason for the persecution of solidarity.

The ruling class understand perfectly that the industrial organization of the workers means higher wages and shorter hours in the immediate present and that organization is perfected the abolition of wage slavery.

READ AND REMEMBER.

Why the working class of the world do not rise up in wrath against the Capitalist Class and all their hirelings and lickspittles has always been one of the greatest problems I have ever had to deal with. It seems preposterous to imagine that this can go on forever. It can't be, and only the unthinking will believe it. Day after day the machine goes grinding on. Lots of industries never cease, continually grinding out luxuries for the boss and crippled, maimed and starving families for the workers. Trampling upon them as ruthlessly as they do the worms beneath their feet. How long, working men, are you going to let this thing go on? Are you men or cowards? Why don't you rise up and demand the full product of your toil? Demand anything you have a right to have? Is Schwab's, Carnegie's or Rockefeller's body any better than yours, or his brain any more capable of doing the work than your backs, brains and muscle. NO! A thousand times so, and not as good. YOU have always done all the work and received nothing for it. They have never done any work and have reaped all the benefits. While you and your family are starving they are having money banquets and dog parties that cost thousands of dollars. While you are working 10 and 12 long hours a day sweating and working your brains and leaving away grinding out dollars for them, they are riding in automobiles, private cars and dining on the cream and luxuries of the land. They make you build the swell mansions and hosteries and they live in them. You even shine their shoes for them and they are even so lazy they have to have a valet to undress them and put them to bed the same as a little girl with her doll. They tell you to build jails and then put you in them. Any man with an ounce of brains can see these things, but they are afraid to do anything, if that might hurt the Capitalists' feelings.

You can take the labor organizations, for example, continually dividing each other into so many separate and distinct crafts that keep fighting each other all the time and scabbing one upon the other, that I don't believe they know actually how many forms of Craft Unionism there are. It puts me in mind of a couple of boys fighting over an apple, while another boy watching his chance and who got them into the fight, running off with the apple. That is the way of the A. F. of L. fighting one craft against the other in the same industry, thereby helping to defeat one another. Men, you have all got brains, and the thing for you to do now is to use them and not think some other man's brains were made to serve your ends. Get together in One Big Union of all working men and use your brains together, and when the time comes to put up a fight there is not an army or class in the world can whip you. You can demand whatever you want, and not until you do that will you ever gain anything.

There are many Organizations, so-called Union Leaders and Fakers, and you have been misled all your life. It's time you were waking up and doing a little lively thinking and then acting on your own part.

There is only one Labor Union and that is the Industrial Workers of the WORLD. We organize the Workers of the World, regardless of Craft, Creed, Color or Race, into one big Union, and you have been misled all your life. It's time you were waking up and doing a little lively thinking and then acting on your own part. Over 3,000 men have been shipped out of town to different points by the A. F. of L., and quite a few that belonged to the

Industrial Workers are still on picket duty. About 500 altogether are left in the town, of which 500 belong to different crafts affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The Schwab plant is running as usual with its full quota of men. The workers are more dire and exploited. All of them are sickly looking—human wrecks. In shop No. 2, called the D. M., the men are dissatisfied. With few exceptions all of them are grumbling. I spoke to over 90 of them, who told me another strike is imminent. It is too much. The big machines are manned by apprentice boys. The rest of the work is done by so-called mechanics, who get all the way from 16 cents up. If a mechanic can't speak English he usually gets the 16 cents. All of them, including the apprentice boys, are more or less illiterate, and most of all they don't understand that there are other classes in the United States besides Bethlehem, Allentown and Easton.

But the strike, an industrial battle, was an elementary class study that will help prepare them for the final clash. Men who were never on strike before found themselves surrounded at the gate by hundreds of their fellow-workers and told that a general strike had been called, told in six different languages. Dared by all this they hesitated. Then their lunch baskets were torn from their hands and thrown up in the air. It is a pity some "full dinner pail" orators were not present to see the contents of those full pails coming down. In a few cases there were as many as two sandwiches with real meat in them. Others, in the majority, had only a piece of bread and a "fill" onion.

It is safe to say that 75 per cent of the men did not know of the strike till they arrived at the gate, yet they all responded, having grievances against the company. They were determined, all of them, and surely would have won if they had industrial education.

Another point is that the men have felt for the first time the hoof and club of the American Coasters in this their first skirmish against capital. Hundreds of men instead leaving town. I am speaking of those working in the shop at present. Still, many new slaves are coming daily to hire out, but they do not stay longer than one or two weeks. And the mirror dance for the Steel Trust has started. It is a bad sign for the Trust when loyal "house guards" has discovered that there are other masters to whom they can sell their labor power.

Contrast that old-time picture with this modern Bethlehem, situated in Pennsylvania, with smoke pouring from huge stacks and a hum of machinery that may be heard for miles. Quite a different scene from what the shepherds gazed upon in Palestine.

Take a walk along the streets of South Bethlehem and see the mass of men and women, a motley crowd speaking half a dozen languages, the sidewalks crowded with them jostling each other as they pick their way among the throng, here and there some University student making his way rapidly, excoercing a well-dressed girl, keeping themselves aloof as if afraid of contamination by contact with these foreigners, the many stores with brilliant lights exposing their wares to the public. The stores are not so crowded for a Saturday night, yet their owners are rubbing their hands with glee over the fact that the steel works are going at full blast again, with glee that the good times when they may help skin the worker of the little he makes are back again.

Talking with a resident, an eye witness of the memorable morning when the general strike was declared, he pointed to the crowd passing, this motley crowd, and said: "Ah! You mean the Hunks? They were the boys that morning." And proved to say a majority of them returned to work in the same bus that they were back were the English speaking mechanics, a couple hundred that did not stay out more than eight days, and the rest; all Hungarians, Poles and Bohemians, followed in the scramble to get the harness on them. I tried to find out the reason for their returning to work. Were they satisfied with the conditions prevailing before the strike? Or after the first lesson in the skirmish against the corporation? I went to find out if they had any resentment against the company. Yes, they are bitter, very bitter toward the company and the industrial pirates at the head of it.

Here is the main cause that broke the strike: The unbelievable blunder of the American Federation of Labor leaders using Eighteenth century methods under Twentieth century conditions.

In this shop there are properly speaking no skilled mechanics; all of them are mere machine attendants. As long as the workers were all out together doing picket duty, all was well and good; the solidarity of the working class was shown at its full value. But as soon as the A. F. of L. began organizing crafts the backbone of the strike was broken. It created the same old aristocracy of labor. The I. W. W. came into the field too late to undo this work and to reap the full value of its efforts.

Then there was another cause that brought failure to the strike—secondary, it is true, but it had a great deal to do with the men returning to work. Asking a poor laborer why he did not stay out longer, he answered: "Me go back to the old country." So many of them have returned to work to make some money so they can have this land of the free and brave. Indeed, very brave, judging by the attitude of the coal and iron police and the contemptible tools called the Constabulary, who, in enforcing "law and order," were not particular on whose heads their clubs descended. Even small children are now more quiet by their mothers simply telling them: "The bad man on the horse will get you if you don't keep still."

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But here is the great mistake made by organized and unorganized labor: They are ignorant of the fact that really the work done by them with few exceptions does not require all around or skilled mechanics. The introduction of machinery has specialized the work. What the boss wants is a specialized worker—a man to do a certain thing; and you can take a man or boy who has never seen a machine before and it is safe to say that inside of three weeks you can make out of him a lathe, a milling machine, or a planer hand, and the only thing he has to do is to pull the levers and watch for the sizes. So the Bethlehem worker is merely a laborer, or rather a machine attendant, and he realizes this now. But the outside craft union leaders do not.

In plants like that of the Bethlehem Steel Company craft unions have no place. The sooner the workers understand that the better. What they need is not 75 separate unions, but one—a big union with one set of committees and officials. This fact is being driven into their heads here every day. They are waiting for another chance. These despised foreigners are waiting for the spark to ignite their rebel spirit again. With better experience of past defeats they will make McKees Rocks fade into insignificance.

"Ah! You mean the Hunks? They are the boys."

AMERICAN WORKER

Bethlehem, Pa.

There are now 99 labor unions in Los Angeles, Cal., all housed in the seventy Labor Temple, recently dedicated. Los Angeles is the city in which the International Typographical Union has had a fight on the Times for eight years and can't win out. Among those 99 unions is one known as the International Printing Pressman, whose members are working in the Times press rooms, while non-union printers are employed in the composing rooms. It was said that those who believe in "trade unionism," and always will be. Ninety-two unions (?) in one city and can not win against one newspaper. This is a sad commentary on the Typographical Union. But it is hardly to blame. If they would organize industrially they could win with hands down.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Variety is the spice of life. Give your life a little spice by working for your own class interests for a change.

Believe in yourself. Believe in the capitalist as costly. The greater part of your product and your economic freedom is the price you pay for it. Stop blackmailing yourself.

The truth will set you free. The lie that you depend on the capitalist for an existence keeps you in bondage. Learn that without your brain and brawn his capital is impossible. Act accordingly: labor to abolish the capitalist class.

Labor conquers all things. Even capitalism will have to bow before the efforts of Labor to overthrow it. Every day finds Capitalism more desperately combating Labor. Get into the fight; join the I. W. W. and Labor will yet be free.

Byron criticizing Roosevelt is very fun now. We don't care a rap for either of the nincompoops.

From a Woman Teller.

Fellow Workers: Mat Teller. You say you want us girls to keep out of the factory and mill so you can get more pay than you can marry some of us and give us a decent home. Now, that is just what we are trying to escape; being obliged to marry you for a home. And aren't you a little inconsistent? You tell us to get into the I. W. W. If we get out of the shop the mill and the factory how are we to get into the I. W. W. Is an organization for wage workers only. We haven't learned of any Household Drudges' Union; not even in the I. W. W. Going from the factory back into the home means only a change in the form of servitude; a change for the worse for the woman. The best thing that ever happened to woman was when she was compelled to leave the narrow limits of the home and enter into the industrial life of the world. This is the only road to our freedom, and to BE FREE there is not anything to be desired more than that. It is not in the home that woman develops into a thinking and acting being. It is in the workshop. In the home she is mole apt to become more limited in reasoning power, more bound by religious superstitions, more a slave to social conventions, more petty and greedy and meddlesome. It is the modern woman's privilege to do her part in social production and it is not for revolutionists to hinder her progress, but rather to aid it, for, I repeat, it is the only way to her emancipation from all bondage. So we will stay in the factory, mill or store and organize with you in the I. W. W. for the ownership of the industries, so we can provide ourselves with decent homes. Then if I marry you it will be because we love you so well we can't get along without you, and not to give you a chance to pay our bills, like we do now. No; tell the girls you are not going to marry them and make slaves of them; that they must work out their own salvation through the Industrial Union, just as you men are doing.

Why, man, don't you know that that is just why it is so hard to organize, women because they are always on the lookout for some man to take them out of the factory, and after they have landed you do you think they are going to let you spend your time and money fighting for your freedom? No; there are too many household wants to be provided for. Teach the girls that the only moral life for woman is the self-supporting one, and true virtue lies in giving one's self for love alone, and you sweep away the whole fabric of lies that the bourgeoisie have woven about woman in order to traffic in her sex. Teach the working woman her status as an industrial worker is not transitory, but a permanent one in which all women will be included in the coming industrial State, and when they come to understand this it will be easier to organize them into a revolutionary union. Give them the truth and they will not be misled by the sophistries of the craft unionist, the suffragette, the Socialist balleteer, who servily subscribe to the ethics of the master class for the sake of "respectability."

We are slaves in revolt against the employing class. We will have none of their religion, their politics, their marriage system. They all work to keep the workers in subjection.

Yours for Rebellion, WOMAN TELLER.

Haverhill, Mass., June 23.—Edge makers on strike against the firm of Millard & Tabor for higher wages, are taking up one of the hottest fights ever waged in the shoe industry.

TO HIS MODESTY TEODOR BUNKY-VELT THE FIRST OR TE'DOR—THE SILENT.

(By Jack Phelan.)

The poem beneath was written in 1900 following the Spanish-American war when Roosevelt was much in the public eye, and had been elected governor of New York. "Bunko" had sent to the electric chair the first and only woman who was so executed, and had written his history of the war with Spain wherein he boasts of his skill in shooting fleeing Spaniards in the back: Come forth, coy Tee-dor, come, orate! And tell us what you've done that's great! For some have never read nor heard A written nor a spoken word Of all your great and wondrous deeds; Who said, "They must be of the dead."

Why, Teedor, do you hesitate? Why silent sit and cogitate? While Dewey, Schley and all the train That stood around while you licked Spain Are talking, writing day or night As tho' they took part in the fight: Talk, Tee-dor, talk—or even write! The Bard of Avon thought he knew A simple little thing or two Of greatness—yet, I take it He also knew that some men fake it!! Nay, Tee-dor, use your mouth and pen. 'Twas he who told of one Sir John, who Many men in buckram slew; Now John was modest, too—like you; what then?

Some very common weeds Took honor for his valiant deeds Boast, Bunko, boast! "I am Great." Now, Tee-dor, don't you know you're great? A writer, statesman, poet—ah! Whoever was so great as you? And you're a proud rider, too! Rise, Tee-dor, lift your lungs inflated. Now, aren't you, I'd like to know, A writer greater far than Poe? He moved men's souls, made women weep, While you—you put them all to sleep; Write, Bunko, write! 'Tis also cheap! Shucks! Lincoln and George Washington Lacked nerve to do what you have done In staterooms—'twould have raised their hair—

You woman sizzling in the chair— Brag, Bunko, brag and blarney! But War, grim War, is your long suit, You are its latest, ripest fruit; Deny it now, you are, you are, His very ally, the God of War! Roar, Bunko! Mighty Tee-dor, roar! Grant, Sherman, Lee no little Mac Nor shot a former in the back; Napoleon, and Caesar, too, Must doff their bonnets, Ted, to you, For neither broke a broncho, Tee-dor, Nor killed a bar with a repeater.

That one man could so much achieve Is more than people quite believe; Bat, Tee-dor, if you'll talk the thing Or write it—they'll just make—you— OR NINE SPOT—almost anything— That a great braggart doth deserve.

On Roosevelt's departure for Africa To slaughter the animals of the Dark Continent, Phelan brought the verses up to date with the following: Vale, valet; be on your way! Hike! Universal Regulator! The rhino and the hippo wait To greet you at the earth's equator. In Africa's jungles primitive, A joyous life you all should live In mingled grunts and growls and squeals O'er mutual square meals—and deals. Vale! Impotent Trust Buster! Vale! Would-be household adjuster! Vale! You unctuous Pharisee! Vale! Conceited oddity! On to the Tropics and the Velt Throu tropidly.—T. BUNKOVOLT.

Notes.

NEW YORK—Open air street meetings under auspices of the I. W. W. every Tuesday evening, at 148th street and Willis avenue, and every Saturday night at 125th street and Seventh avenue. Solidarity always on sale and subs taken.

On Tuesday, June 28th, the I. W. W. will hold an open-air meeting on the corner of 90th street and 7th avenue. On Saturday, July 2d, a meeting will be held at 147th and Willis avenue. Everybody should make it a point to attend these meetings.

Attention, New York City!

Building Workers' Industrial Union, No. 93 meets the first and third Friday of each month at 44 West 90th Street until further notice. Secretary.

REVIEW OF THE TRIAL.

The trial of four wage slaves on the charge of seditious libel is over and the lackers of the American Sheet and Tinplate company have received another setback. The jury after being out for 26 hours returned a verdict of "not guilty" and could not find any place to put the costs. This disagreement on costs allows the prosecution to reopen the case at the September term of court. It means, however, that our dear friends, the taxpayers, will have to step up and dance to the tune of about \$5,000. "Ain't it awful, Mabel? Our highly esteemed friend, Mr. Dickey, the prosecutor, will, I fear, have a hard time convincing our friends, the taxpayers, that he ought to be elected after handing a neat little bundle of court costs like that. It is also probable that the headmen of the American Sheet and Tinplate company will lose their heads over their dismal failure to railroad four slaves to that haven of rest, known as the Western penitentiary. Well, these gentry have our profound sympathy if they think that they can pay their board bill with it. They will need all the sympathy they can get and perhaps more. Maybe this will teach the oppressors that an aroused working class is a dangerous plaything. A brief review of the case is as follows:

One of the attorneys for the defense, Mr. Mehard, gave a lengthy argument to the court showing that the articles complained of were privileged articles and that the defendants had no such right to advise the workers to join ONE BIG UNION of that class as the American Sheet and Tinplate company had no organic. He showed that the organization of the men proposed by the defendants was simply copy of the form of organization that all corporations are founded upon. On these grounds he declared that there was no just cause for trial and that the indictment should be quashed. It is needless to say that the motion was denied. The prosecution then opened their case and spent two days and a half trying to prove that there had been a strike in New Castle. Then they began to read portions of articles published in The Free Press. The defense objected, but was over-ruled, and so they insisted that the prosecution should read not a portion, but the entire articles. Gardner, the city attorney, said he would do no such thing, but the defense insisted and Gardner had to read for five hours, while everyone in the court room went asleep. Perhaps he wasn't right. The five hours of continuous reading dampened the ardor of the prosecution and after examining one or two more witnesses they closed their case.

The defense opened by showing by several witnesses that they, the defendants, "were not the powder" that the prosecution tried to make out, but were all men of good reputation and held in esteem by their fellow wage slaves. They then produced witness after witness showing that all the trouble that occurred during the recent strike was caused not by the articles published in The Free Press, but by thugs and professional strike-breakers hired by the American Sheet and Tinplate company. One witness, a preacher, testified that he had been told by one of these gentry that he had come for the express purpose of creating a riot so the sheriff could find an excuse to call in the State troops, or better known as Cossacks. The defense proved by witnesses that the American Sheet and Tinplate company caused to be brought into town a body of about 100 guns, who paraded through the main streets of New Castle armed with clubs and guns, and that they were escorted by the officials of the town, who had been sworn to preserve peace and order.

The defense having shown these things, rested, and their attorney, in his address to the jury, laid special stress on the fact that all the articles complained of were of a privileged character and that no matter how much they reflected on the local administration, that they were articles of fair comment, and, therefore, the prosecution, Gardner, the attorney for the prosecution, in his address to the jury, got off a lot of jargonism that would have done any wild-eyed dynamite justice. His address was simply a tirade upon the defendants calling them Anarchists, saying that they wanted to divide up, and that they had no respect for our dearly beloved flag. The jury knew as much before he started as it did when he finished. Then they returned and after 20 hours of deliberation brought in the verdict as above stated. G. H. PERRY.

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SOLIDARITY

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

ONLY I. W. W. PAPER

East of the Rocky Mountains.

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TEN THOUSAND MARK KEEP IT GOING!

Liberal Commission to Agents

SOLIDARTY, 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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Published Weekly by the Local Unions of the Industrial Workers of the World in Spokane, Washington.

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"TWO KINDS OF UNIONISM," by Edward Hammond. A Four-Page Leaflet, 20c per 100; \$1.50 per 1,000

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

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

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SOLIDARITY LITERATURE BUREAU

Box 622 NEW CASTLE, PA.

BY WAY OF COMMENT

Answering the charge that the labor unions are responsible for the increased cost of living, Charles Edward Russell, the well-known magazine writer and author, has this to say:

"But as a matter of fact only about 1,900,000 workers are enrolled in the labor unions. Many of these have not had their wages increased at all, and for those who have managed to get more pay the increase has averaged, it is said, about 12 per cent, while the average cost of living has increased more than 20 per cent."

"As an unconscious arrangement of the efficacy of the Compters labor unions," this answer can not be best.

"(See the leaflet, "The Increased Cost of Living," by Charles Edward Russell, issued by the Socialist Party of New York City; Edward F. Cassidy, Organizer, 239 East 68th St., New York City. He will be pleased to send you copies on request.

Wages at Gary.

A Chicago dispatch of June 11 conveys the following information:

"Exclusive of the millions spent in construction work the United States Steel Corporation is now paying out to its employees more than \$8,000,000 annually in the Gary, Ind., plant. For the fiscal quarter from March 10 to June 10 the Indiana Steel Co. reported that it has paid out \$647,000 in wages to the steel workers."

It would be interesting to know among how many employes this sum is divided, and the exact amount each one received; also whether the amount received increases or decreases with the output per man. Further, the figures of the dead and injured should be supplied; together with a description of the actual working conditions. Facts are facts; but sometimes they are so presented that they are dangerous lies, inasmuch as they convey a favorable impression of a bad state of affairs. This, it may safely be wagered, is the case with wages at Gary, as telegraphed all over the country.

International Capitalism.

A cable from Brussels, dated June 9, is as follows:

"The International Cotton Congress has decided to meet next year in Barcelona. It was decided that spinners throughout the world should continue on short time until they are satisfied that production is no longer in excess of consumption."

This is international capitalism. When the workmen, industrially organized, meet and decide to use their labor power in the same effective manner, we will have international laborism.

But note, in the meanwhile, that the meanwhile, that the cotton spinners are acting "in restraint of trade," without any of the international legal authorities attempting to either arrest or imprison them. They find that unrestrained trade, or manufacture, spells excessive production and competition, in other words, ruin; so they adopt the modern principle of combination to save themselves. Let the international working class take the tip and combine to save themselves from international capitalism. The I. W. W. points the way. Read up about it. Subscribe for Solidarity and get your shopmates to do likewise.

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 543 Olive 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 letter. But in cases of urgency he should be communicated either with special delivery letters or telegrams.

Speakers can be furnished in Italian, Polish, Croatian, Russian, Hungarian, Slovak and English.

The Union Leader, owned by the Toledo Central Labor Union, has been notified by the postoffice department that the paper's plan of allowing unions to subscribe in a body and take the money out of the treasury is contrary to a decision of the department, therefore illegal.

ORDER NOW!

"Union Seals, 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."

I. W. W. DOINGS
IN MCKEES ROCKS

The Industrial Workers of the World in McKees Rocks are not only equipped for fighting the employers but are also provided with means of making life easier for the slaves after they are through toiling all day long in the mill.

They have their own store and butcher shop where members of the union can get goods that are not adulterated or doped with preservatives, but are real genuine goods. These are sold for less money than cheap and doped goods are sold for in other stores. They also hold a ball every Saturday night in the Union hall and not only have a good time, but raise plenty of the coin of the realm that will be used in the shape of ammunition in some future struggle with the boss.

On Saturday last the writer attended one of one of these balls and passed such a night of enjoyment as is seldom the lot of a wage slave. Between 700 and 1,000 people were in attendance, and the whole program was carried out without the least disorder. Every one was out for a good time and everyone knew just how far to proceed in his or her enjoyment without giving offense to his fellow workers.

Soft drinks, ice cream and cigars were sold, and the evening's entertainment netted a clear profit of over \$50.

The McKees Rocks Locals intend to hold a monster picnic in the near future, and every one should watch for the announcement in Solidarity.

The things that the McKees Rocks Locals are doing can be done by other locals. Now, all get busy and see what your local can do.

READY FOR DELIVERY.

"Two Kinds of Unionism," by Edward 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 out for general propaganda. Should be circulated everywhere by the thousands. Price 20 cents; \$1.50 a thousand. SOLIDARITY LITERATURE BUREAU, Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

John Payton, a railroad switchman of Chicago, shot his wife on June 17, while brooding over the loss of his job. He is a consistent member of the craft unions, and surely ought not to have gotten dependent.

A very foolish fight is going on in Denver between the Amalgamated Carpenters and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters. While union men fight each other the special privileged class their hands in delight.

Lowell, Mass., Attention!

The English speaking branch of L. U. No. 435, Branch 1, has headquarters at 92 Tilden street, 6 rear. Business meeting every Thursday night. Every slave interested in Industrial Unionism invited. Solidarity and a full line of Industrial Union literature for sale. Address Secretary, C. Vandevelde, 95 Worthen St., Lowell, Mass.

Four Sub Cards for Three Dollars.

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

Executive Secretary's Graft.

Frank N. Carpenter, executive secretary of the Philippine Islands, is said to have leased to himself 5,000 acres of friar lands at 8 cents a month per acre. Other prominent government officials are charged with having leased friar lands to the Sugar Trust at 8 to 20 cents an acre, according to a report sent to Congress by the War Department. This is another specie of graft which will be passed over lightly, although meriting the severest punishment.

The disaster in the mines of the Palco Coal Company at Palos, Ala., presents gruesome evidence of the number of children that are being employed in industries in Alabama. Of the 150 estimated dead it has been discovered that many are boys less than 12 years old.

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.

STRAY BULLETS

All the world loves a fighter. That is, even his enemies respect him.

Nobody ever fights a dead cat. The savagery with which the employing class jumps on the I. W. W. whenever and wherever they get a chance shows that they recognize its power and vitality. Let the workers heed the lesson.

We learn to do by doing, and we gain power in the battle itself. Start something.

Stagnation is our worst enemy. We make mistakes on the battlefield occasionally, and we shall make more of them. But the worst mistake of all would be to be so calm and judicious as to do nothing. Always remember that the worker has nothing but his chains.

Organization is the bucket that hangs in the well of industrial emancipation.

Are You a Fighter?

Workers! Organization is good. But the FORM of organization is a mere shell.

It will not win a fight. It takes FIGHTERS to do that.

A FIGHTER IS A DOER and not merely a reader.

ARE YOU A FIGHTER? ARE YOU A DOER?

If so, get busy. ORGANIZE THE WORKERS in your vicinity.

EDUCATE them by giving them a copy of SOLIDARITY and other red-blooded reading.

Above all, do SOMETHING!

It is not HOW you do it, but WHAT you do.

DO IT NOW!

BE A FIGHTER!

BE A DOER!

NOTES FROM LOWELL

Lowell, Mass., June 14.

Editor Solidarity:

In the city of Lowell 450 of the worst paid workers, Greek spinners' helpers, are out on strike for a 10 per cent increase against the Merrimac, Miss., Appleton and other mills.

Those unfortunate human beings are starving in those up to date gigantic sweat shops, known as textile mills, 56 hours a week and are getting as wages \$5 to \$6 a week.

The strikers are unorganized, nevertheless they are standing firm. They will not give up, and, no doubt, they are prepared to give the mill owners a hard run for their money. They have displayed so far a great spirit of solidarity. They have also organized a thorough system of picketing and, to their credit, not one of their nationality is scabbing.

As usual, under similar circumstances, the mill owners are receiving protection from the city authorities and the defenders of "law and order, the cops, are on duty at the mill gates. Last Thursday morning six strikers were arrested near the Merrimac mills under the flimsy pretense that they were obstructing the street.

When the cases came before the police judge for a hearing the lawyer retained by the strikers requested the judge to postpone the trial for a few days. The postponement was granted, and the judge, to show his sympathies to the mill owners, held the six under a bond of \$250 each until the trial day. Last Friday afternoon I addressed the strikers in a meeting held at Lagardia Hall and explained to them the principles of Industrial Unionism and the way to organize. They seemed to appreciate the speech delivered to them and in the near future, if we are able to find some one speaking their language and understanding the principles of Industrial Unionism, we will then be in a position to organize them in the I. W. W.

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G. H. PERRY, Secretary Solidarity.

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TOM MANN IN PARIS.

(From the "Bulletin International," Clamart, France, June 5, 1910.)

Tom Mann, the well known speaker and organizer, who has done so much to propagate socialism and unionism first in England and more recently in the Australian colonies, returned to Europe a few weeks ago.

While in Paris on his return, at a public meeting June 1, arranged by the General Confederation of Labor, Mann freely expressed his views concerning syndicalism in England and Australia. He showed that he has completely lost his illusions as to the old trade unionism and as to parliamentary action.

Having left England in 1901 for Australia without being clearly anti-parliamentary, Mann found in the colonies under so called labor governments deplorable conditions for the emancipation of the workers and has come back disgusted with parliamentarism.

In New Zealand, the compulsory arbitration law (Arbitration Act) which governs all conflicts between capital and labor and permits the Arbitration Court to fix wages, hours of labor, etc.; and in Australia, the Wage Boards, have demonstrated that "labor legislation" is ineffectual, and that only the economic organization, with or without social legislation, is able to decide the issue.

In the second part of his discourse, Tom Mann criticized the old style unionism in Australia, South Africa and England, showing it to be impotent despite its great numbers and financial resources, by reason of the fact that it divides the workers of a single shop or factory according to trades instead of organizing them altogether by industries. Thus, for example, the metal workers' union of England (Amalgamated Society of Engineers) to which Tom Mann has belonged for many years, is impotent in spite of its 110,000 members and its treasury of \$3,000,000, because it organizes machinists, molders, boiler-makers, pattern makers, etc., each in separate and often competing unions. Unity of labor is impossible under that system, while on the other side the employers are organized much better and in accordance with new methods.

Against this craft unionism, Tom Mann defends the principles of industrial organization animated by a spirit of revolutionary solidarity as exemplified in the United States by the Industrial Workers of the World and in France by the General Confederation of Labor, with its industrial federations, its revolutionary spirit, its anti-militarism, which Tom Mann found "perfect."

Our comrade wished to come to study French syndicalism at first hand, because he is going to work for the complete reorganization of the English union movement according to the French model and that of the I. W. W. of America.

However, Mann did not spare the C. G. T. from criticism, reproaching our organization in particular for being too weak in numbers. Our aim should be to have "the most effective fighting machine possible."

Immediately after his return Tom Mann is going to make an agitation tour of England. Then, with the aid of friends, he will found a revolutionary syndicalist journal, which will make its appearance in London.

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Uniform with these we have just published new editions of FOUR of these books.

Troutman's "Industrial Unionism" and Jack London's "Revolution."

For a Dollar we will mail ten copies each of these 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 \$3.00 per hundred.

For a little longer we will mail a set of sixty booklets, all different, and the twelve numbers of the REVIEW for 1909, all on receipt of \$1.00. Postage to Canada twenty cents extra.

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