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## "SLOWING DOWN"

### Causes of the Threatened Industrial Depression—The Remedy.

What one of the leading capitalist newspapers calls "a slowing down of the business machine" is taking place in many industries. Textile mills of all kinds—cotton, silk, carpet and woollen—are reported curtailing production on a large scale. The watch industry is practically closed down. Railroads are retrenching by laying off their crews and cutting down construction and repair work. Building operations are diminishing; pig iron production is being reduced. Flour mills and coal mining also suffer. Financial markets are depressed. The *Matin*, a Paris journal, declares the monetary situation in this country is unsatisfactory and fears a repetition of the crisis of 1907 here. Taking it all in all, the industrial outlook is becoming bad. It is the reverse of that which prevailed only a few brief months ago. Then labor was being employed in increasing numbers and wages were advanced on the railroads and in the most important industries. "Prosperity" was in the air, with promises of at least a few years of permanence to buoy up the working class of the nation. Everything looked bright for labor, in so far as more and steadier employment, with a greater aggregate amount of wages, was concerned. Now, all at once, comes this change. Work is declining and wages are decreasing, with prospects of more to come. Why this "slowing down"? What can be done to eliminate "slow downs" and those dreaded evils of which they are the forerunners, that is, panics?

#### Causes of "Slow Downs."

Many reasons are given for "slow downs" and panics. The present one is said to be due to the annual mid-year shut down for repairs, the heat, political interference with capital, unfavorable crop reports, and the aftermath of the panic of 1907. Extravagant living, large purchases of automobiles, lack of capital, uncertainty regarding U. S. Supreme Court decisions, high prices and many other reasons are also attributed by capitalist thinkers. Socialist thinkers advance two theories when considering "slow downs" and panics. One is exploitation of labor for the profit of the capitalist class. According to this theory, labor receives less in wages than it produces when employed. It is therefore unable to buy back all that it produces. The capitalist class can neither waste nor re-invest what is left. The result is under-consumption, or, as it is called by the capitalists, overproduction, which makes necessary less production, or curtailment. The other theory holds that panics evolve as capitalism evolves. That as capitalism is now essentially financial in nature, that is, financed by and operated largely for the profit of big financial interests, so also are its "slow downs" and panics. These arise from and are determined by the amount of capital available in production. It is pointed out that there is no excessive production in many of the prime industries affected, like the steel and iron industry, for instance; in fact, generally speaking, there is underproduction, that is, more products would be consumed at the wages now paid were it not for the lack of capital which cuts and makes such production impossible under the present capitalist system.

#### Which Theory is the Right One?

From among so many varied theories it is difficult to choose, but the intelligent workman will select those offered by the So-

cialist thinkers, as applying best to all "slow downs" and panics. Both of the socialist theories are essentially the same. They both, it will be shown, make the exploitation of labor for the profit of the capitalist class the cause of the serious economic disturbances under their discussion. Where labor produces more than it receives in wages, and the capitalist class can neither waste nor re-invest the difference, these "overproduction," unemployment, and all the other tragic features that characterize panics will occur. Where labor is not permitted to create the wealth from which capital is derived, until the ultra-financiers are assured an immediate profit, there will capital be restricted, and there, also, will "slow down" and panics prevail. In other case, capitalist profit is the cause of the trouble, for there can be no "overproduction" where labor can buy back and consume all it produces. So, also, is a lack of capital impossible where labor can be freely applied to land in the production of wealth. If the means of production and distribution are then lacking labor will simply toil to produce them; the lack will mean additional employment; whereas now it means enforced idleness. All for the greater profit of the ultra-capitalists, who, during "slow downs" and panics are enabled to virtually confiscate their weaker brethren in the unescapable bankruptcy which overwrecks and ruins them.

#### The Remedy For "Slow Downs."

It follows that, in order to get rid of "slow downs" and panics, we must get rid of capitalist exploitation. This can only be done by abolishing the capitalist class, by making capital the property of the workers who produce it. Capital is today produced collectively; it should therefore be owned and operated collectively for the collective interest. The method by which this can be brought about is outlined in the preamble of the I. W. W., to be found elsewhere in this paper. Study that preamble and join the I. W. W. During the present "slow down" and prospective panic that is likely to follow it, the I. W. W. will have much to do. The activities of labor organizations are not suspended during these times. For them there is much agitation; education is then easy and the seed for future developments takes ready root. Unemployed demonstrations and other phases of the out-of-work problem will arise, all of which need capable organization to make them effective and solvable. The working class can only end panics by taking and holding the means of production and distribution in the shop, mill, mine, etc. Political action, as a constructive force, breaks down in times of panic, as the government lies helpless in the economic ruin which prevails. The working class will have to look to itself. It is the only class capable of self-emancipation. In times of panic it must show itself capable of self-support, problem and improvement. Join, and strengthen, the I. W. W. to that end.

#### THE COMMENTARIOR.

### I. W. W. DOINGS.

An I. W. W. local of shoeworkers is also in process of formation at Providence, R. I.

Bakery Workers' Industrial Union No. 406, I. W. W., has just been organized at Providence, R. I.

Local 76 of Wenatchee, Wash., has succeeded in raising the wages of harvest hands 50 cents a day.

I. W. W. agitation is going on among the metal and machinery workers of Troy, N. Y., and vicinity, with prospects for a good local.

The Pacific coast is dotted with the

headquarters of I. W. W. locals. The Industrial Worker publishes a list of a dozen of them, in as many leading cities.

The I. W. W. men at work on an excavating job at Lake Point, Idaho, organized the gang and succeeded in reducing hours from ten to eight a day.

Kirby's National Association of Manufacturers estimates the total I. W. W. membership at 74,000. John 'll have to guess again to get it right.

The I. W. W. local in Oakland, Cal., is reported in a flourishing condition. The organization of unskilled labor on harbor and aqueduct construction works, is being undertaken by the local.

The New York locals are in favor of the circuit agitation plan. They have sent a list of speakers to headquarters, together with a request for more information regarding dates on the eastern circuit.

I. W. W. members from Minneapolis are doing good work in Duluth, Minn., holding meetings and recruiting membership. They got after the employment sharks, with the result that the employment sharks are now after them.

The I. W. W. is on the job of organizing the harvest hands of the northwest. The work is proving so effective that two speakers were jailed at Walla Walla, Wash., and the capitalist press in general is doing all it can to counteract I. W. W. efforts.

The New York locals are going to hold a bazaar and picnic in October. They request donations for the bazaar. Send them to Willard Northrup, 44 W. 96th St., New York City. The profits will be used for agitation purposes. Act now; gifts will be duly acknowledged.

The Industrial Worker continues its practical work of keeping men in search of jobs informed about actual conditions. Its columns of correspondence from all the Pacific-coast States on this point is of immense working class value and alone worth the yearly subscription price. This feature is to be commended to all labor papers.

Local 26, I. W. W., took an active part in the strike at the Globeville smelter works, just outside of Denver, Col. The issue was a twenty-cent a day raise. Four hundred "ignorant foreigners" started the ball a rolling. The Austrian consul and the Catholic priests interfered, and the men were jailed into accepting 15c a day more. The I. W. W. will keep up the good work.

The shingle weavers, loggers and mill men north of Seattle, Wash., are being thoroughly awakened by I. W. W. agitation. This region is honeycombed with discontent and agitators, who are showing good results. An effort will also be made to arouse the regions of British Columbia and those south of Seattle in a united effort to organize the lumber industry, which is one of the basic industries of the Pacific coast.

#### New York I. W. W. Meetings:

Tuesday, July 26—84th St. and First Avenue.

Thursday, July 28—24th St. and Madison ave.

Saturday, July 30—13th St. and Eighth Avenue.

#### ORGANIZATION COM.

##### Notice, Butte, Mont.

All communications for the I. W. W. Propaganda League of Butte, Mont., should be addressed to

J. W. BILLET, Fin. Sec.,  
10 W. Broadway, Butte, Mont.

## WORLD OF LABOR

Sugar trust workers are still out in Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Los Angeles general metal trades' strike is still on.

The Portland teamsters' strike has reached an acute stage.

Stockton, Cal., is on the verge of a great struggle for and against the open shop.

The Pacific coast is in the throes of labor troubles, with the Manufacturers' Association as the aggressor.

The Des Moines, Iowa, building trades suspended a threatened strike of union men. Four hundred locked out men resumed work.

The cordage trust is still being assailed by the Greenpoint, Brooklyn, N. Y., Socialists. Two more speakers were arrested and jailed. Strike continues.

At Fort Worth, Texas, seven policemen struck rather than protect soaks in the Southwestern Telephone company strike. The unexpected always happens.

The D. & H. R. R. at Albany, N. Y., has ordered a dozen Marlin riot guns, to be used against the striking section hands. The railroads are a police power unto themselves.

The demand for Indiana coal in Illinois markets affected by the Illinois miners' strike was unprecedented during June and July. There is no scabbing as effective as "good union" scabbing.

The bakers in New York City are still out. They have overcome the indifference of the printers, who are now, 12 weeks after the beginning of the strike, helping them in the places they patronize.

The International Jewelry Workers are doing good work in a 25-cent wage increase and improved working conditions. They are prepared to use trade action, if necessary, to enforce their demands.

Thirty-five thousand shipyard workers in Hamburg are a unit in a demand upon the employers for an increase of 10 per cent in wages and a 55-hour week. They threaten to strike if the concessions are refused.

Reports from Spartansburg, S. C., show that 3,622,000 spindles out of the 5,711,000 spindles represented in the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association will be stopped a portion of the time during July and August. The output will thus be reduced 3,500,000 pieces of cloth.

A strike-breaking detective, guilty of murder, was lynched at Newark, O. The Governor has suspended the mayor and sheriff as a result. If it were some poor negro they would have been recommended for another term. The worthy are always discriminated against in favor of the unworthy.

The English cotton operatives has successfully opposed a reduction of 5 per cent. At the same time they have agreed not to ask for an advance for five years. This looks like escaping one evil for many worse ones. In view of the increase of prices, it is virtually a continuous wage reduction for five years.

At a meeting of the John F. Ward and Pride of New Castle lodges of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and

Tin Workers at New Castle, it was decided to appeal to President McArdle of the association to end the strike which was precipitated on July 1, 1909. It is believed that other lodges will take similar action.

Columbus, Ohio, street car workers are again becoming dissatisfied with conditions since their recent strike, and it is expected that another conflict may break out at any moment. The union charges that strikebreakers are being imported to the city, and a union official says that 24 new men are now working on cars. The superintendent of transportation, George R. Whisner, admits that fact, saying that the leader of the newly imported strikebreakers is staying at a hotel in Columbus.

John Kirby, Jr., president of the National Association of Manufacturers, and president of the Dayton, Ohio, Manufacturing Company, was arrested last week, charged with a violation of the child labor laws of Ohio. He is accused of employing a 15-year-old boy 10 hours a day in his factory. District Inspector S. E. May, of Dayton, and P. J. Curley, of Cleveland, discovered the alleged violation and filed their charges. The former said the action was taken after repeated warnings to Kirby, and that prosecution will be vigorously pushed.

According to Pittsburgh dispatches, the departments of the Republic Iron & Steel Co. that were not working under the Amalgamated Association scale, in force up to June 30, resumed work this week. The controversy in regard to the new scale is still on, but no date has been fixed for a conference. The men have shown a disposition to recede from some of their demands, and the company is also willing to concede something. The Republic mills, which operate under the Amalgamated scale suspended on June 30, and will continue idle until some wage arrangement is made. It is expected that a conference of those interested in the scale controversy will be held not later than the last week in July.

The threatened strike for the Eastern standard of wages on the Grand Trunk Railroad system broke out July 19, and freight and passenger traffic is at a standstill. In all about 4,500 conductors, brakemen, baggage men and yardmen abandoned their posts when the strike order was received. They did not, however, leave their trains on the tracks or wherever they might be at the time, but took them to the terminals under orders from the union headquarters. About 5,000 shopmen are also idle as a result of the strike, but the company announces it will try to use these shopmen in filling the places of striking trainmen. The company positively refused to pay the wage standard recently put into effect on the Eastern railroads operating in the United States, its counter proposition being an 18 per cent increase all around, with a promise that the standard scale would be reached in 1913. This latter proposition was rejected and the strike order issued.

A Pittsburgh paper states that announcements are being sent out from the Pittsburgh office of the United Sons of Vulcan (puddlers) to the members of the organization to stand by the union in regard to the wage scale demanded by the last convention held in the old Knights of Labor hall on Wood street last May. The scale adopted at the last convention was an increase of 10 per cent over that demanded last year and granted by the various mills in which the Sons of Vulcan are installed. The notices contain the fact that no members individually or any committee has the right to change in any particular the demands of the new wage scale, as it is the intention to keep the control of the organization.

Continued on Page Four.

# SOLIDARITY

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UNION OF THE I. W. W.

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

### GENERAL OFFICERS

Vincent St. John, General Sec'y-Treas.  
W. E. Truett, General Organizer

### GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

T. J. Cole, J. J. Ector, E. G. Flynn  
Francis Miller, George Speed.

### RUNNING AWAY FROM THE FIGHT.

The big cloakmakers' strike in New York City appears to be going the usual way of such craft union affairs. Under the A. F. of L. leadership, referred to by *Solidarity* last week, the strike took a new turn on Monday.

Besides getting several hundred cockroach manufacturers to sign up and take back their men the union officials decided not to call a general strike of cloak makers throughout the country.

This last announcement was made publicly by the leaders on Monday, who further stated by way of explanation that they proposed to beat the New York bosses by giving the cloak makers a chance to go elsewhere in search of employment.

In other words, the striking cloak makers, after trying up the industry in New York and displaying an admirable example of solidarity, in the local fight, through their leaders suddenly give up the opportunity to make a general move for better conditions throughout the entire country, and start to run away from their own fight.

A. F. of L. leadership always heads for the ditch.

### "AMICABLY SETTLED."

The threatened strike on the Pennsylvania Railroad line east of Pittsburgh seems at this writing to have been averted. At a conference in Philadelphia, Monday, between General Manager Myers of the Eastern division and officials of the railway Brotherhoods, a "satisfactory" adjustment was brought about, and the strike, which was voted by the men last week, will not take place.

Under the terms of adjustment the company offers a minimum day of ten hours, as detailed in the New York Central award. On certain runs where the company's present rate is higher, the rate will not be disturbed. An officer of the road stated that "by readjusting the runs they can pay the new rate without greatly increasing the expenses of the company."

When we consider the exceptional opportunity before the men at this season, the above "adjustment" can hardly be considered a victory.

The Pennsylvania, more than any other road in the East, handles enormous quantities of perishable goods, such as fruit and vegetables for the big cities, during the summer season. A few days' delay in bringing these commodities to their destination would mean a loss of millions of dollars to the company. Thus the opportunity was exceptionally "hot" for the men on the Pennsylvania, as well as on the other roads, to make a successful move for still higher wages and reduced hours.

Why did they not do it?

A glance at the system of organization and the status of the railway Brotherhoods may help to answer that question.

Under that system of labor organization

well defined "castes" of engineers, conductors, trainmen, telegraphers, shopmen, and others have grown up and have been carefully fostered by the railway companies. The lowest of all the castes, the section men, are unorganized, and are looked down upon as the scum of the earth by their more aristocratic fellow workers. Even the wife of a conductor considers herself "out of caste" in associating with the wife of a brakeman.

Engineers and conductors, receiving higher wages than the other divisions, consider themselves almost a part of the company and are averse to doing anything that "might hurt the interests of their employer." The constitution of the Order of Railway Conductors formerly contained a section forbidding strikes under any circumstances. Although we understand the section has since been removed, the conductors are never known to revolt.

Meanwhile the railway companies go on, pleading poverty while paying enormous dividends on stock "watered 800 per cent" according to figures from reliable sources; while their overworked slaves pitifully beg for a "minimum work day of ten hours," saying nothing about the "maximum," which in many cases may run as high as 24 hours, and in exceptional cases for 48, 60 or 72 hours at a single stretch.

To change these conditions, the railroad workers must do away with the craft or caste system, and organize all their forces in one big industrial union, which will know how to take advantage of the strategic importance of their industry not only for themselves but for other bodies of workers as well.

The railroads are "the arteries of commerce." Stop the flow of traffic and paralysis sets in throughout the body of industry.

The railway workers have that power. Today they are helpless to protect themselves or to assist other workers, because their power is harnessed in the interests of their employers.

Let the railway workers organize industrially and a new page of labor's history will be written.

The I. W. W. points the way.

### SOLIDARITY SUSTAINING FUND.

We are just beginning to get returns on the appeal for a sustaining fund. We are after the 400 live ones who will contribute at least 50 cents a month each to help keep this paper on the firing line. Send in your pledge and contribution this week. The following donations have been received to date:

Justus Ebert	\$ 4.00
William Alexander	1.50
J. O. Sullivan	.50
"A Friend," per J. A. Sturges	1.00
Paul Schultz	5.00
Local 35, I. W. W., Cleveland	5.00
Total	\$17.00

### TEXTILE WORKERS' CONVENTION.

All readers of *Solidarity* living in Philadelphia who can help in arranging meetings while the textile workers' delegates are in the city (September 5, 6 and 7) are urged to get in touch with the Textile Workers' Union of Philadelphia. Address all mail to Local No. 425, I. W. W., Kensington Labor Lyceum, Second and Cambridge Sts., French Textile Box. Please also notify Francis Miller, 12 Rosemont Terrace, Lymanville, R. I.

Delegates should bring along full sets of the quarterly financial reports sent out from the National office, to check off the report of the auditing committee.

### FOREIGN BUNDLE RATES.

On account of the extra postage required in sending *Solidarity* to CANADA and other FOREIGN COUNTRIES, we are obliged to increase our foreign bundle rate to TWO AND ONE-HALF CENTS PER COPY. Those ordering bundles from foreign countries will please take notice.

C. H. McCARTY, Manager.

### ORDER SUB CARDS.

Four yearly sub cards for *Solidarity* can be had for three dollars. This gives 25¢ commission to the agent on each card sold, besides getting the message of Industrial *Solidarity* to the workers.

### New Editions of Leaflets

New editions of "Getting Recognition" and "Union Seals" will be off the press in a few days. Order these leaflets at once. Price of each, 20 cents per hundred; \$1.50 per thousand. We also have in stock, "Two Kinds of Unionism" at the same price.

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

## SOLIDARITY

### THE "POLICY" OF SOLIDARITY

Or the Position of the I. W. W. Regarding "Political Action."

The following interesting communication came to hand last week, addressed to "Solidarity," the New Castle edition of the Appeal to Reason:

Spokane, Wash., July 9, 1910.  
Solidarity,  
Comrade.

I take my pen in hand to write you a few lines.

It seems to me that *Solidarity* is wasting an awful lot of space on the solution of the question, "Can the A. F. of L. evolve?" Instead it seems to me that the following question should be debated: "Can *Solidarity* evolve into a revolutionary working class paper?"

I wonder when you are going to quit flirting with that fake political party, that aggregation of slimy politicians who have betrayed the I. W. W. from its very inception, the S. P.

I note in the I. S. R. a picture of 5 "revolutionists," husky men, one holds up a doubtful paper called *Solidarity* (politically), while the others with all the strength of their brawny arms hold up the Slushalist Review! Great! Fine! Hold protest meetings! Gather subs! Collect funds! Fire them in to the S. P. For the information of seizer boys will say that *Solidarity* is the New Castle edition of the Socialist Review, in its turn controlled by Vic Berger, Emily Seider and A. M. Simons and D. C. Coates, "all of them honorable men."

What are you trying to do, trying to get the S. P. to be fetched, but on the Socialist Review, Emily Seider and Phipps to endorse Industrial-Political Unionism.

Yours for penny, meals, 3c. car fares and lower talk.

Herbert J. Brons, Member 434,  
Fred Fisher, Local 536.

P. S. This may be far fetched, but on the square, fellow workers, why don't you get clear and come clean.

Please do not think this is anything but a personal letter.

On the back of the envelope we discovered this legend:

VOTE: For your stars and your fires,  
For your daughters and your aires,  
For your native land. (Spargo.)

The editor of *Solidarity*, notwithstanding his usually serious vein, has a keen sense of humor. Here in the East this paper is being condemned by certain "leaders" and members of the Socialist Party, because, they allege, we are "knocking political action." One "leader" in Ohio has gone so far as to assert that the present editor of *Solidarity* is "an avowed anarchist." Oh, I say, Mabel, ain't it awful!

On the other hand, we have the above letter from Spokane, the only one of a similar nature we have so far received. It is time to laugh!

Having had our laugh out, we wish to say that our reason for publishing the foregoing communication is to lay before our readers the position of the I. W. W., as clearly defined in its Preamble and Constitution.

At the Fourth Convention of the I. W. W. held in Chicago in September, 1908, the following resolution was adopted by a practically unanimous vote, and afterward approved by the General Referendum of the membership. It will be found on page 30 of the I. W. W. Constitution:

POLITICAL PARTIES AND DISCIPLINE.

"Whereas, The primary object of the Industrial Workers of the World is to unite the workers on the industrial battlefield; and

"Whereas, Organization, in any sense, implies discipline through the subordination of parts to the whole, and of the individual member to the body of which he is a part; therefore be it

"Resolved, That to the end of promoting industrial unity and of securing necessary discipline within the organization, the I. W. W. refuses all alliances, direct or indirect, with existing political parties or anti-political sects, and disclaims responsibility for any individual opinion or act which may be at variance with the purposes herein expressed."

The I. W. W. Constitution further specifies: Article IX:

"Sec. 3. No general officer of the organization or parts thereof, or any salaried organizer shall be permitted to accept any office in any political organization, nor shall they be allowed to accept any nomination for any political office except permission be granted by a referendum vote of the entire organization.

"Sec. 4. The General Executive Board shall not appoint as an organizer of the I. W. W. anyone who is employed as an organizer for any political party.

"Sec. 5. No organizer of the I. W. W.

while on the platform for this organization shall advocate any political party or political party platform."

Read over the above carefully and note: 1. That the I. W. W. not only refuses "alliances" with political parties, but also with ANTI-POLITICAL SECTS.

2. That Article IX only refers to "general officers and to salaried and voluntary organizers." It does not attempt to dictate the opinions (or their expression) of the rank and file of the I. W. W. membership. The members of the I. W. W. are free to hold and to express whatever opinions they please either for or against politics or political parties.—Article IX aims only to keep the I. W. W.'s salaried officials and organizers in line with the essential purpose for which they are employed, viz: the upbuilding of the industrial organization. The I. W. W. disclaims responsibility for any individual opinion or act which may be at variance with that purpose.

The question before us, then, resolves itself into a tactical question:

What is the best method of reaching the great mass of wage workers with our proposals, and lining them up with the I. W. W.?

If we take a look at the mental state of that mass of workers (including a large part of our own membership) we will find them beset with various illusions and false ideas on what some of us consider non-essentials. These illusions affect their understanding of the essential purpose of the I. W. W., that is, economic organization.

Among these elements we find many workmen and women, members and supporters of the Socialist Party, who are obsessed with the idea that the working class can vote its way into the Co-operative Commonwealth. To our mind that is an insidious and dangerous illusion. It tends to develop in them the fatal "waiting habit," by which they come to look for salvation "from on high" via the politicians, rather than from below through working class activity and organization on the economic field.

This illusion must be dispelled. What is the best way to do it? Will mere ridicule of the "ballot box" or of those who entertain the "voting idea" exclusively, answer the purpose?

We think not. Apart from practical demonstrations of industrial unionism, which are always most effective eye-openers, the best way to dispel that fatal illusion is to replace it with the irresistible logic of fact. Past history and present events demonstrate the absolute necessity of the economic organization for the everyday struggle and for the final conquest of capitalism. The working class must build the structure of the new society within the shell of the old, by organizing industrially. Let us then not be fools of past and current history before the workers, with the constructive argument for industrial organization. Mere negative argument and ridicule will only tend to separate us from the working class whom we are trying to reach and enlighten.

Then there is another idea which may or may not be an illusion. That is the idea held by those who, while admitting that the working class cannot vote the Political State as a basis on which to construct the new society, still contend that that Political State must be conquered and disarmed; in short, that direct political activity inside the Capitalist State must keep step with revolutionary industrial organization, to the end of capitalism.

The I. W. W. Preamble and Constitution do not attempt to "settle" that debatable question. The mere fact that the Preamble does not mention "political action" does not mean that the I. W. W. denies the possible use of such action in the workers' march toward emancipation. It does not mean that, any more than the absence of all mention in that document of guns, dynamite and other weapons of physical force, implies that the I. W. W. may not find such weapons necessary in its conquest of capitalism.

What the Preamble does is to emphasize the one essential and unchangeable thing: Industrial Organization—leaving the tactical question of "political action" an open question, to be decided by the membership in the course of our organization's development.

This position of the I. W. W. is sound, and it is REVOLUTIONARY. It offers the only possible chance to draw together the different and conflicting elements of the labor movement and to weld them into one powerful organization. It opens the ranks of the I. W. W. to all wage workers, regardless of creed, color, nationality

or politics. It provides a place in our organization for the self-styled anarchist as well as the political socialist, so long as they agree upon the essential necessity of industrial organization. But it denies the right of any sect—political or anti-political—to fasten its tentacles upon the I. W. W., and strangle it to death.

The workmen of the Fourth Convention applied the knife to the ulcer of political sectarianism. We do not think they intended to allow the equally fatal ulcer of anti-political sectarianism to develop in its place. And if it does, in our opinion the knife will have to be applied again, and the sooner the better.

That is the position of *Solidarity*. We have no illusions as to the socialist politicians. We know they hate the I. W. W., worse than they pretend to hate capitalism. And we know why: Because the I. W. W. will eventually replace their leadership in the labor movement with that of wage slaves who possess administrative ability to be used solely in the interest of their class.

But at the same time we don't propose to waste much space with the politicians or the labor fans. If we occasionally take a crack at them it will be to enforce lessons in organization or tactics, or to add a little humor to what might be otherwise a dry paper.

For the most part the space of *Solidarity* will be devoted to facts and constructive arguments looking to the upbuilding of the I. W. W. To that end we invite the co-operation of all our readers.

We trust that this explanation will convince our two fellow workers in Spokane, and others who may have questioned the "policy of *Solidarity*," that this paper is fairly "clear" and "clean," and is deserving of support in upholding the I. W. W. position.

### ACTIVITY AND AMUSEMENT IN GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

Grand Rapids, Mich., July 18.

*Solidarity*: A very successful open air meeting was held last Saturday night on Campus Square. Fellow Worker Frank Morris opened up the attack with a brief history of the I. W. W., and with a short statement of the principles, aims and objects of the organization.

Fellow Worker A. M. Storton was introduced and gave a straight clear cut revolutionary talk for about an hour and a half. The crowd of about 500 people was interested all through and asked many questions which were answered by the speaker.

The literature sales amounted to \$4.35 and the collection \$1.90 and several subs for *Solidarity* taken.

We expect to organize a local here this week, and the prospects are good for a thriving organization of furniture workers in this city in the near future.

Grand Rapids, Mich., July 12.

*Solidarity*, New Castle, Pa., Fellow Worker A. M. Storton, late of Hotel de Whaley, New Castle, Pa., made a flying trip to this city. He was elaborately entertained by the "Sons of Marx," having a banquet in his honor. The bill of fare was as follows:

Supper a la Whaley.

Holes Mims the Doughnuts.

Craft Contracts (raw).

Low Wages in Season.

Long Hours Well Done.

Harmony Served Cold.

Dessert.

We decide when the time comes!

Frank Bohman, Chef.

An appropriate toast was given by H. Schloeb, which was drunk with enthusiasm. The members attending the banquet were Fellow Workers W. D. Norris of Grand Rapids; E. W. Grogel, Grand Rapids; Fred Bailey, Grand Rapids; Frank Morris, Chicago; Frank Bohman, Spokane, Wash., and Albert Collins, of Philadelphia, Pa.

There were speeches in several dialects of the English language. But even this will not disprove the fact that the industrial union is the only method by which the workers can emancipate themselves.

CORRESPONDENT.

### "Eleven Blind Leaders."

The first edition of this 32-page pamphlet by B. H. Williams is being rapidly sold out. Spokane ordered 300 copies last week, and Seattle 100. Other smaller orders were received from different sections. The price is 5 cents per copy; in lots of 25 or more, 4 cents per copy.

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

**THE LAW AT MCKEE'S ROCKS**

**Pressed Steel Car Police Foment Riot, and the Court Punishes Working-men For Same.**

During the I. W. W. strike at McKees Rocks last April a so-called "riot" took place at the end of O'Donovan's bridge, near the entrance to the Pressed Steel Car plant. A large crowd of strikers were returning from a meeting in their hall, and upon reaching the end of the bridge were about to go their several ways towards their homes, when they were met by a squad of police from Stone township (where the car works are located) who had crossed the line into McKees Rocks. Although outside of their jurisdiction, the police undertook to disperse the crowd, and roughly ordered them to move on. The strikers started to obey, when, in the excitement, some one fired a shot and Officer McDaniels was wounded. The subsequent testimony in court showed that the police were unable to determine who fired the shot. Nevertheless, Metro Solack and five other workers were afterwards arrested, charged with "riot and unlawful assemblage." The six men were convicted on this trumped up charge by the testimony of the officers who at the same time used every means in their power to intimidate witnesses for the defense. The judge refused to allow the introduction of testimony tending to show that the police really caused the trouble, and said: "Even if we were to grant that the police of Stone township went out of their way to molest peaceful gatherings it would not argue that the defendants had any right to take the law into their own hands." The attorneys for the defense filed a motion for a new trial, which was argued before Judge Fraser in the Allegheny county court two weeks ago, and the motion for a new trial was denied by the court. The six workmen were sentenced each to 60 days in the workhouse.

The following review of the case is by Organizer Joseph J. Ettor of the I. W. W., and was written for the McKees Rocks Leader.

**Infamy Crowned and Bleed.**

Two weeks ago last Tuesday Judge Fraser refused the plea of the six workmen who asked for a new trial that they might introduce evidence which, if allowed, would have proven that the real fomenters of "disorder" and "riot" last April were the gentlemen servants of the law, who are wont to call citizens who may disagree with them "s. o. b.'s," and, "if you don't shut up I will smash your face for you."

The petition for a new trial, which is very often granted to the lowest of felons, was denied these men whose only crime is loyalty to their fellow workers, if that constitutes a crime.

The law had to be satisfied. So last Saturday they were called into court to have sentence imposed upon them.

If his become quite the practice in courts nowadays, when capitalists and prominent citizens have been found guilty on overwhelming evidence either of having been caught red-handed robbing the people, or conducting "an honest speculation," or even committing such a trivial offense as buying lawmakers, to show them the error of their ways by "a suspended sentence."

And so, last Saturday, Attorneys Eckles and Conrad, believing that justice is blind, unable to distinguish the difference between worker and master, asked that sentence be suspended for these six men.

Perish the thought! Justice was firm and stern: in spite of her bandages she could tell the clothes those men wore. She looked at them and demanded his "pound of flesh" at all costs "that others may learn a lesson."

Before the days of Lincoln, the masters of the slaves had dogs, bloodhounds, to bring back to their chains the rebel slaves! They were ever faithful to their breeding, but it is not recorded that any of the dogs ever did any Pinkerton service. But evolution not only works wonders in industry, but also in everything else. Our courts are evolving. So are the attorneys and the police, until now they fill the functions of the hounds, the whip and the slave driver.

In reply to the plea of Attorney Eckles the sentence be suspended, the price of the forum, who struts and blusters about the court like a prize fighter, addressed the judge in substance:

"I don't want to be too hard on these men, but I believe they should not be let off free. These men are connected with a labor organization that for a year has

been sitting up trouble down in McKees Rocks. In one year there have been no less than four men killed there, all officers of the law. These men are being stirred up to mischief by agitators who sit out of distance themselves and are safe. Every week their leader writes in their paper, the McKees Rocks Leader, denouncing the courts, criticizing your Honor, and creating distrust in the law and its agents." And with his index finger pointing out in the court room: "They are written by Mr. Ettor of the Industrial Workers of the World, the agitator; there he sits, your Honor, the trouble breeder." His Honor, after having remarked that "you men must understand that in this country we have laws that protect the foreigner as well as the native," and after graciously granting the right of citizens to publicly disagree with the court, sentenced four men to 60 days in the workhouse, while the other two, who had already spent months in jail, were given respectively 10 and 20 days in the county jail. In addition he saddled the costs on them.

A braver set of men never went to jail before in Allegheny county: it is not they who are disgraced by the sentence; the jail is honored by their presence!

These men will be remembered by their fellow workers long after the McElroy and his kind are gone. The name of Metro Solack and his brave companions, in spite of the fact that some may call them "Hunkies," will be mentioned with love and enthusiasm by all those that are struggling for a chance to live the lives of human beings and not mere "beasts of burden"; while that of the "Honors" and the police thugs will have only the remembrance that decent men have for the hangman and the Judases.

**The Reply of the Union.**

Determined that lawyers and courts with all their attendants that stand like hungry dogs barking until they are fed, shall not feed out of workers' money any more than we can possibly help—the Industrial Workers of the World has decided that rather than spend any money taking chances with courts that are completely in the hands of our enemies, it will put aside the money that would be required to carry the case to a higher court, and when these men are at liberty that money will be given to them. Meanwhile their wives and children will be taken care of, not by the county, but by the union of the workers.

The powers of the earth, the sires of the breed, are trained and managed by the logic of truth. They have replied to us with Cossacks' muses, with policemen's clubs, with militiamen's guns and soldiers' lead. They have replied to our plea for justice with prisons and chains as the days of old. With the instruments of death they hope to exterminate us, but they will fail and fail miserably. Men who bravely struggled for an opportunity to live have gone to jail and even to the scaffold before this, and the labor movement lives just the same.

No, sir, the ideal for which we battle does not fear your horrors. We are rebels against a system that requires that we shall give our life energies and blood to the few, that they may revel in the good things of life, while the world's useful toilers must rest contented with mere crumbs, on pain of jail or death. We are rebels, and we are many, the terror, the eternal nightmare of the oppressors.

**No Difference Between Blood.**

Lawyer McElroy mentioned to the court that law officers were killed in McKees Rocks. The gentleman must have had in mind the days of the big strike. Well, let us ask the question: How many workmen did the Pressed Steel Car Co. kill? How many were maimed and butchered, dragged to their death unmercifully by unguarded machines (unguarded because human lives are cheaper to the corporation than safety appliances) before these so-called agents of the law came down to beat back to slavery the workers? And pray, answer, how many workmen were killed in that strike by these same so-called law officers or their companions in arms, who were more interested in protecting seals and the interests of the corporation than they were of human lives? Or, please answer, Mr. Attorney, were not the lives of the workers as dear to them and their loved ones as those of the "law officers?"

**Like the Days of Old.**

It is to-day as in the days of the Frankish Seigniors. The lord of the manor and the noble knight could arm themselves cap-a-pie, but the slave could only fight a duel with them with his own bare knuckled and himself armed with a crooked stick. To kill the slave was not only law, moral-

ty, and religion, but very patriotic. For the slave go even scratched his master was otherwise. So it is to-day. The hired strong men of the master can start trouble in order "to make a little money on the side;" beat and kill the worker; that is "law and order," and is endorsed by the scribes and pillars of society. For a workman to hit a scab with a brick—that's "riot and bloodshed."

Law! Law! Law! The law, the holy mask for oppressors' crimes, will be respected by all means and at all cost! "Let us speak plain; there is more force in names Than most men dream of; and a lie may keep Its throne a whole day longer, 'till Behind the shield of some fair seeming name."

JOSEPH J. ETTOR, Organizer I. W. W. McKees Rocks July 15.

**BY WAY OF COMMENT**

The boss classocracy of New York City vociferously declares that they will not stand for the "dominion of the union" in their establishments. They know what is of prime importance. Real union dominion in the shop is the beginning of industrial democracy. The open shop spells capitalist despotism; shut it up.

Kirby's National Association of Manufacturers has sent a commission abroad to study means to save the workers from injury and death. At least that's what we are told. The real mission is to save capitalism from injury and death. The scheme, however, won't work.

Austin Lewis, in a letter to the Call, says "Frisco" has voted for a municipal railway line. "But," he says, "who will buy the bonds? There is a feeling abroad that the capitalists will not contribute to the building of a municipal road." So; evidently the government is not the greatest economic factor in the community of Frisco.

In New York City the dry goods trust gobbled up first a \$5,000,000 department store and next a \$3,000,000 jobbing house. Still, this is the land of opportunity for the bright young man—to work himself to death at small wages for a big corporation.

The president of the International Longshoremen's Union complains that the U. S. Steel Corporation "overlooks the fact that we have rights as an organization." That's bad; but then what can you expect when the same president overlooks the fact that rights without power are empty words? His is a craft organization, without any conception of the nature of modern industry. The trouble accordingly begins with the gentleman who does protest so much.

**Jersey Mosquito.**

Some of our friends incline to the belief that the political power is greater than the economic power because Jim Hill makes an appeal for the railroads and says business will be all right if the government will let them alone. This reminds us of the New Jerseyites who damn the ferocious mosquito of that State, and amid sighs, wish the mosquitoes would let them alone. If you'd tell the New Jerseyites that their wishes demonstrate the superiority of mosquitoes over themselves they'd have you arrested for defamation of character. And they'd be justified in doing it. Governmental interference is the mosquito of capitalism; it is irritating and productive of profanity; but that is about all.

**THE COMMENTATOR.**

**Stirton in Kalamazoo.**

Kalamazoo, Mich., July 10. Solidarity: I am pleased to report that Comrade Stirton had a fair meeting here in Kazoo last Sunday. He really had a very strong lecture for industrial unionism. The line of argument he took up I consider practically unanswerable. It is my judgment that sincere comrades generally will commence to take more interest in the subject as the franchise becomes ineffective.

While Stirton did not repudiate political action he showed that it is extremely difficult for the working class to play the game of politics under the most favorable circumstances and that the time would eventually come when we would have to resort to other methods if we ever hope to see the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth. His lecture was well received here, and I hope he will be able to keep in the field. Fraternally, G. H. LOCKWOOD, State Secretary Socialist Party

**SOLIDARITY**

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

**ONLY I. W. W. PAPER**

East of the Rocky Mountains.

We are Getting Up Toward the

**TEN THOUSAND MARK**

KEEP IT GOING!

**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.

**INDUSTRIAL WORKER**

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

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A LOGGER'S LIFE.

Long Hours, Great Intensity of Labor and Miserable Conditions in the Lumber Industry.

By I. A. McROBERTS.

I notice in a recent issue of Solidarity that you wish to know about industries. I am a logger and have been literally kicked around the world since I was 12 years of age...

The lumber industry is considered one of the highest paid occupations in existence for unskilled labor. Wages range from \$2.50 to \$5. Hook tenders get from \$4 to \$5 per day...

The conditions are like hell. We have old leaky bunk houses, with boards to sleep on. They are full of lice, bugs and other vermin.

Board in the camps, everywhere is not less than 25 cents a meal. The couple of eggs a logger gets about once a month are usually rotten, and the breakfast is best described as "alligator skin"...

Hospital fee, \$1; insurance, \$1. Four prices for all clothing. You have to furnish your own lights and buy oil for your own use...

The boss curses you all the time. If you don't work in the storm he gives you your time. He keeps you running races for 12 hours a day to see who is the fastest worker...

THE WORLD OF LABOR.

Continued From Page One

ization in the hands of the members and not have members vested in a few individuals as has been the case in other unions. Not a few employers are ready to sign the new wage agreement...

Regarding the union conditions in the tin mills, the Pittsburg Leader says: "A peculiar condition exists in the sheet and tinplate industry regarding unionism."

"It was a committee representing 12 of these independent plants that met the representatives of the Amalgamated for several days ago and adjusted the wage scale for the year by granting the workmen the same scale they worked under last year."

"The change from that of 10 or 15 years ago is noticeable, as at the present time there are only 64 tin and 74 sheet mills being operated in this area out of 280 tin and 385 sheet mills in the country."

"There was a time in the history of the Amalgamated that it was well able to protect its men and guarantee them a fair union wage, but during the last year there has been little done by the union to advance the wages of the men..."

WHERE THE BATTLE RAGES

The Cigar-makers' Convention.

A few weeks ago I attended the cigar makers' convention in New York City. Manhattan and the surrounding places were represented. The Cigar Makers' Union of New York is in a deplorable condition.

For two Sundays a couple of hundred delegates met and henned and hawed. It would have been laughable were it not that a serious working class problem was involved.

Old yaps who had been unionists (?) for a quarter of a century or more gave their solutions.

Here's what the cigar-makers are up against. The tobacco trust is king in that industry. It has branch stores all over the country—700 already, and is rapidly establishing more. In its shops machines are being introduced. These machines are now operated by girls. In New York alone about 80 per cent of the cigar makers are women. These women are nearly all employed by the trust shops.

There are 18,000 cigar-makers in New York City. There are less than 6,000 organized. Perhaps less than 10 per cent of these 6,000 are women.

There are thousands of so-called organized making less than \$2 a day. Some of the women make that. If things keep a going as they are the Cigar Makers' Union in New York will be like the ghost at sunrise—it will be gone.

A ray of light, however, appeared in the convention I attended. After the "experienced men" got through suggesting cooperative stores and shops as a weapon against the powerful tobacco trust and the call "to all sympathizers of union labor and justice" to support the "blue label," a dark, small Jewish girl with a big black hat walked to the front and stood on the floor in front of the officers on the platform and addressed the convention. She spoke about 20 minutes. There was no mingling of words. She knew what she was about. She was probably 20 years of age.

She began by pointing out the power of the tobacco trust and the weakness of the Cigar Makers' Union in its present form. She emphasized the importance of new machinery in the tobacco industry as a factor in reducing wages. She pointed out the futility of the men struggling without the support of the women. The burden of her appeal was for solidarity. She said:

"We must create a fight between the workers and the bosses. We should hold shop meetings. Point out to the cigar workers the benefits of unionism and side with them. We must arouse them to a realization of their interests against those of the employers if we expect to get them into the union. There are women, whose husbands are dead, with five or six children to support the same as the men have, and the men should stand by the women and fight shoulder to shoulder with them."

She presented a written plan of agitation to the advisory committee. The best trained industrial unionist could not have presented a better one. After trimming it down so that it was practically harmless, so far as real revolutionary action was concerned, it was adopted.

There is going to be an uprising among the workers in the cigar making industry. The International Cigar Makers' Union is being forced to the wall. It will have to fight or give up the ghost at once. And the fight will bring forth new revolutionary leadership.

Must be Spontaneous.

Perhaps the most inspiring feature of the growth of industrial unionism is that sooner or later the time will come when it will sweep the country like wild fire. Industrial unionists take the complete class attitude. They think in terms of the entire working class. They do not look at the victories of the workers from the stand point of a little group or clique.

In this we find our source of consolation and hope. We build up a strong movement on one locality, for instance. It is crushed. At least the most active members are freed. They are compelled to go somewhere else. Often under assumed names they go. They take the spirit abroad with them—only more pronounced than it has ever been. For the pressure that compelled them to revolt brings with them still.

McKees Rocks is a good example of this.

While we have a good organization there, it would not be disappointing nor crushing to the writer if the I. W. W. was crushed there entirely.

I hardly think it will be, however. But the actions of the bosses in firing the most active rebels from those revolutionary centers simply distributes the spirit of revolt, and so that the next uprising will be more spontaneous, more revolutionary and stronger than the last.

The steel trust may weed out the most active workers in McKees Rock. But they go to Hammond, Ind., and start a revolt there. They go to the Jones & Laughlin plant and the scores of other places throughout the Pittsburgh district. And some day we are all surprised at such a manifestation of solidarity and revolutionary spirit.

Constructive Work.

One thing I, W. W. men should remember in carrying on industrial union agitation is that the working class is not essentially concerned with names and banners. It is the THING, the substance, they want. The workers do not care whether industrial unionism is represented by the I. W. W., the A. F. of L. or the X. Y. Z.

Therefore, in order to win their confidence, in order to build up an industrial fighting organization among them, abstract "I. W. W.ism" will not work. We cannot do constructive work among them by putting forth a long argument regarding the differences between the I. W. W. and the A. F. of L.

In order to get the workers so interested in the industrial union that they will fight and even die for it, they must be so wrapped up in carrying on their work that they will not have time to "knock" the labor fair, etc. The persistent "knocker" is a menace to any organization he belongs to. If our form of organization is the right form and the workers are ready for it, let us be so active in its upbuilding that we will not only not have time to "take a crack" at the "fakir," and thereby put wind in his sails, but we will be developing such a constructive attitude in the minds of the workers that the "fakir" will have no influence upon them.

Of course it is almost impossible to maintain this attitude while agitating among the workers where the craft union has a strong hold. But we should do it as far as possible.

A very important point to remember is that the employment of revolutionary union tactics in any organization, however conservative it may have previously been, leads to the organization as a craft union. By adopting revolutionary union tactics the hostility of the boss is stimulated and in the process the "labor fair" comes to light. At the same time a new, revolutionary leadership develops which will fight tooth and nail the old conservative element.

Let us urge the members of craft unions, who must remain in these organizations in order to live, to propose revolutionary union measures in their respective organizations. We should remember our revolutionary influence upon the members of the conservative craft unions will be more indirect than direct. That is, our activities outside, especially in the basic industries, will spur them on to attempt to make their conservative organizations bonafide labor unions, and, instead, will show them up as job trusts—or worse.

LOUIS DUCHEZ.

English Trades Unions

The trade union movement of Britain is very present almost entirely reformist or in moderate in object and in method. The executive bodies of all the larger and wealthier unions are unduly concerned to maintain peace between capitalists and workers, and when a dispute breaks out their chief concern is to narrow it to the smallest dimensions.

However, there is a growing minority of the class conscious workers who are working vigorously to properly coordinate the unions on the lines of industrial unionism and to openly declare that the object of the union must be, the securing to the workers the full reward of their labor, and they are wishful to use the unions for genuine fighting purposes on "Direct Action" methods.

I have during the fortnight since I returned from Paris addressed large meetings in the provinces at Avonmouth, Newport, Barry, Cardiff, Swansea, Tonnell and Alfordale in South Wales. At all these meetings I have explained the methods of the C. G. P. of France, and this has met with hearty approval.

TOM MANN.

FOR THE 20,000

Fellow Worker W. Z. Foster, one of the "conspirators" in the free speech fight last winter in Spokane, on his way East stopped in New Castle a few hours this week. He says SOLIDARITY is well liked in the West. We judged as much, from the activity of some of the locals and members out there.

But the bulk of our circulation is in the East. We are anxious to extend it. The field here is unlimited. The laborers are comparatively few, and while there is a steady growth in circulation, it is hardly sufficient to meet current expenses, with those expenses cut down to the narrowest possible margin.

In order to extend the circulation of SOLIDARITY among the thousands of slaves here in the East we must put solicitors in the field. To that end we are asking financial assistance, and greater activity in getting subs on the part of our readers.

If you want SOLIDARITY to have an audience of 20,000 by Christmas come on with the sinews of war. Above all, hustle in the subs!

The National Secretary of the Textile Workers, Fellow Worker Francis Miller, writes that the national body will order at least 300 of the Special Textile Edition, and that he is urging all textile locals to order bundles as well.

But there are locals other than textile who can help in this work of enlightening the slaves of that industry. How about New York, with the textile mills near at hand in New Jersey and on Long Island? Keep your eyes open, everywhere, fellow workers, and let us make that special textile edition worth while. Let us have at least ONE THOUSAND individual subs as a result of your activity with that edition.

Spokane, Wash.—"Yours of the 6th re leaflets at hand. Two thousand of same received. I note that you failed to increase bundle order of Solidarity as requested by C. L. Filigno. Please increase same to 150 copies per week.—I. H. D., Sec." Seattle, Wash.—"Being a subscriber to your valuable paper, I see that you are in urgent need of funds to keep the ball a rolling. I enclose the sum of \$5.00 to help you along the road to success. I deeply regret that it is not for a larger amount, but being a common working plug, it is the best I can do. Wishing you every success in the future I remain, yours for the I. W. W. and Solidarity—P. Schultz."

Duluth, Minn.—"Enclosed find \$2.00 to pay for bundles of Solidarity. Please forward 100 copies every week until further notice.—W. Th. N., Sec'y Local 68."

San Francisco, Calif.—"Enclosed find check of \$4.00 in payment of bill for bundles up to July.—J. K. Sec'y S. P. P."

Minneapolis, Minn.—"Enclosed find \$2.00 for 200 copies of Solidarity, No. 31. Am a little late, but hope this will be O. K.—C. H. A."

Lorain, Ohio—"Enclosed find \$3.00 for sub cards.—F. J."

SPECIAL NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

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

DENVER, ATTENTION!

The Headquarters and Reading Room of Local 96, are at 1017 Nineteenth St., Denver, Colo. Delegates to the W. F. of M. convention and others coming to Denver are invited to visit us and make themselves at home. Our hall is open night and day. SECRETARY.

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