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THE STRIKE AT BETHLEHEM

I. W. W. Organizes on the Ground.

The A. F. of L. having failed so wretchedly in conducting the strike at the steel mill in Bethlehem, Pa., only to impair the spirit of solidarity among the men by craft disorganization, the I. W. W. organizers have come on the ground to rally the men and so far as possible retrieve what has been lost. The outlook is very promising at this time that this will be done.

On Sunday evening last a grand rally of all the strikers was held in the Municipal hall at which speeches were delivered by Joseph J. Etor in English and Joseph Schmidt in Polish and Hungarian.

Speeches were also delivered by local representatives of the Glass Blowers' and Machinists' Unions. Etor said in part:

"This is only part of the struggle that rages throughout the world. It is a world-wide struggle and the same kind of one that is going on in Austria, Poland, Hungary and Russia today.

"This strike is no picnic; it is no child's play. A strike is a struggle, a life and death struggle, and it is as great a struggle as that of two nations at war with each other.

"Every one says there are no classes in this country—all men are created free and equal. They say the Stars and Stripes is a symbol of the land of the free and the home of the brave. But it isn't, and I'm going to prove it to you.

"In the first place you men are not brave men. You are just that brave that you go down into that mill and work for 10 and 14 cents an hour. You are that brave that 10,000 of you allow one man to tell you that you are not worth more than you are getting."

Etor then went into the matter of the boss's control over the men showing that through controlling their pay envelope Charles Schwab dictated to the men their whole condition of life, their food, housing and clothing.

He contrasted the luxurious condition of the capitalists with the poverty of the working class:

"Charles Schwab's dog has more in his house than you have? His horse has a better home than you have, and then some wife individual will get up and say we are all brothers. Yes, you are. Charles Schwab rides in a handomely equipped private car, and if you haven't the price of a railway ticket you have to ride in a box car. Sure we are brothers. Don't it look like it?"

"He pays \$120 for one plate at a supper, while you, who are earning \$400 a year puff out your chests with pride if you spend 20 cents for a meal. Then we are brothers."

Continuing, he said:

"How is this? Because you work for 14 cents an hour, and we are afraid to demand more. All the capitalists are alike. They are coming money out of the men, out of the blood, out of the suffering masses that toil at the machine, the plane, the saw and the hammer.

"Schwab will meet a committee from you, but it must be one that he can handle or he won't meet you. You and him are divided by a red ocean, red from the blood of the workman. You give him your life and your blood, to the mill, you have to see your fellow-workman crushed to death at his machine, by your side, and I say when you give your labor power you give your life.

"Now don't think you will win this strike by going away from here. Don't go away from South Bethlehem. He wants you to go away. He is afraid that your presence here will agitate the other men."

"And, as I read in a newspaper,

when the call for pickets comes, don't 10 of you hold up your hands. You are all whole 2,000 hold up their hands. You are all on a strike. Fight the way they did at McKees Rocks. They didn't get strike committees and then lay in bed until 10 o'clock and come to the meeting and when something funny was said clap their hands and laugh.

"They got out at 2 o'clock in the morning and went to the gates and wouldn't allow any person to go to work. Now you get up tomorrow when the whistle blows and do this, and behind you there will be strength. If you fight out your fight is won, but if you fight just as machinists your battle is lost. I know it because I have seen too many partial strikes. Ten thousand is more than one thousand.

"Go out tonight and tell every man that there is no work tomorrow, and go out tomorrow when the whistle blows and meet the man going to work, and tell him to quit, that there is a strike on. When you start an organized movement, don't begin a race squabble. No matter what you may see—American, Hungarian, Polish or Slavish—all join together in a united movement.

"The bosses never had any money for you. In some places I know, and at McKees Rocks, the workman was forced to sacrifice the honor of his daughter, his wife and his sister to the boss to save his job. Forget all about uniting into a union of your craft for the present; that is why some of the men won't join you, because they have no craft. Forget that you are different clans, and unite into one compact body with common interests against Charles Schwab. Unite the whole 10,000 of you, and not some here and some there. Partial strikes seldom win, while general strikes always win.

"If you don't fight the other fellow, he will drive you into a corner. Like a rat you will be forced to fight. There is only one enemy you must recognize, and that is the boss. And don't be afraid to make your demands. You can never ask too much. You have got to conquer if you don't want to go down into the social pit, and my parting words to you are: Fight hard, fight generally and fight consistently."

SPECIAL NOTICE!

The address of the Pittsburgh district organizer of the I. W. W. is Joseph J. Etor, 3386 Massachusetts Avenue, Allegheny, Pa. Those wishing information regarding the organization, or speakers in English or Foreign languages, will please communicate with the organizer at the above address.

Debate in Brooklyn.

The Workmen's Educational Club, 477 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., has arranged a debate on Craft vs. Industrial Unionism between J. H. Conkling, delegate to the Central Federation Union, and A. Stedel, member of the I. W. W., to take place on Sunday, March 15th, at 8 p. m. There is considerable sentiment in favor of the I. W. W. among the club members, and the formation of a mixed local is under consideration by those most interested. All invited to attend.

SPECIAL NOTICE 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.

Subscribe for Solidarity. Use Sub Blank in this issue.

WALL ST. CORRESPONDENCE

By John D.

The American Sugar Refining company, which is now about 20 years old, has during that period disbursed to its common and preferred shareholders dividends to the amount of \$140,000,000, or more than one and one-half times its total capitalization.

At least 50 per cent of the earnings of the Trust comes from outside operations made possible by the immense surplus of the company, accumulated during the past decade.

Standard Oil Company Assets.

Last week the Standard Oil company paid a dividend of \$15 a share on its total capital of \$100,000,000. Of this sum John D. Rockefeller received over \$4,000,000. The company now has gross assets of \$350,000,000, which compares with \$200,000,000 in 1889. Its profits last year were \$80,000,000 and after dividend payments it had a surplus left of \$40,000,000. The company since 1891 has been paying to shareholders \$40 a share each year.

Schwab on Steel Outlook.

Charles M. Schwab was in New York last Friday and gave an interview to the Wall street reporters in which he said: "I venture the opinion that the capacity of the steel mills of the United States will be increased by ten million tons over the next 10 years. About 10 years ago I predicted that within the following 10 years the steel capacity of the country would show an increase of about ten million tons. At that time the United States was producing about 15,000,000 tons of steel yearly. As the iron production of the country is now running at the rate of more than 30,000,000 tons a year, it is evident that steel production is considerably in excess of 25,000,000 tons. In the year 1920 the United States should be in a position to produce close to 40,000,000 tons of steel. The consumption of steel is growing at an enormous rate and the new steel construction under way simply indicates that producers are endeavoring to keep pace with the demand."

STRAY BULLETS.

On with the Revolution.

Our terms to Capitalism: Unconditional surrender.

The real fight is in the shop. There is where the robbery takes place and there is where the battle must be fought.

We cannot fail. Even while we sleep the forces of economic evolution keep grinding away.

"Whoever controls the economic power will also control the political power."

Eugene V. Debs in New Castle, February 15th.

Class war calls for class organization.

Elven Blind Leaders is one of the best propaganda pamphlets ever published. Push its sale among your fellow wage slaves.

Pitiless is the world. It crushes the weak and exalts the strong. There is no use in finding fault with this arrangement. The thing for us to do is to take power into ourselves through industrial organization. Then the forces that now make for our undoing will work in harmony for our benefit.

We read of Rockefeller's power and the power of his money and other kings of high finance. But it is all built on one thing: the disorganization of the toiling wage-slaves. Once the wage-earners are organized at the point of production to manage and control industry the power of the money lords will fall to pieces like a house of cards.

The I. W. W. is an organization for wage-earners who have red blood in their veins. Does this mean you? Prove it.

HESLEWOOD ARRESTED

Fred Heslewood, national organizer of the Industrial Workers of the World, who has been directing the Free Speech fight in Spokane from Coeur D'Alene, Idaho, was arrested in Coeur D'Alene on Tuesday at the instance of the Spokane authorities on a charge of "criminal conspiracy" in connection with the Free Speech fight. He is fighting extradition. Particulars are lacking as yet to press, but the following telegram was received in this office on Wednesday:

Telegram to Solidarity.

Coeur D'Alene, Idaho.

A. M. STIRTON, Box 672, New Castle.

Fred W. Heslewood, national organizer Industrial Workers of the World in Coeur D'Alene, Idaho, arrested charged criminal conspiracy in connection with Spokane Free-Speech fight. Fighting extradition. Give all possible publicity.

will crush as—they will crush the whole working class worse than the serfs have ever been crushed in darkest Russia.

But they can't do it if we are men and meet the occasion. Hold public protest meetings all over the country. Let volunteers for the Free Speech fight organize everywhere and begin the march on Spokane. Basic funds. Continue to send them to Fred W. Heslewood, Box 895, Coeur D'Alene, Idaho.

Fall in! To the rescue! On to Spokane! The capitalist class and their lackeys have absolutely settled on one thing: That Free Speech and a Free Press must be suppressed in the United States, cost what it may. It is their only salvation.

The Industrial Workers of the World are absolutely determined on one thing: That Free Speech and a Free Press shall not be suppressed in the United States.

We are locked in death holds. No compromise, no retreat is possible. One or the other must go down. Which shall it be?

We must not lay down now. We must fight it out to a finish. Our backs are against the wall. If they conquer they

More Strike Observations

The Pullman Strike of 1894 a Signal Victory for the Workers.

In 1893 during the World's Fair at Chicago visitors to the exposition grounds were strongly reminded of the great philanthropy of our American capitalists. In the Transportation building was an exhibit that attracted general attention. The exhibit was the Pullman workers, or rather the small wooden institutions of the "Pullman village," would make the world at large believe that the life of the workers in that place was ideal; that work was a pastime only; in the Pullman works there was no drudgery; it was sunshine; it was pleasure; was joy.

Six months only after the close of that "World's Exposition" a gigantic bubble exploded. The "Fata Morgana" of capitalist philanthropy went up in the air; the workers rebelled. They were defeated.

"DEFEATED? Of course, says the craft unionist; so says the labor fakir; so says, also, the political fakir. Why, of course! One set says the American Railway Union was crushed; its leaders thrown into jail; the rebellious spirit of the workers paralyzed. Others, led by Samuel Gompers, chief lieutenant of the Civic Federation, shout NOW STRONGER THAN EVER BEFORE. "Are you workers going to be led astray again by disreputable leaders? Are you going to?" sold out, as were the workers of Pullman."

Judging from their graft union standpoint we reckon that it costs the capitalists more to buy industrial union discredited leaders than it would to bargain with craft union leaders who are satisfied with the small game.

And the third set, with the silent consent of even the principal figures in that memorable fight holler themselves hoarse: "Has not the defeat of the Pullman workers, although they had all quit together, proved that economic action is a failure? That unionism, whatever it may call itself, can not gain advantages for the workers, can not strike at the soil root of the present system of society, cannot cut the profit roots of the parasites? See! Therefore, strike at the polls, and there! There! Debts, himself, has profited by the 1894 strike. He knows now that political ac-

tion alone will accomplish things. Amen!"

The first set are liars, but they know why! The second set are knaves, and they know why! The third set are fools and ignoramuses—they DON'T know why!

Was the Pullman strike really lost? Was Industrial Union solidarity, though expressed in crude form and without the world-wide revolutionary propaganda, then given a staggering blow from which it can never recover?

To these salient, so important, so deep-rooted questions, no one should give answer but the workers of Pullman who participated in that struggle. They ought to be the best judges.

On my—this time I use the term "my" with purpose—walk through the company houses of Pullman, to sit here and there by the hospitable tables of workers and talk over the ailments, the grievances, the aspirations and hopes of the workers, to devise ways and means of redress for the future, for the fulfillment of the latter, one consonant key resounded throughout all the discourses. "Oh, if we could only show again OUR ABILITY to stop an entire plant, as in 1894, we could, without even resorting to a strike, get many, many betterments, the same as we did immediately after the 1894 strike."

"What, you've gained concessions in that strike?" is the curious question. "Of course," is the answer. "Almost everything that we want on strike for." Is it possible?

And upon closer investigation we discover that the Pullman Car Company had had enough of that one strike; enough for a long time. Old Pullman Company, with plants in McKees Rocks, Woods Run, Pa.; Hegewich, Ill.; Anderson, Ala.; Montclair, Canada; or by the Standard Steel Car Company, with plants in Butler, Pa.; New Castle, Pa.; Hammond, Ind.; Joliet, Ill., or the American Car & Foundry Company, with five plants and 30,000 employees, or

Continued on Page Four.

SOLIDARITY

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

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W. E. Troutman, General Organizer

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

T. C. Cole, L. F. Eiler, L. Gaines,
Francis Miller, Thos. Whitehead.

CARMEN STRIKE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Hell is striking in the City of Brotherly Love. After threatening it so long that the company had plenty of time to make all preparations and mass a reserve army of strike-breakers, the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees went on strike in Philadelphia on Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

This strike is called to enforce a time contract with the bosses which does not expire till June. Lured are the protestations on either side of the conflict that the other is not living up to the terms of the contract. Which is a very accurate commentary on the efficacy of these contracts and a vivid illustration of the fact that Labor can only hold any concessions it wins from the bosses by the strong arm of industrial organization and not by the flimsy cobweb of a time contract with the bosses. The Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Employees are almost on strike against the recognition of the Keystone Carmen, a rival organization. Needless to say these last are enthusiastically taking the part of strike-breakers.

The company fired the first gun on Friday night by the discharge of some 500 union men. By Saturday afternoon the situation became very acute and in certain sections of the city operated by non-union men were stoned and the windows smashed. When the rioters attempted to burn some of the cars the police fired into the crowd and dispersed them by a charge of mounted police. Riot clubs and rifles had been distributed to all of the police force and it is probable the militia will be sent for. But good union engineers and electricians in the power house kept supplying the electricity all the time.

There is nothing unusual in all this. It is simply an illustration of the usual craft union tactics. In fact one could take the story of almost any street car strike in any large city within recent years and by changing names and dates tell the story of the Philadelphia street car strike up to date and its probable outcome as well.

Another agreement with the bosses which they will evade and violate as they have violated this one, to be fought for later on. That is until the street car men wake up to see that the strategical point in a street car strike is in the power house. All craft divisions must be abandoned! Electricians, engineers, linemen, repairmen, road men all be brought into one organization. Then when they strike, strike in a body and without warning. Let the engineers and electricians shut off the power in the power house at a given signal and leave the cars just when they happen to stand. There would be some class in the kind of a strike. More power and less rioting.

For complete success in the warfare of the street car men with their employers, even the other organization is necessary. This industrial organization of the street car men must not be confined to one city. Otherwise seats will be freely imported. It must be made, nation wide. It must be made part of an Industrial department,

embracing all the transportation workers in the country. It must be made part of ONE BIG UNION, embracing all of the wage-earners in every industry and recognizing that an injury to one is the concern of all.

Nowadays the industries are so vitally interrelated and inter-related that anything that takes place in any one industry, let alone any one trade, affects all others. Labor must recognize this truth and organize accordingly. The day of small things has gone by.

The day of the craft union and successful craft union strikes passed with the passing of individual competition. This is the age of the trust. For the working class it is also the age of Industrial Unionism.

CHERRY AND PRIMERO.

For the past month the attention of the laboring world, the miners more especially, has been focussed on Primero, Colo., where a terrific explosion on January 1st destroyed the lives of more than 100 men. How many is not yet definitely known, as the work of recovering the bodies is still in progress. Within three days of the Primero explosion two others occurred, one at Drakesboro, Ky., the other at Los Esperanzas, Mexico, in which the victims are estimated at 35 and 70 respectively.

In view of these disasters, and especially that at Primero, the United Mine Workers' Journal calls aloud for more and better laws providing for the safety of the miners. But the investigations undertaken by Trinidad Miners' Union, W. F. M., bring out the fact that such laws are already on the statute books of Colorado were wantonly disregarded by the Colorado Fuel and Iron company who owned the Primero mine. According to the New York Call the Trinidad miners found that "there were no safety devices in the mine as the law required." Further the state officials were grossly negligent. The New York Call continues: "Members of Trinidad Union declared that the state mine inspector had declared Primero a mine free of gas and safe to work with lamps only a few days before the explosion which snuffed out the life of every man in the mine except two," and further, "when State Mine Inspector Jones visited the mine he always did so in company with one of the officials, and by him was shown only such portions of the workings as it was most desirable to have him see." Trinidad Local Union, while admitting the inadequacy of these measures, recommends among other things the immediate removal of the state mining inspector and calls upon the Governor to appoint from the ranks of organized labor some "honest and independent" man in his place.

But much more surely should be evident, that if the mining laws now on the statute books are not enforced, the matter will hardly be remedied by placing other laws there also, and if the lesser officials who are subservient to corporation interests, labor history abundantly shows there is small hope in appealing to higher officials who are no less corruptible and who generally owe their positions to the direct financial influence of these same corporations. The hunt for "honest and independent" men in political offices has gone on unceasingly since Diogenes carried a lantern at mid-day through the streets of Athens in the same search, and with about the same results. Even when labor makes a political rally and puts men from its own ranks into political office, they generally become as corrupt as any others. Witness a John Burns in England, a Millerand in France, a Ruef and a Schmitz in San Francisco.

However commendable their intentions may be who seek to improve working class conditions by getting better laws on the statute books, or whether these laws have any value whatever or not, the Primero disaster has written the lesson in letters of ashes and blood that they are in themselves totally ineffective.

Here were state laws openly violated and yet the corporation. Here was a state mining inspector who was simply their tool. And this condition is only typical of a thousand instances that might be cited. Manifestly the working class must look elsewhere than to state laws and state officials for protection to life and limb.

Primero was a non-union mine. The conclusion at once comes to us that if the miners had been organized they could have done something to enforce safer working conditions, whether there were any laws in their favor on the statute books or not. Union men have presented the terrible loss of working class life with its consequent helplessness and misery to hundreds of widows and orphans. But what

kind of unionism? For answer let us turn to Cherry, Ill.

Here was a mine organized in the United Mine Workers, yet about a month previous to the Primero explosion there was a disaster at Cherry which killed over three times as many. There was this added fact that the slain at Cherry were not all killed as the result of a sudden explosion, but were, many of them, suffocated as the result of the sealing of the mine to prevent the loss of coal by burning. At Cherry, as at Primero, practically every provision of law for the safety of the miners was totally disregarded. Why did not the United Mine Workers at least take steps to enforce the already existing state laws for the protection of the miners, especially when their own constitution (Article III, Section 6) makes it the duty of their state officers and sub-district presidents to report all such violations of law to the secretary-treasurer with a view to action?

The answer is: Because of misunderstandings between the union officials and the bosses, especially the check-off system by which the company is made the collector of dues for the union. This concession on the part of the company guarantees the officials of the union officials in return the union officials guarantee the company immunity from the enforcement of laws detrimental to their pocketbooks. In fact this understanding between the mine owners and the officials of the United Mine Workers is a *de facto* contract in the constitution of the U. M. W. of which provision that before any action is taken by any local union looking toward a strike the approval of the International President must be secured. In the meantime the mine owners keep on working. The agreement with the union officials, which provision further provides that any member or members of the U. M. W. of a "guilty of throwing a mine idle or materially reducing the output" shall be fined \$100.00, one-half of which goes to the state treasurer and the other half to the United Mine Workers.

These provisions are all legitimate fruits of the A. F. of L. doctrine of identity of interests between the bosses and their slaves. They line the pockets of the union officials, guarantee peace and quiet to the capitalists, and deliver the workers into the jaws of death.

The rank and file of the United Mine Workers all over the land are waking up to this fact. They are chafing under the check-off system and time contracts with the bosses. They are sick of district membership. They are seething with revolt. They are preparing to out their present officials and take radical action in getting in line with a movement of the whole working class, moving unitedly against the domination of the bosses. The disaster at Primero drives home this lesson that state laws are absolutely futile as guarantees of working class interests. The laws that count for the working class are those laws that are made by the workers themselves through their union. The disaster at Cherry teaches the same lesson and adds one more; that that union must be built upon radical class lines, recognizing the capitalist only as an enemy to be fought at every point of the industrial field, not only for every immediate advance of hours and wages that can be secured, but for the complete possession of all the means and resources of production.

LIGHT COMEDY.

The labor movement is not without its comic incidents. The latest is the move of the A. F. of L., thoroughly discredited as it is all over the country by internal dissensions, to make a grand stand play by invading Battle Creek, Mich., the home of C. W. Post of the Manufacturers' Association, so well known for his press attacks on unionism of any and every type.

On Wednesday of last week a grand rally was held and perhaps a thousand men and women listened to addresses by various craft union speakers setting forth the advantages of a form of organizing that is outlived by usefulness when they were in their teens. Representatives of the Steamfitters' Union, the Machinists' International Union, the Boiler Makers' and others, addressed the meeting and the plan is to invade Battle Creek in force and institute all the various warning, cashing, apprentice-limiting job trusts known as craft unions in the very home of Post just to show him that it can be done.

Great is the wrath of Post. He lacks both the penetration and the sense of humor to see that this move on the part of the trades unions is a very goddam to him both financially and for the object lesson it is sure to bring his townsmen on the de-

fects of trade unions to which he has called attention for many years.

If Post only realized it, the present move of the craft unions is worth hundreds of thousands to him in advertising; further, they can't hurt him in the least by boycotting his products; for they are not consumed by the working class, anyhow. Fancy a workman sitting down to a dish of Fluffy Bittles with a cup of Near-Coffee on the side? Such products as those of Post and his competitors are consumed by the middle class, faddists, high school students and the like. A trade union boycott can't possibly hurt him and any racket that is made in answering his attacks on trade unionism only calls attention to his wares and exalts the class consciousness of the middle class in his support. Or perhaps Post does realize this very thing and makes capital out of it. In which case he certainly has the joke on the trade unions good and proper.

Post has no cause to be dismayed at the plotting of craft unionism in Battle Creek—if it succeeds in getting a foothold. The mine crafts organized the easier it will be for him to show them up. When the plumbers add the steamfitters are strong enough to renew their time-honored scrap about who fits a particular joint, and when the electricians and the gas fitters have rights or concessions from the union fixturers and the carpenters and the tinners have theirs as to who will put on metal ceilings and paper roofs—if they get the usual jambooree going in Battle Creek, all will be made to Post.

No; Post has no cause to put up a howl yet. He had better save his wind till the I. W. W. comes to town and begins to organize all the wage earners and not the few skilled aristocrats of the crafts into ONE BIG UNION prepared to grapple with the bosses for shorter hours and better wages from the word "GO" and keep it up till they get the full product of their toil. Then he and his class will have something to howl for.

A LESSON FOR THE PAST.

The street car strike in San Francisco in 1907 should be an object lesson to the carmen in Philadelphia that would show them the object folly of even hoping to win any rights or concessions from the employing class with the worn out weapon of craft unionism.

The San Francisco carmen did just as the Philadelphia workers are now doing, viz: Advertised the fact that they were contemplating a strike, thus giving the bosses an opportunity to prepare in advance for the struggle. In addition to this they gave the street car company's formal notice that they would strike; in two weeks if their demands were not granted. President Calhoun, of the United Street Railways Company, sent a notice to the Building Trades Council asking for men to build sleeping and living quarters in the Turk street car barns; these to be used in housing and feeding the strike-breakers in case a strike should be declared.

The strike was declared and when it was declared Calhoun was ready for the fight. The men seeing how they had been duped by their own fellow unionists resorted to violence. They did not act as a mass, but every individual in the union resorted against the street car company. It did not take long for them to see that there was nothing to be gained by these tactics so they tried to compete with the street car company by rigging up old delivery wagons with seats and running an opposition service. Union fixturers who had been hauling provisions to the scales for 6 hours would at the end of their day's work donate their services to the strikers and drive one of these make-shift vehicles. They thought that that would help the strikers win the strike. Electricians, engineers and other employees in the power house that furnished power to the company ran to their cars would gladly pay the strikers ten cents and ride to the place where they were helping to break the strike in these wagons. Union bakers baked bread for the strikers and union laundry workers washed their clothes, while union railroad men were continually hauling more seats to the seat of battle. And after the course of several months, when nearly every workman in the city had black and blue spots on his body from riding over the rough streets in these union wagons, they were surprised because they lost the strike.

And now the Philadelphia workers are going to back up against the same proposition. YE GODS, WHAT FOOLS WE MORTALS BE.

G. H. PERRY.

Send for sub cards to Solidarity and mark its circulation.

Craft Unions as "Job Trusts."

The aims and aspirations of the organizers of the American Federation of Labor have never broadened to include the raising and improvement of the condition of the entire working class. Craft unionism has made of each union a mere "job trust." In fact, the leaders of craft unionism prefer to organize only the more highly skilled trades. When the trade is organized then the leaders consider that they have just a certain number of jobs for the men in their organization, and they immediately take measures intended to limit the supply of labor that is going to be available to fill those jobs. To that end they make the following provisions: No one can work at their trade unless he is in their union. No one can join their union unless he is a journeyman. No journeyman shall be allowed to join unless he pays an initiation fee, sometimes as high as \$500. Even members of the union are frequently charged an exorbitant amount for transfer of membership from one city to another. No one can learn their trade unless he becomes an apprentice when he is a young boy of about twelve years, and then there shall only be one apprentice to 10, 12 or some other prescribed number of journeymen; a learner of the trade shall be considered an apprentice for four, five or some other fixed term of years, and during that time he shall give his services to the employer for very low wages—practically nothing. Thus these craft unions strive to limit the supply of labor available for the jobs they are striving to monopolize for themselves. Those leaders of craft unions never worry about the arms of people that they are yearly turning away and keep out of their way to keep their own wages up; these leaders never bother themselves to consider that army of men is forced into the labor market of unemployed trades, forced to the host of applications for the unmonopolized jobs, and thus forced to beat down the wages of the great body of the working class. These organizers of craft unions are no heed to the fact that their unions are not labor organizations in fact, that most of all they protect the wages of their craft by limiting the supply of applicants for these jobs, they increase the supply of applicants for the unmonopolized jobs, and thus help to beat down their wages. Such unions, therefore, maintain their wages (if they maintain them at all) not at the expense of the employing class, but at the expense of the working class. But these leaders of craft organizations, as long as they can hold good jobs as union officers, don't seem to mind it if their organizations are worthless in the standpoint of the whole working class; even if their organization are, in fact, worse than worthless, because they set up an artificial aristocracy in the working class that helps to keep the rest of the workers down; even though this artificial aristocracy does divide the workers into organizations, then into a number of bodies, each of which is, in its own right, aided by the weight of all the rest, wielded against it by the employer; even though all these things are true, and they are true of the American Federation of Labor organizations, still these leaders will support that type of unionism because it gives them easy jobs and places them in a position to get the bribes and graft of the employers and politicians whenever the rank-and-file of those unions are desired to be used. Industrial Unionism is directly opposed to the organization of bloc into "job trusts," which at best can only take a few of the workers in and must keep the great mass of the workers out. The Industrial Workers of the World is organized not to beat out other workmen, but to conquer concessions from the employers. The Industrial Workers of the World throw their doors wide open and invite all wage-earners, without any distinction whatever, to join and become members of the union of the workers in whatever industry they may be employed; and as often as a worker has occasion to change his employment, he will be transferred to whatever industry he may find new employment in.

THESE CLIPPINGS.

Fellow workers who are anxious to help make Solidarity a success can help greatly by watching the papers, both labor and capitalist, and sending us clippings bearing on labor's interests. In every case mark plainly the name of the paper, place of publication and the date so we can be quoted if necessary. Come boys; you be here in direct action, here's one way you'll applying it.

Subscribe for Solidarity and help the work of education.

ON TO SPOKANE!

Oh, Liberty! Can Man Resist Thee, Once Having Felt Thy Generous Flame?

In 1789, during the night of the great French Revolution, when France, torn by internal dissensions and threatened by an armed Europe, massed on her borders, was paralyzed and bewildered by the efforts of her lawyer statesmen to mix oil and water; to make a Constitution that would reconcile the interests of two opposing classes; Barbutous, a Bourgeois Representative from Marseilles to the National Assembly in Paris, realizing the gravity of the situation, and the necessity for radical action, issued a call that has written his name upon history's pages.

He demanded of his constituents that they furnish him 800 men "who know how to die." They quickly responded, and then began one of the most famous marches of history—THE MARCH OF THE MARSEILLAISES.

These patriots, in answer to the urgent appeal from the struggling Capitalist class, marched 600 miles from Marseilles to Paris, singing "The Marseillaise," the strains of which still re-echo round the world. They arrived in the nick of time and the direct action tactics used by them during the succeeding months had an electrical effect. With the issue clearly defined and the blinding legal formalities swept aside the great Bourgeois Revolution went on to its natural conclusion, and the famous "March of the Marseillaise" was a success.

The scene has shifted from the Paris of 1792 to the Spokane of 1910, and once again great social classes are in death holds. This time it is the Capitalist class and Working class that are struggling for mastery. These two classes once strongly organized against the landed aristocracy, during the French Revolution, are now diametrically opposed to each other through their opposition of economic interests, and the battle between them is one in which no quarter can be given.

The Capitalist class is the ruling class by virtue of its ownership of the social means of production, and justifies and legalizes the slavery of the propertyless working class, through the instrumentality of its laws, customs and false teachings. The effect of this is to chloroform the workers and make them unable to distinguish the great class war being waged between them and their masters, and they remain passively indifferent while their scanty birthright is being filched from them by their insatiable masters.

In Spokane, under the guise of LAW which the workers have been taught to respect and obey, as being sacred—the organized Capitalists are trying to steal from the unorganized workers, basic rights that the working class has won by long centuries of struggles.

The fundamental principles of Free Speech, Free Press and Free Assembly are at stake. Already in this benighted city these three so-called "rights" are merely dreams of the future or recollections of the past, and yet the robbed workers stand idly by, hypnotized into inaction by the platitudes of their masters, and see themselves stripped of their rights. Even the right to organize—the very breath of life to the working class—is being denied the workers in Spokane. With the aid of every species of trickery, intimidation and violence the police have forced the I. W. W. to take up their headquarters beyond the city limit. And this solely because they are not "organized" as their masters would have them.

The issue has long since ceased to be a local one; the liberties of the whole American working class are in jeopardy, and the battle for their preservation must be fought and won in Spokane or a general conflict will be precipitated in every American city and the struggling labor movement set back for years.

In the face of this grave danger and the lethargic condition of the Spokane working class, who in common with the vast majority of the American working class, are largely stupefied by the economic, ethics and morals taught them by their masters, even as were the befuddled Frenchmen before the call for "Six Hundred Men Who Know How to Die," it behooves the class conscious workers who perceive the peril of this situation to adopt radical measures if we will preserve our rights. Patrick Henry said that 10,000 organized and determined men could overthrow the mighty power of England in America. One thousand determined men and women can perfectly win the rights of Free Speech,

Free Press, Free Assembly and Free Organization in America, by coming to fight for them.

During the legendary period of Rome, so the fable goes, a vast chasm opened in the heart of the city and it grew wider and deeper despite all efforts to fill it. Fearing that it would engulf their city the Romans hastened to the oracle for advice and were told: "Cast Rome's most valuable treasure into the chasm and it will immediately disappear." Hastening to their homes the citizens gathered together their valuables and hurrying to the brink of the rapidly widening chasm they threw them in. But their efforts were unavailing, the pit still grew, and they became panic stricken. Finally one of Rome's best soldiers, a young man, fully accoutred for war, rode up to the brink of the ever widening pit and threw himself in, and Rome was saved. The command of the oracle had been obeyed. Rome had cast its most valuable treasure into the pit.

The symbolism of this is directly applicable to the situation in Spokane. There is a chasm opening here that threatens to engulf the liberties of the whole working class of America, and as of old, the cry goes forth that nothing but the sacrifice of their greatest treasure will save the workers from ruin. The richest, the greatest treasures on earth are the revolutionary members of the working class, and these, by precipitating themselves into the Spokane situation, will cause it to disappear. All America has its eyes on Spokane, and if we win here, the coyote capitalists will slink into their dens and leave us in undisputed possession of the right of Free Assembly upon the streets of every American city. But if we lose, they will attack us from every side, even as their four footed name sake attacked the wounded Buffalo.

Revolutionary men and women of the great working class, we need you in Spokane! Not only is the I. W. W. fighting for its life, but the whole revolutionary movement itself is in danger. We cannot afford to lose, we must win. Come to Spokane by the thousands; duplicate the famous MARCH OF THE MARSEILLAISE. Once and for all time win the right of Free Assembly on the streets for the working class. Come here in such numbers that no city will ever again venture to try to kill the progressive Labor movement. Spokane is already weakening; one more vigorous onslaught and the victory is ours. No more do the cowardly city officials dare to club and sweat our men and women; they fear to arouse a public sentiment that is rapidly changing in favor of us. With a vast army of Free Speech fighters mustering for the first of March these worthies are quaking in their shoes, and the appearance of that army in Spokane spells Victory for the working class of America.

Send all contributions to Fred W. Heselwood, Box 895, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, and send yours in care of Chief Sullivan, Spokane, Wash.

"March on, March on, All hearts resolved On Liberty we death." I. W. W. Free Speech Committee.

February 14th, 1910.

Whoop With Joy!

The United States Circuit Court jury at Hartford, Conn., having, in accordance with the instructions of the judge, awarded the firm of D. E. Loeve & Co., the sum of \$22,000 boycott damages, to be collected from the hat makers and their union, individually and collectively, and the working class having taken this latest onslaught on its interests apathetically, the New York Call gets all wrought up and says some things in a very characteristic manner, as follows:

"Civic Federalization." "Labor has become emancipated. Labor has become Civic Federalized. Late in this city and Philadelphia was witnessed the shameful spectacle of girl strikers sent to jail with the fortitude of a stoic and the inspiration of a martyr. Labor witnessed the heroic battle of the McKees Rocks strikers, and labor left them to their own resources. Labor sees itself crushed by the Steel Trust, and labor makes a pitiful appeal to the Steel Trust servant in the White House. Labor is witnessing the daily multiplying slaughter of its members in mine, factory and railroad, and Labor remains calm, and immovable. And now Labor has received another stunning blow and sees the treasures of its unions and the savings of its individual members confiscated for the purpose of indemnifying its defeated enemies. Labor is most likely to continue safe, sane, conservative and im-

movable. For the life has gone out of Labor since it has become Civic Federalized. See editorial, "Civic Federalization" the New York Call, Feb. 7.

Now all this confirms a certain amount of truth, but the Call should be the last one to inform the working class of it. For, though the Call does not appreciate the fact, it is engaging in self-denunciation when it denounces the apathy resulting from the Civic Federalization of labor. The Call is the organ of an element in the Socialist movement that seeks to pervert the Civic Federalized labor organizations with its political doctrines. In pursuit of this policy, the Call element has, for over a decade, opposed revolutionary unionism in favor of A. F. of L. unionism, with the Civic Federalized labor organizations. With what detrimental results to labor? The Call's editorial, quoted above, reveals in a most vivid manner. We doubt if anything worse could befall labor than the file which has been compelled to endure at the hands of such short-sighted friends as the Call and the element for which it speaks.

No Room For Pacifism!

However, we don't expect the Call or its friends to change their ways. History has heretofore failed to appeal to them. They persist in rendering first aid to the injured A. F. of L. when hit by revolutionary unionism. We consequently expect the Call to continue in unenviable role. But we don't intend to share its pessimism; for the Call, in its apologetic haste to expose the beautiful results of its beautiful policy, has overlooked some very encouraging events. There is Spokane, for instance, where Civic Federalization and revolutionary to the core! Handcuffs go to jail and suffer torture for free speech, free press and free assembly!

Then there is the second McKees Rocks victory, and the victorious strikes at Hammond, Ind., all in Civic Federalized and revolutionary to the core! "ALL the men of two large industries share no inspired and disciplined by I. W. W. principles and organization that they come out on strike in unbroken array after a return to work! Can you beat it? If it only happened in Russia how the Call would applaud the growth of revolutionary principles and organization! But then we are in America, where distance lends enchantment to the view!

But that is not all. The Call is also not alive to the growing unrest among the unorganized, who persist in waging the class struggle despite the A. F. of L., the Civic Federation, the Maritime Freighters' Association and the Call. We consequently commend the January issue of the American Pressman to the Call's attention, wherein it will find this noteworthy statement:

"The Result of the Unorganized." "Of late the attitudes of the country has been forcibly called to the fact that strikes and lockouts have been conspicuously numerous among the non-union workers of the country; in fact, as a fair assertion to make that the average has been three to one, as between non-union and closed shop workers. Truly, the advocates of the 'open shop' will have a hard time explaining the beauty of their policy when they are confronted with the records of industrial disturbances during the past year."

Read that over, and then whoop with joy! With the unorganized in revolt, who despairs of labor? The prophets of pessimism may indulge in such pessimistic pleasures, but for the men and women of the I. W. W. the horizon is tinged with the sun of the rising day. The future is ours! The forces of capitalism are with us. Even the hat makers' boycott decision will soon sink into the workers' mind and leave its resentment there!

Whoop, agitate and organize! Down with pessimism!!! Up with revolutionary unionism!!! Up with the framework of the Industrial democracy!!!! On with the I. W. W!!!!

THE COMMENTATOR.

PAMPHLETS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES "Why Strikes are Lost." by W. E. Trautmann, in LITHUANIAN. Price 10 cents a copy; 25 per cent off on orders of 100 or more.

IN ITALIAN—"Report of the I. W. W. to Paris International Congress." Same price as above. Address VINCENT ST. JOHN, 518 Cambridge Bldg., Chicago, Illinois.

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

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 in a strike or lockout—in or in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one injury to all.

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

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

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

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

A Red Hot, Fearless Working Class Paper
AWAKENS THOUGHT! COMPELS ACTION
Represents the Spirit of the West

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

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SOLIDARITY

More Strike Observations

(Continued From Page One.)

The United States Steel Corporation, with its numerous mills and subsidiary institutions and 220,000 employees...

It was, after all, the greatest victory that labor had gained in its first skirmish against a powerful combination.

The bubble of capitalist philanthropy exploded; the bullet of working class solidarity destroyed a fearful delusion that the capitalists would ever by their volition establish a world beautiful to behold.

The Industrial Workers of the World may host, and justly so, about the abolition of such outrages as existed in McKees Rocks, Hammond, Butler and other places.

All these evils that the workers complain of prevailed in Pullman prior to 1884. They were eradicated after that A. R. U. strike, and yet the A. F. of L., the capitalists and the "publicists" still insist...

Are now conditions in the Pullman shops ideal? Are the wages so high that the workers abound in luxuries and comforts of life? Are their dwellings in such shape that their home is full of happiness and not like a prison?

There are conditions in the shops that are no longer to be endured. Knowledge is the surplus value created by the workers that enriches the firm and the stockholders.

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The command has come from Samuel Gompers and his coterie of frauds, the guardians and disinfectors of the water chest of Andrew Carnegie and August Belmont.

"Discredit the industrial union movement, as expressed by the Industrial Workers of the World. Tell the workers that Debs has sold out in 1894, and that he is now again after another rumpus. Point to the fact that he deserted the workers in the struggles on the industrial field. Get contracts for each craft, by hook or crook. Hire slingers from Chicago, if necessary. But give us word soon, so that we may come to the funeral of the Industrial Workers of the World."

This is not a joke. These are facts. The word has passed around. With what effect time will tell.

Raymond Robbins, millionaire philanthropist (?) (God save his mark) and chief adviser of the A. F. of L. in the dime war against the United States Steel Corporation, is keeping the wires hot about the affairs that "their efforts" have met in the plants of the Trust.

These three sets of people, mentioned in the beginning, have joined hands. The first set, that of liars, because they are ignorant enough to repeat, parrotlike, what others whisper in their ear; and the pretax of the lies are a good excuse to join hands with others for the elevation of their consciences.

The second set of knaves are handmaids of the capitalist class. Industrial solidarity is drenched by the capitalists more than any other dare-devil device ever born.

That industrial solidarity of all workers of one industry, standing together in battle array, struck nerves to their hearts, it touched their vitals. Therefore they called the conservatives in 1894 to crush the A. R. U.; therefore they hope to accomplish it again by reviving old ghosts, and forcing their stage hands, the A. F. of L. liutenants, to start a theater thumper, in the hope that it will frighten the life out of the workers ready for revolt.

The third, the paper contractors; by re-assertion of the union; by the election of one of theirs to a prominent place in the union; by support; and it's easier to count by paper contract and paper pushes the number of things that the workers would like to get—without a struggle.

All three sets alike join now in chorus in the song: "The 1894 strike in Pullman was lost; it is leaders' responsibility."

Therefore let us all fight the I. W. W. unions. An old Polack of 1894 fame, unknown though, because he never was a "leader," said last week:

"No union at all is better than an evil union. A disorganized proletariat of Russia was better off than organized under Gapsco and Sabatoff; organized for slaughter by the wholesale. Therefore, no union at all for us in Pullman if it is to be for defeat in future."

In 1894 it was defeat, apparently, because the capitalists and their tools snook, but victory after all, when the smoke of the battle has cleared away.

And we must organize for victory. For the immediate and the final. If a union we want, let it be one where all will be together.

It is not an ordinary coincidence that though the I. W. W. propaganda, the A. R. U. stands vindicated—a late recognition of its triumphant, successful career in its days. More soon another one time.

W. E. TRAUTMANN.

ELEVEN BLIND LEADERS

The first pamphlet to be issued by the Solidarity Literature Bureau, bearing the above title, written by B. H. Williams is now off the press. Contains 32 pages of solid reading matter, and may be had from the above address at 5 cents a copy or in lots of 100 at \$4.00, charges prepaid.

This little book by Fellow Worker Williams is a veritable arsenal of fact and argument presented in a clear, direct and forceful style that makes it of the highest value for propaganda among all class of workers.

The Eleven Blind Leaders treated of are two prominent sociologists of Chicago, Prof. Kenedy of the university and A. M. Simons, Socialist editor, who lectured before the I. W. W. Propaganda Club in the spring of 1908, to which is added a symposium in local Socialist invited by the Saturday Evening Post to answer the question, "How Will the Co-operative Commonwealth be Brought About?"

These various solutions offered or hinted at by these men are treated in a fair, courteous, but thoroughly penetrating manner, and the faculty of all efforts to emancipate the working class from what they call through other means than industrial organization is made as clear as day. Excellent for propaganda.

The book, we might add, is written in a style free from offense and adapted to draw the worker toward it, and to not drive them away, no matter what their political leanings may be. Also it is exceedingly readable, being full of a rich subtle humor, and the considerable array of facts, ransacked from labor's experience in every quarter of the globe, are presented in a bright and attractive manner that readily fixes them in the memory.

Valuable foot notes abound and appendices from Lissagary's "History of the Paris Commune" and the Manifesto of the first convention of the I. W. W.

Our author is not content to treat the subject merely in a negative manner as he showing what can not be done. He grapples with the question, "How the Co-operative Commonwealth is to be brought about" in a masterly way, showing that the industrial organization of the wage earners as outlined in the I. W. W. is the means not only for securing immediate betterment but for organizing the wage earners for social production when capitalism shall have been overthrown.

There is no need of any further recommendation. Every reader can get a copy for himself. Every fellow worker and every Local Union should send for a supply and hand it out and distribution at once.

This book is adapted to make clear, sound headed members of the I. W. W. Order now of Solidarity Literature Bureau, Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

A. M. STIRTON.

SPECIAL ARTICLES.

Solidarity intends to run a series of special articles on perhaps special issues dealing with particular industries and showing the necessity of industrial unionism in each particular industry. It's time now to get the stuff together. Now what we want of every fellow worker who reads this notice is this: Sit down and write us all you know about the industry in which you work; wages, living conditions, unions and their history if any, inventions and how they have affected things—in fact everything you know. Write these articles as long as you like. We'll boll them down. Never mind about your spelling and grammar. We'll tend that. What we want is the facts. Whether you are a lumber jack, miner, glass blower, metal worker, or whatever, tell us what you know and we'll tell the rest. But do this.

When you have read this paper, make a present of it to some fellow wage slave and induce him to subscribe. Remember, it is your paper and your cause. We will do our part. Do yours.

FOR THE 10.00.

The recent cold snap in the East has hit us hard. Probably many of the butlers had the grip. Same as the editor had two weeks ago and as the compositor has now. Things, however, are beginning to ease up again, and the butlers see out on the way path once more. We've got to keep it up to keep Solidarity going. We're like a man on a bicycle: when he quits he gets has to get off. We don't figure on laying down now; do we, boys? Guess not. Here's what some of the fellows have been writing us lately:

Vancouver, B. C.—Find enclosed \$3 for two subs to the above address.—J. S.

Trenton, N. J.—Enclosed find \$3 for 4 three months subs to be sent as follows:—

Twenty-five cents worth of copies to be sent to Local 46, Wheeling, W. Va.; \$1.75 to be deducted from my account. Send me 8 cards. I will give them to 8 individuals who I try to sell them.—J. S.

Great Falls, Mont.—Please find enclosed P. O. order for \$3 in return for the 4 sub cards you sent me. You may send some more, as I have a chance to sell them.—J. R.

San Pedro, Calif.—Enclosed find money order for \$1 for a bundle order for 25 Solidarity for 4 weeks. We've started a local news and are doing fine.—F. H.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Enclosed find \$1.05 for one year's subscription to Solidarity and one pamphlet, "Eleven Blind Leaders."—C. K.

Muncie, Ind.—Enclosed find money order for \$1.75 for subs for Solidarity and 4 for bundle.—J. S.

Butte, Mont.—I am instructed by the Propaganda League to send for 100 copies of the edition of Solidarity containing the article on the proposed affiliation of the W. F. M. with the United Mine Workers. It will be distributed among the miners of Butte. Please send as soon as convenient. Enclosed find \$1.—J. H. N.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Enclosed you will find money order for \$1.00, for which send me a bundle of 5 copies each week of Solidarity.—E. H. R.

San Diego, Calif.—Enclosed find 25 cents. Keep our bundle of 25 coming every week. We now have 51 members and have sent \$81.25 to the Free Speech fight in Spokane.—H. J.

Pottsville, Pa.—Enclosed find \$5.00. Please send a bundle of 500 copies of Solidarity issue of February 24th.—J. P.

Portland, Ore.—Enclosed find money order for \$2.00 for 100 copies Solidarity No. 10 and 100 copies No. 11. Please send complete all literature on hand, leaflets and pamphlets, both in English and foreign languages.—W. T. N.

Seattle, Wash.—Joseph S. Biscoy, state secretary for the Wage Workers' Party, sends \$5.00 and orders a bundle of 120 every week.—J. S.

That's the way. Keep it up. That's what we've got to do. Join the procession. Do what you can, too, to bring the message of organization and emancipation to the fallen or half of 500 Union Scabs are not forgotten. The orders for books are beginning to come in quite encouragingly. The very best literature for propaganda, Eleven Blind Leaders, may be had for 5 cents a copy or \$4.00 a hundred. Union Scabs 30 cents a hundred or \$1.50 a thousand. See advertisement in this issue. Both of these may also be had from General Headquarters, Vinland No. 3, John Street, 318 Cambridge Building, 56 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

New Headquarters.

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

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

For 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!

Attention, New York City! Building Workers' Industrial Union, No. 95 meets the first and third Friday of each month at 44 West 96th Street until further notice. Secretary.

IN PREPARATION "Why Strikes Are Lost" BY WM. E. TRAUTMANN Shows the Working Class "How to Win" through Industrial Organization. Exposed weaknesses of Craft Unions. Five Cents a Copy. \$3.50 Per Hundred. SOLIDARITY LITERATURE BUREAU Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

EUGENE V. DEBS SAYS Industrial Unionism is the most vital phase of the whole Revolutionary Movement. We have just published four small books. By Debs each of which ought to be circulated by the million. They are equal in style to any of the books we have lately published at five cents, but we have fixed the PRICE at TWO CENTS. The titles are: Craft Unionism, Class Unionism, Industrial Unionism, Revolutionary Unionism. We have just published new editions of "Truismans' Industrial Unionism" and "Jack London's 'Revolution'." For a Dollar we will mail one copy each of these six books. FOR TWO DOLLARS we will send by express prepaid A THOUSAND of these of any of our other "POCKET LIBRARY" booklets, assorted as desired. This offer is good until June 1st. We have advertised at five cents except Richardson's Introduction to Socialism, our best price on which is \$1.00 per hundred. For a little longer we will mail a set of every book, all titles, and the twelve numbers of the REVIEW for 1909, all on receipt of \$1.00. Postage to Canada twenty cents extra.

CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY, 116 W. Kinzie St., Chicago.

Advances Orders Solicited For ELEVEN BLIND LEADERS A pamphlet dealing with the subject of "Practical Socialism" and "Revolutionary Tactics" from an I. W. W. standpoint. BY B. H. WILLIAMS Reply to and criticism of "Leading Socialists" on the subjects: "Co-operatives," "Government Ownership," "Labor Legislation" and "Revolutionary Industrial Unionism." Just off the Press! Price, Five Cents a Copy. \$4.00 per 100 Order Now. Address SOLIDARITY LITERATURE BUREAU Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

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