



VOLUME I - NUMBER 17. NEW CASTLE, PENNSYLVANIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1910. SIX MONTHS, 50 CENTS. \$1.00 PER YEAR

U. S. STEEL WAGES

The following table gives the total wages paid to employes, number of employes, annual wage per man, and total net earnings of the United States Steel Corporation from 1902 to 1909, inclusive:

Year	Wages Paid	Employes	Per Man	Net Earnings
1909	\$ 21,068,304	105,560	776	\$13,491,414
1908	180,870,829	105,211	729	91,847,710
1907	160,825,822	120,180	765	100,904,073
1906	147,785,540	202,457	729	156,624,273
1905	128,029,935	180,126	711	119,787,658
1904	99,778,276	147,343	711	75,179,222
1903	130,768,891	167,709	780	109,171,182
1902	100,328,843	168,127	717	138,308,764
	\$1,049,949,050		\$976,374,160	

Wall Street Correspondence

By John D.
Last Tuesday when Samuel Gompers called upon Attorney General Wickham and laid down his indictment covering 48 pages, calling for prosecution and dissolution of the corporation, Wall street reporters called on Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors of the U. S. Steel Corporation, to get his views on Gompers' charges, etc.
"The Judge sent out for reply this message: "Nobody here cares what Gompers says or does. That's all I care to say."
Wall street says: "While labor is being adjusted to the high standard of living it is not expected that capital will freely enter on new enterprises, and that labor, after all has been said and done, will be the greatest sufferer by any drastic change either on its part or on the part of capital."

Where the Fight Rages

No Let Up in Class Struggle.

The struggle between the opposing interests, between capitalists and laborers, shows no signs of stopping as yet. In fact though compromises are being effected, as in the case of the railroad workers, there is every reason for believing that they will not be of much use in ending disaffections. The Wall Street "Financial World," in its issue of March 15, urged a raise in railroad workers' wages on the ground that it is justified by the higher cost of living and also that it would serve to prevent prolonged labor uprisings that would be detrimental to the payment of increased dividends. This argument has prevailed. But, with prices still soaring, and bound ever upward, it will not prevail long. There will be more demands for wage increases, more organization and more strikes.

The Philadelphia Strike Ended.

March 28—The Philadelphia general strike was called off; the carmen's strike continues. The aftermath of this general strike will prove interesting; we await its development, certain that it will disclose the usual A. F. of L. incompetency, if not worse. In the meanwhile, we will content ourselves with quoting the New York Sunday Call of March 28th, as follows: "THE PENNOS-MAHON FIZZLE."
The attempt of Penrose and Mahon to run a Civic Federation settlement down the throats of the striking carmen proved a fizzle. But the magnificent exhibition of solidarity fights within the unions and corrupt self-seeking in the political arena seem to be immediate destiny of the Pennsylvania workers. The New Castle convention might have launched a real labor party that all Socialists would have gladly supported. The Wilkes-Barre council, it is to be feared, has laid the wires for a labor party that all Socialists will have to support. It bids fair to have a short, muddily and turbulent career.

Chicago Labor Unrest.

March 23d—Dispatches from Chicago, present a condition of affairs not unusual in pure and simple unionism. According to them nearly 3,000 painters have organized the agreement between officers of their district council and the Master Painters for two-year contract at 50 cents per hour and demand one-year contracts at 60 cents. They also demand restoration of executive board of the painters brotherhood because they withdrew from the district council controlled by "Skinny" Maden.

On March 26, Chicago also sent forth the following news:—Demands for higher wages by the members of several labor unions, affecting nearly 100,000 men, with strike threats if negotiations fail between now and April 1, was the situation today faced by employing interests in Chicago and other parts of Illinois. 75,000 miners, 10,000 lake seamen, 10,000 freight handlers, and 8,000 painters are affected.

Leather Workers General Strike.

Union leather workers in Kansas City, Mo., and in cities all over the country, except in the East, went on a strike on March 21 for an eight-hour day and a 15 per cent increase in wages.

Is Mine In Colorado?

In Colorado, some years ago, they used to ask the question "Is Colorado in the United States?" In Maine, they now want to know if that state is in Colorado. On March 25, President John H. Malire, of the Int. Pulp, Sulphur and Paper Mill Workers, and Geo. Schneider, vice president of the Paper Makers Union were deported out of Rumford Falls by a mob representing the business and manufacturing interests. They had gone there for the purpose of enlisting the paper workers in the strike against the International Paper Co. (the Paper Trust) now being waged in New York State, at Fort Edwards, Corning, Sandy Hill, and other points. Schneider returned to Rumford Falls in spite of the mob, and did some organizing.

At Franklin, N. H. the City Council of Franklin, N. H., requested Malin to leave the city on March 25. He refused to do so and got the men to strike.

J. W. McLean and women should write to the authorities at Rumford Falls, Me., and Franklin, N. H., telling them what they think of them. "Do you others as you would have others do unto you."

Telephone Girl Strike for Personal Rights.

In Portland, Ind., the girls employed by the Home telephone Co., went on a strike because, it is said, the company sought to prescribe rules and regulations for not only their mode of dress, but also their conduct both on and off duty.

By Way of Comment

What Are You Going to Do About It?

When the late lamented (by the capitalists) Boss Tweed was exposed in his career of corruption and bribery, he, secure in his political powers, based on his subservience to the economic powers, insolently and arrogantly asked his opponents this one little question, "What are you going to do about it?"

The capitalist class, exposed in their robbery of labor, with all its attendant evils, secure in their political power because of their control of the economic power, are now engaged in the reactionary task of suppressing free speech and free press all over the land, with an insolence and arrogance surpassing that of Boss Tweed and more plainly putting that one little historic question again, "What are you going to do about it?" That's the question, working men and women, what are you going to do about it? Are you going to stand supinely by and permit the capitalist policy of reaction and oppression to deprive you of the free rights you now possess, or are you going to demonstrate once more, what was demonstrated in the case of Boss Tweed—the arrival of a mightier economic force than that at present prevailing in the present instance. The force of an aroused and combined, industrially united, working class? Note what such a class has done in Spokane, Wash., where it has reconquered the rights of free speech and free assembly. It has done this by holding protest meetings throughout the land, collecting defense funds, and notifying the authorities at Spokane, by postal card, resolution and otherwise, of the abhorrence and detestation in which it held their violation of fundamental rights, no matter what pretext it was dogged. Fellow-workers, friends, sympathizers, do the same in the case of the attempted suppression of the Free Press and Solidarity in New Castle, Pa. Arrange protest meetings throughout the land, collect defense funds, write the authorities of New Castle, Pa., what you think of them; arouse the working class and sympathetic opinion everywhere. Make it evident once more, that not a small group of men, but a principle affecting large classes is involved and will, therefore, be sustained. Above all, secure subscriptions to Solidarity; \$1.00 a year; 50 cents for six months. Think of the six men in Lawrence county jail who would rather endure incarceration than pay one cent of tribute to capital than in the shape of fines. Think of these heroic and devoted men, and then, if you can, without a blush of shame, or a loss of self-respect, without a meekly subscription or the little work necessary to secure one or more of them! Arouse, fellow-workers, leads and sympathizers. Answer the in-answering question, "What are you going to do about it?"

Protest, collect defense funds, write the New Castle authorities and, above all, subscriptions for Solidarity. Send all subscriptions to G. H. Perry, New Castle, Pa. Address all Mayor Laak, New Castle, Pa.

THE COMMENTATOR.

The Field of Labor.

The news from the field of labor for the week ending April 3 was mainly interesting for the peculiar situation prevailing in the central competitive coal mining districts. There, neither a strike nor a lock-out prevails, according to authoritative sources; but just a plain expiration of contracts, due to the inability of the operators and miners' representatives to reach any thing else than a deadlock in the question of wages and expenses. Three hundred thousand men are said to be affected. The operators are strongly situated, having abundant supplies on hand, and a high demand, as against the endurance of the miners, and some large contracts to fill. It is still too early to predict any outcome; but, if past experiences are any criterion, it will not be as the miners would desire.

Sugar Workers in Revolt.

Still another feature of the week was the revolt of the 8,000 workers employed in the Brooklyn, N. Y., refineries of the Sugar Trust. The degradation of the men in the employ of this trust was fully exposed in the recent Federal trials for fraud. They truly cannot call their souls their own. They work in a veritable inferno, 12 hours a day, seven days a week, for 16 1/2 an hour. The strikers demand an increase of 1 1/2 an hour, 36 an hour for Sunday time, a half hour for lunch, and the reinstatement of certain discharged men. Though unorganized, the men are putting up a strong fight; having forced the manager of the refinery to come to their meeting place to deal with them. Here's luck to them; they deserve and need it.

I. W. W. Don't.

Don't be exclusive. Mix with the working class all the time.

Don't affect factional superiority. Pursue the policy of "give and take," giving the supercilious high brow the cold shoulder and taking your stand with the working class every time.

Don't forget that the working class is enormously large, and that you are only a small part of it.

Don't get "sold feet." There's enough wrong done the working class to make any man's blood boil 24 hours a day.

Don't let a strike or a meeting pass you by. Be Johnny-on-the-Spot with a bundle of Industrial Workers and Solidarity; and don't forget the pamphlets.

Don't be stung. Think of our jailed fellow workers and rejoice that you are at liberty and able to help them financially.

Don't forget the defense fund.

Lowell, Mass., Attentive!

The English speaking branch of L. U. No. 436, Branch 1, has headquarters at 92 Tilden street, 6 rear. Business meeting every Thursday night. Every slave interested in Industrial Union invited. Solidarity, and a full line of Industrial Union literature for sale. Address of Secretary, C. Vanderveilt, 95 Worthen St., Lowell, Mass.

SOLIDARITY

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

P. O. Drawer 622 New Castle, Pa.

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INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD
General Headquarters 115 Cambridge Building, Chicago, Illinois.

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

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

THE I. W. W. CONVENTION.

The editor has no desire to unduly influence the actions of the coming convention. But I shall simply indicate our views as we see them, and let it go at that.

First, then, - I observe a certain disposition on the part of some of our I. W. W. men to swing from one extreme to another. Hence, some advise us to fill *Solidarity* with strike news and short, scraggy items of various kinds, entirely leaving out articles of length, and particularly anything of the nature of an academic discussion. Each party forgetting that they are only partly right, an I. W. W. paper must function in many ways, and tunes all on one string won't do. Again, some I. W. W. men are much given to constitutional tinkering, legislation and law-making. All very good in its place, but very easily overdone. We need a few good laws or regulations, but the fewer and simpler they are, the better.

As to the reduction of the per capita tax from 15 cents to 5 cents, it shows another swing to an unreasonable extreme. Possibly 15 cents per man per month is too high a tax. I do not believe it is. We have not yet heard that the G. E. B. is overburdened with funds, but quite the reverse. We do know, however, that from Chicago to the Atlantic is room for a hundred organizers alone, to say nothing of other territory. There is a crying need for hustlers in every capacity all over the country. It takes money to organize the I. W. W. just as it does anything else.

To cut the tax from 15 cents to 5 cents is a reduction of two-thirds. Looks to us like a very peculiar policy at a time like this. Merely as a sold business proposition, it looks preposterous. No union, no lodge, no insurance company, mutual or otherwise, no organization of men for any purpose, can cut off two-thirds of its resources and continue to do business. Such action on the part of the convention spells suicide for the I. W. W.

NOTICE.

Owing to the fact that Fellow-Worker Williams is in jail, we cannot get out our pamphlet, "Why Strikes Are Lost," by Organizer Trautman, until July. Fellow-Worker Williams is our book-maker and can't make books in jail. We presume this will be explanation enough. However, we have "Eleven Blind Leaders," also "Union Scabs and Others," and "Two Kinds of Unionism." As soon as our fellow-workers get out of prison we will get out a number of leaflets, pamphlets, etc.

H. A. GOFF.

The female relatives of our I. W. W. men are getting wakened up to the possibilities of Industrial Unionism. When their husbands, fathers, sons or brothers have to go to jail for their principles, it stirs up the revolutionary spirit in the feminine mind. More power to them; we could hardly get out *Solidarity* without them, and the boys in jail are made as comfortable by them as circumstances will permit.

REVOLT.

"The proletariat, the lowest stratum of our present society, cannot stir, cannot raise itself up, without the whole superincumbent strata of official society being sprung into the air." - COMMUNIST MANIFESTO.

From every community in the United States comes the same story of arrest and revolt on the part of the workers. To an extent a conspiracy of silence has been entered into by the capitalist press. Yet, despite this conspiracy, the press is filled with stories of strikes, lockouts and all manner of "labor disturbances." Again, there are hundreds of smaller strikes that are never heard of in the newspapers at all. And in some of our immense plants it sometimes happens that a group of men go on strike, and the main body of workers in the same plant are ignorant of the fact at all. Among the ranks of the workers there is an unrest and dissatisfaction growing ever greater; so much so that you can almost foresee what may happen from day to day. This is an abnormal condition, but it is the outcome of barbarous treatment and conditions handed out by the employing capitalists. And, when the days of disaster come, let them recollect that they have none to blame but themselves. Naturally, the working class are patient and of great forbearance, none other are more so; they are slow to anger, and long endure burdens grievous to be borne before they will revolt. Despite their conspiracy of silence, one only needs to read the capitalist newspapers to find that economic conditions are bad, and rapidly becoming intolerable. There appears to be an insane spirit of devilish rivalry among capitalists as to which one, or which corporation can, invent the most cruelties and exacting conditions to impose upon their workers. The uphollstery of all this is hard to understand. It is all needless, uncalled for, undiplomatic, and reveals the black depths of a causeless and unearned hatred of the "Red Class" towards the working class. Truly a strange and appalling spectacle in this age of free schools, "free press," free speech, free institutions and galore "Christian Civilization." Now the unexpected is coming to pass, the hour of revolt has come; the slaves are learning the hopelessness of further submission. The class spirit of solidarity is being forced into them, and revolt is in the air, manifesting itself in a thousand ways. While all this is going on, the attitude of the craft unions are peculiar, to say the least of it. Their leaders appear to view the situation with apprehension and alarm. The tone of their press is conciliatory to the point of cowardice. From them we hear nothing but the same stupid conservatism that we have heard for forty years. Their only aim is for the same little humiliating compromise that has been their petty policy all along. Every move they make is marked by hesitation, incompetency and treachery; in a word, their entire policy is dictated by the Civic Federation through such subsidized instrumentalities as the A. F. of L. The craft unions are utterly incapable of rising to the situation; and, therefore, to look to them at a time like this is merely silliness. The most hopeful signs come from the workers: that is, the men in the shop, mill, the mine, everywhere that wage labor obtains; there, regardless of whether they be union or non-union plants, the spirit of revolt is rampant. Now is this all, neither is it the petulant "aristocracy of labor," with their alleged superior intelligence who are alone waking up, but it is the great mass of workers, regardless of craft lines, who are beginning to move. The mass movement, the spirit of class solidarity is in evidence, this is the most hopeful sign. This is the spirit that animates the fakers of the A. F. of L., and that they endeavor to stifle. But to the I. W. W. this same class spirit is the breath of life. All hail to the spirit of class revolt! Fellow-workers, we have everything to inspire us to renewed activities. On with the organization of the mass.

In the near future we intend to devote some space in this paper to the problem of high prices. As for our readers who can throw any light on this subject, please communicate with us. Information, statistical or otherwise, of a local, national or international scope. We think it time for the workers to go into this matter seriously. - Editor.

National Convention Notes.

The National Executive Board will meet at General Headquarters in Monday, April 25th, at 9 o'clock, a. m.

The convention will be held in Grand Hall, 643 North Clark street (now Roosevelt Hall), Chicago.

The convention will be called to order at 10 o'clock May 2d. Delegates should try and be on hand at that time.

SOLIDARITY

STRIKES.

It has frequently been said that "strikes are a necessary evil." This may have been true under former conditions. But conditions have changed; and, as economic conditions change, all other conditions and institutions change also. After all is said, the real compelling forces in society are economic. Society LIVES on an economic base. Politics, law, education, religion, morals, are but reflexes of the economic or industrial means whereby society makes its living.

When we review history in its true aspect, that is, from the materialistic conception of history, we find it naturally divides itself into economic periods or systems. Roughly classed, these present themselves as first, savagery, barbarism, feudalism and capitalism.

A study of history from its economic base shows, that in any one of these economic periods economic power has always been paramount. From the economic master, the judge, the teacher, the king, have always taken their orders. This is the main fact of history. All other facts are of but secondary importance. All institutions are but subsidiary to the existing mode of production. In other words, to the economic system of any given age.

Hence we see under capitalism, law, politics, education, religion, morals, are just what capitalism dictates what they shall be; no more, no less. In our schools we teach the philosophy of rent, interest and profits. Our laws are for the sole purpose of legalizing rent, interest and profits. The church chants her litany in adoration of rent, interest and profits. Capitalism says, "Come, let us make God in our own image." And even literature, art, drama and poetry are prostituted to rent, interest and profits. But, does rent, interest and profits mean all, express all, and they are all of capitalist economies? By no means are they all. They are but the visible evidences of a prodigious power that has created them, has made them possible. Rent, interest and profits are not accidents, neither are they phenomena as are the bow of the tides or the eclipses of the planets. Rent, interest and profits, are the holy trinity of capitalist society, are but the visible evidences of a great social force that has in its heart the origin of these things. They themselves are effects and not causes. They do not show how wealth is created; they only show it is manipulated and gambled with after it is created by the forces of the visible forms of wealth like their creative power. And that power is wage labor. And we speak of WAGE LABOR as peculiarly and distinctly the basis of the capitalist economic system. Hence, wage labor has its own distinctly marked characteristics that distinguish it from all preceding systems of slavery. Hence it is that rent, interest and profits are but the flowers of a system that has its roots, its life, in wage labor. What then does wage labor mean to the modern wage slave? Does not your question for you, as slave of the mine, the mill, the shop? Does not your manager pay tell you? Does not your prematurely aged wife tell you? Does not your shabby attire tell you? Does not your half-fed and half-clothed children tell you? Does not your child's presence in the slave pen tell you? Does not your poor, unworkable "home" tell you? Does not the lolling luxury of your master tell you? All these, and thousands more mean to you - wage slavery. From every point and angle in your life, from every hour you live, a thousand daggers about in your ears, wage labor, and YOU are its victim, the wage slave. Wage labor and capitalism came into the world together; they will go out of it together.

Slaves have always went on strike, they always will. But wage slaves, like all other slaves, do not strike for fun. The slaves of ancient Greece, Rome, Athens and Venice had many causes for striking. So also has the modern wage slave. In the United States since 1865 the American workers have been prone to imagine they were made of a finer grade of mud than their foreign brothers. And, not without some little show of reason, they felt a certain independence that was not in evidence in other countries. But, as we pointed out at the beginning of this article, conditions have changed, and the conditions of the American workers has changed with them. Now the strike is a conflict upon the economic field! And whereas, formerly the American worker often struck because he felt or fancied himself economically strong, his "independence" had a good deal to do with it. Now the workers of America are driven to strike because of their WEAKNESS. The difference comes in this wise. Formerly workers often struck from courage to en-

force a demand or resist one. For higher wages or to resist a reduction. For many causes. But now workers have no choice but to strike. They strike because conditions are unbearable and becoming more so every hour. Very rarely do men now strike for higher wages, shorter hours or for any other material benefit. For the reason that but few are in a position advantageous enough to prompt a strike; and certainly not a successful strike. In these latter days, as a rule, strikes are now merely revolts. Revolts prompted by the sheer brutality of the exploiters. Revolts, not prompted by the hope of gain or better conditions. Revolts not animated by hope, but into which the workers are driven by their desperation. Formerly there was some little inducement for men to work; there was a living in it; now there is little but death in it. All joy or pleasure of work is destroyed. The workers only work today in order to live tomorrow, and only live today in order to work tomorrow. In the shop, the mill, the mine, the worker is driven and nagged by the brutal high-browed superintendent on one side and the low-browed brutal Cossack-police on the other side. And today the workers work and are beaten and driven by armed guards just as are the convicts in the penitentiary. When the workers are unemployed they starve; when they are employed they never have a full meal, even then. As far as the difference is concerned, it is mostly imaginary. And it is wonderful that men and women strike? Not at all. The fact that they do not do worse proves their wonderful forbearance. Today the air is filled with strikes and rumors of strikes. The spirit of revolt is abroad in the land. Men will strike; they have got to; they have no alternative. Unionmen and women, non-union men and women, all, are equally plunged over the abyss, into the struggling mass. There, slowly, painfully, through tears, blood and suffering, they are learning the lessons of solidarity. Every successful strike, lost, or partially won, shows the impotency of craft unions; shows the incompetency or crookedness of its capitalist-led "labor leaders." Absolutely no hope presents itself only in one Industrial union.

STRIKE. Keep on striking; develop the spirit of revolt. Strikes are no longer a necessary evil; they are a necessary training and development for better things. In the main, the workers are almost as well off on strike as they are on their jobs. Cultivate the strike spirit, the spirit of revolt en masse, until we get trained enough and strong enough to inaugurate a general strike worthy of the name. Strikes disrupt the economic base of society; strikes not only interfere with society's bread and butter, but they tend to set off rent, interest and profits also. The capitalist class abhors strikes as nature abhors a vacuum. There will be strikes galore this year.

Suppose's! Suppose's!
Suppose's! the I. W. W. had won out and had established Industrial Democracy. Some workers would be filling these jobs; other workers, other jobs.

And suppose's! Bill Smith has an executive job of some kind, say foreman, or time keeper, or book keeper or manager.

And suppose's! Bill is a good man for the job, and delivers the goods, keeps things going straight, and gets results.

And suppose's! the time keeper, the book keeper and the manager are also on their jobs alright.

And suppose's! we throw them out after they have their jobs two years just because we, we, er, we, well, er, we just want to put some one else in.

And suppose's! we juggle everybody around every once so often, will that build up a superior industrial system, or will it do the reverse?

And suppose's! the I. W. W. does more work and we legislate.

And suppose's! we rely on the Initiative and referendum until we find we can't.

And suppose's! we treat men fair who have worked hard and made sacrifices for the organization.

And suppose's! we pay them what we owe them, back them up, and - Don't gouge them too much.

READY FOR DELIVERY.

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

SOLIDARITY LITERATURE BUREAU,
Box 912, New Castle, Pa.

From Far Off Spokane.

The Time, 1910,
Easter Sunday,
The Place,
Spokane County Jail,
The Girl,
Solidarity.

Fellow Worker Stirton et al.

Intercepted wireless, giving information of your arrest, and hasten to send you a message of good cheer across the continent.

Stand by your guns, and victory will ultimately crown your efforts.

Take an example of Wild(e) O'ear's soldier boy -

Who all day smoked his pipe
And drank his quart of beer.
His soul was resolute, and held
No hiding place of fear.

Then you'll say,
As we often sang,
We're here because
We're here.

Confident that you boys will join us in the chorus:
The Red Flag shall be your parting hymn.

We remain your fellow conspirators,
Otto Just,
Hartwell S. Shippey,
George Speed,
Thomas Whitehead,
Blasdel Brester, 434,
Albert W. Roe, 222 L. U.
John M. Ross,
John Panicer,
Lewis Gatewood.

P. S. - Only one copy of "Solidarity" found! It's behind the bars of our (?) jail. It was a peach. Keep up its standard.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

Submitted by Joint Meeting of Unions No. 1,
12, 18 and 63 of Los Angeles, Cal.,
March 5, 1910.

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

The original motion, that no officer of the Industrial Workers of the World shall serve more than two (2) consecutive terms in the same office. Amended that any General Officer having served one (1) year can only be re-elected after a lapse of four (4) years, second term to be his final.

Moved and carried that the General Office be more centrally located.

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

That the General Secretary make out financial reports monthly instead of quarterly.

That all Organizers be compelled to join the union in the locality where they are engaged in work for the organization. That Article nine (9), Section one (1) be stricken from the constitution.

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

The above resolutions are hereby respectfully submitted for the consideration of the organization, by L. U. No. 1, 12, 18 and 62.

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

To Correspondents.

All mail intended for A. M. Straton personally should be so marked and address in care of the County Jail. All matter to be tendered for publication or having to do with the finances of *Solidarity* should be addressed to *Solidarity*, Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

NOTICE.

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

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.

Correspondence.

From Local 272, I. W. W., Phoenix, Ariz.
Fellow Workers:

In reference to the motions advertised in the Industrial Worker of Feb. 20th we wish to say that we are deeply interested in the subject, as we hold the following article by L. U. No. 173, per Harry Street, to be evidence of the agitation which will result in the solidifying of the I. W. W. We wish to offer suggestions which have to do with the foundation of our own I. W. W., and also state some pertinent facts which our constructors did not recognize when constructing our organization.

1. The convention in question is a convention of the elected representatives of the locals comprising the I. W. W.
2. That a convention of representatives with the Initiative Law, framing functions, is a class government; that a working class union who elects representatives to such a convention thereby vests its economic power in a political sovereign. Therefore, the I. U. no longer has power, but has surrendered its power to representatives. Further, that to solidify the I. W. W. we will find it necessary for the locals to retain their sovereign power, and instead of representative government, which is in its structure class movement, we will use the initiative referendum method of movement, that is, the making of any and all kinds of laws, rules or regulations. Fellow workers, therefore present your motions to the convention? Why not present your motions to the locals, and if adopted by the locals order the General Secretary, Treasurer to proclaim them in I. W. W. laws, and cause them to be written into the I. W. W. statute books? Cut the go-betweens out of our business and keep them attending to the execution of our laws and program, and their duties generally. This is "direct action" in making laws, and we will be forced to adopt the direct action method in all of our affairs before the I. W. W. is solid. The sooner the better, fellow worker.

The bosses are destroying us rapidly. Arise!
We gladly support the motions of Local 173 if they are to be submitted directly to the locals by referendum vote, but we second no motions to be brought up at the coming of other representative convention.
Yours for the Revolution.

LOCAL 272, I. W. W.
Phoenix, Ariz.
Adopted and ordered published March 17, 1910, by Local 272, I. W. W.
(Seal).

Another From Local 272.
The following is from Local 272, Phoenix, Ariz., to L. U. 419, Redlands, Cal.
Fellow Workers:
Referring to your circular received recently, we desire to throw as much light on the subject under consideration as we can, in order to lend aid to the progress of solidarity within the I. W. W., and will speak freely our convictions regarding to our information in the phases of the subject treated. We have carefully read your resolution and heartily approve the first, second, third, fourth and fifth stanzas, and now proceed to analyze the sixth stanza, as follows: "On the basis of equal representation." Now, fellow workers, representation is the machinery used only, and only can be used to rob the individual local unions of their sovereign power, and to vest same in a representative, thereby forming a class government. Now, fellow workers, the I. W. W. is sentimentally opposed to class government. Now, the question comes to you, why form class government if you are against class government? Now, fellow workers, we recommend that you initiate a resolution and submit it to the locals outlining what you want on the subject, and if you receive seconds to the resolution you may order the G. E. B. to submit it to the membership by referendum; or either, if a majority of the locals of the I. W. W. approve your resolution you may order the General Secretary Treasurer to proclaim the fact, and enter the law made by the I. W. W. in the statute book of the organization, and have same published in the I. W. W. news. We trust that you may perceive that we condemn and denounce the representative method of making laws of any nature within the I. W. W. again. Quoting from the seventh stanza: "To instruct their delegates to the next convention and bring this matter forward at the next convention." Fellow workers, all that we have stated regarding quotation from sixth stanza applies equally as well

here, and, further, we ask you why wait for the next convention to enact a thing which you want enacted at the earliest possible date? Have you no local unions? Can you not frame your resolutions at any meeting and submit to all the locals; and in this manner put the acceptance or rejection of your desired law directly before the membership without any go-betweens. This is "direct action" in making laws, and is the only correct method of getting the expression of the will of the membership of the I. W. W., and also no waste of time waiting for the next convention of the representatives of the locals.

Fellow workers, what is paper and ink and lead pencils and printing presses and initiative and referendum systems invented for?

Away with your political graft machinery!

Come at once to the "direct action" method of making your laws.

And now, we would further say: Your suggestion seems more like constructing a new means of connection and information with the seeds of concentrate power planted in it than anything else.

Fellow workers, if we take the law-making power out of the convention and out of the G. E. B. we will immediately see them change their face and become just what we need our simple executives and centers of information, communication and agitation.

Yours for the progress of the working class movement.

LOCAL 272, I. W. W.
Phoenix, Ariz.

We quote from a Pittsburg paper as follows: Philadelphia, March 30—Another effort to secure some sort of a settlement of the strike against the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company was made today when Dennis A. Hayes, vice president of the American Federation of Labor, and Frank Feeney, a former president of the Central Labor, called on Senator McNichol and asked if the Transit Company could be induced to make some modification of its offer to the trolley men.

President Kruger of the company is out of town, but his executive assistant said that the only way the men could secure work was by applying at the offices of the company and that they would have to act quickly, as there are only a few vacancies left.

The strike leaders spent the day addressing meetings of the wives and other women sympathizers of the trolley men in preparation for the parade of women and children planned for next Saturday.

Anything more shameful and humiliating to workers could hardly be conceived. Hayes has been a professional labor fakir for 25 years and knows what he is doing, and these "labor leaders" are cringing for favors at the hands of the dog wags politician McNichol. What a disgrace. Kick out by the politician, then the president of the company puts the finishing touch on the Philadelphia strike. The "strike leaders" go to the women and children and it's a wonder the women and children did not mob them.

Well, it's quite a comedown from "a state wide strike to a babies parade. But we know Dennis, he is quite a fine looking man, and he will look well at head of the procession.

"Solidarism," the organ of the Industrial Workers of the World in the Polish language, will make its appearance May 1, International Workingmen's Day. The support given by the non-Polish element cannot be complained of. For instance, the Propaganda League of Buffalo donated its entire treasury to the cause. Other locals have also substantially assisted us. But this should not deter locals, from whom we have not heard, to help. We must have their help if the paper is to become a success.

Come boys, your locals can certainly afford to scrape up a dollar or two for the paper and pick up a few subscribers. Do not delay. It's dangerous. Let us show those who scorn us that we can do things in spite of all their opposition. Let the lofty ideals of proletarian solidarity and mutual combined assistance and action penetrate into the innermost recess of localities where live Polish proletarians fed upon the beauties of a system that has poverty, destitution, privation of constitutional rights for its best advertisement. Do not let the Polish people die for want of your support! You can help. Do it for all for the slumly cause of the proletarian; his emancipation from the bonds of industrial slavery. Help today; tomorrow you may forget.

By order of the Polish Industrial Union, Local 317, I. W. W.

A. A. ZELINSKI,
Sec. Press Comm.

JUST AS THEY COME

The climax of capitalist hellishness is reached in what I have designated as compulsory industrial prostitution.

All the worker has to do is to live today in order to work tomorrow, and he works today in order to live tomorrow. Simple enough.

And so the "Christian Socialist" is going to fix up the sex problem all right. That's good. We had an idea that there were some little eccentricities about that matter, but we have no doubt that the C. S. is equal to the job. Anyway, they can do as well as the Mormons and the U. S. Steel magnates.

Some fellow gives twenty-five reasons for being a Socialist. Huh! That's nothing. We can give 25,000 reasons why every worker ought to be an I. W. W. man, and then some.

Up to the present day, history records no greater phenomena than the forbidding of the working class. Robbed, oppressed, murdered, and held in contempt by their oppressors. If the workers were as insanely wicked as the thieving capitalist class are; as much given to violence, crime, and bloodshed as are the "ruling class," then this ruling class would be wiped off the earth in thirty minutes. Forbearance, truly!

"Sometimes in imagination I see the man on horseback riding over the hill. His stay will be brief, but the rehabilitation of society will be complete when he departs."
—August Belmont.

Perfectly correct, Mr. Belmont. The rehabilitation will indeed be complete. The working class will see very carefully to that. But the man on horseback will come down out of the saddle, never to mount again; and you, Mr. Belmont, you, and your kind, will then have compassed your own ruin.

"Labor must become a seeing, rational giant, with a soul in the body of him, and take his place on the throne of things; leaving his mammonism and several other adjuncts on the lower steps of said throne."
—Carlyle.

Lawrence county's jail is a gem of its kind; the kind that was popular in ancient Venice and also during the benighted regime of the inquisition, and the bastle of Paris. This jail is an antiquated filthy den; unfit to keep dogs in, much less human beings. This is a most "Christian" community; and yet men are in that jail whom no man dares to say are criminals, and the "respectable" people of this community are silent. Oh virtuous Pecksiniff.

The trouble with arbitration is that it does not arbitrate. How are you going to arbitrate an irreconcilable difference? Arbitration spells *W o r k e r s ' D r o p s*, administered by "Civic Federations," Citizens Alliances, etc. They are called contracts, trade agreements, etc. This is what August Gompers, Sam Belmont and Andrew Carnegie Mitchell are on the job for.

Oh my dear philanthropic brother or sister! Ye who do much congregate in "charities," "settlements," social clubs, etc.; you who are going to save the children of the slums, etc. And, pray, who made the slums? The children who live there? Naughty children. They should leave the slums; such exorable taste, you know. Yes; they will have to be saved. And do the children live in the slums from choice? Naughty children. Such exorable taste again. Yes, they will have to be saved: Saved from what? And how? Saved from poverty? They are naughty children, are they poor from choice? Naughty children, is their taste, respectable taste.

Saved from mean, homes and unhealthy vice breeding environments? Saved from ignorance and all that ignorance means? They have all those horrors of them now, else they would not need saving.

Perhaps you mean saved from HELL. But your capitalist system has them in hell now.

Peradventure, you mean to save them from your accursed system of wage labor.

Impossible. If it were not for the fact that we have wage labor, all other salvation becomes superfluous.

Wage labor makes the slum child and the smug hypocrite who would save a remnant of conscience by "charity."

Subscribe for Solidarity. Use Sub Blank in this issue.

SOLIDARITY

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

ONLY I. W. W. PAPER

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We are Getting Up Toward the

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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 Seattle, Washington.

A Red Hot, Fearless Working Class Paper

AWAKENS THOUGHT! COMPELS ACTION!

Represents the Spirit of the West

Subscription: Yearly, \$1.00; Six Months, 50 Cents; Canada, \$1.50 Per Year. Address

INDUSTRIAL WORKER,

P. O. Box 1443, Seattle, Washington.

FOR THE 10,000!

This week shows quite an increase in subscriptions with bundle orders remaining about the same as last week. Fellow-workers, we must all put our shoulder to the wheel the next few weeks, however, and boost subscriptions, as a quite a number of short time subs will expire with No. 20. The Steel Trust can do us its worst, but Solidarity can never die as long as we have an army of boosters rustling subscriptions. Now then all together and make the coming week a record-breaker. Here are a few joy bringers:

Enclosed find \$1 for a year's sub to Solidarity. I hope the fellow-workers engaged in litigation there will win out. —W. B., Spokane, Wash.

Enclosed find money order for \$2.00 which send sub to I. W. W. and myself for one year. —W. G., Cleveland, O.

Enclosed find \$2 for two subs to Solidarity, one to A. C. W. and one to myself. —F. H. B., Roche Harbor, Wash.

Enclosed find five sub cards with money paying for them enclosed. Yours for the I. W. W. —F. C. S., Marietta, O.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

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

Attention, New York City!

Building Workers' Industrial Union, No. 93 meets the first and third Friday of each month at 24 West 30th Street until further notice. Secretary.

Four Sub Cards for Three Dollars.

Four yearly sub cards for Solidarity can be had for three dollars. This gives 25¢ commission to the agent on each card sold, besides getting the message of Industrial Solidarity to the workers. Order a bunch of four and pay for them when sold.

WORK! WORK! WORK!

Did you ever read Paul Lafargue's "The Right to be Lazy"? If you never did, you ought to.

How fondly and tenaciously we cling to our ancient superstitions! How hardly we separate ourselves from our capitalist mind. "The flesh pots of Egypt." How often, and, oh, how fervently have we been told "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread."

And how cleverly the capitalist permits the workers to perspire, while he himself eats, drinks, champagne and deplores himself as gay "Paree" and has a devil of a time generally. All because we work, work, work.

Centuries of slavery. Centuries of tradition. All sorts of false logic. Sophisticated twaddle, backed up by all the cunning of priestcraft; has fully trained the workers' mind into the fixed idea of perpetual work. We are here only to work. We live to work; we live for work, and by work only. What a virtue is work! A virtue of the workers only.

And how long and faithfully we have worked; and to what purpose? What have we gotten by work? What will we ever gain by work? And, what has not the idler gained by idleness? Ah! that is not the question at all. There is but a quibble, a juggling of terms. An art.

Production is an art. Given a sane system of society, men would go to work much as boys go out and play ball, with zest, with pleasure, regarding their day's work much as a pleasant, profitable, and salutary exercise.

But the capitalist has converted work into wage-labor, wage-slavery. Work has become mean, irksome, repulsive, unrequited toil.

As Marx says, "The worker becomes but a mere appendage of the machine," and machinery, that should make the workers life a holiday, is perverted into instruments of torture, until every industrial plant becomes an institution.

John Stuart Mill says, "It is doubtful if all the mechanical devices yet invented has lightened the day's toil of a single individual."

But some one may say it is easy to sit at a desk and write denunciatory articles of a more or less theoretical nature. Glistening generalities, yes; gentle critics, we quite agree with you. Perhaps we are too much given to mere academic discussion, particularly at this intensely practical stage in history.

How then, could we reduce this question of work to a demonstrable proposition? To a mathematical base? "The proposition raises certain very practical questions. When these questions are answered, the answers will point to fixed conclusions as certainly as the compass points to the pole. Some of these questions are, First, Who should work? and how long ought they to work? The answers to these two questions will also cover the entire issue and bring out about all needed inferences in the premises. However I will try and answer these questions in a practical way, thus lifting these questions out of the fog of mere abstract theory.

Forty-two years ago I had the good fortune to become a pupil of the late Prof. Andrew Burt, of Pittsburg, Pa. Andrew Burt was an intellectual giant. Himself a glass worker, by sheer force of character and ability, he became a teacher, and one of the foremost educators of his generation. A broad and original thinker of great clearness and force, and a man given to research, out of which he formulated conclusions, and generally accurate conclusions at that. All in all, Andrew Burt was a reliable authority upon any subject which he taught.

Forty-two years ago Prof. Burt expressed the work proposition about as follows: Said he, "If every man would work at productive labor, who is mentally and physically qualified to work, all society would be supported in a manner bordering upon the luxurious with a little less than four hours work per day."

Mr. Gladstone's late Prime Minister Mr. Chamberlain's late Prime Minister given to making wild statements of hand. Mr. Gladstone speaking upon the floor of the English House of Commons, made the statement that, "the productive capacity of the human race doubled every seven years."

When the reader will recall Mr. Gladstone's statement, and compare it with the statement in the last analysis, through much light upon the subject we now are trying to present.

Prof. Hertzka, of Austria, was also an undoubted authority upon economics. In 1901, Prof. Hertzka went through the same process in Austria that Prof. Burt had worked through in this country in 1868. That is, Prof. Hertzka, taking the 5,000,000 working population of Austria as the basis of his mathematical deductions, he found that if "every man would work

who was mentally and physically able to work at productive labor, all society could be supported in a manner bordering upon the luxurious with about one hour and forty three minutes labor per day.

And now, bearing in mind Mr. Gladstone's statement, then, since 1901 when Prof. Hertzka made his investigation, then the productive capacity of the human race has again more than doubled, and now we are perfectly safe in assuming that, at present, if every man would work at productive labor who is mentally and physically able to work; all society would be supported in a manner bordering upon the luxurious with about one hour's labor per day.

These statements ought to be a revelation to the workers. Moreover, they throw a flood of light upon the extent of exploitation practiced upon the workers. It is a generally accepted idea that the workers receive on an average about 20 per cent of the wealth they create. I am satisfied that 20 per cent is away over the mark, and about 15 per cent is nearer the truth.

All this does not present a cheerful outlook for the workers, and almost proves its foolishness to work at all.

However, I take this view of it. We must eliminate from our minds the idea that we owe our bosses anything, and therefore we must work neither do we owe society anything, and must therefore work.

As I see it, we are now using the capitalist industrial plants mainly as technical or training schools for the training of citizen for the Industrial Democracy.

Incidentally, the mean wages of capitalism furnishes us with a sort of a living program. But the wages of capitalism are by no means to be considered a compensation for our labor.

Meanwhile, every strike or other "labor disturbance" is a part of our class training; its tendency is to solidify the workers. Every man may learn something therefrom if he is not too thickwitted. As between the man at work and the man on strike the material difference is insignificant. When the worker works he is half starved, anyway. And, looking backward, what have we gained by working? Nothing. At present what do we get by working? Nothing. Looking ahead, what do we stand to gain by working? Nothing. All in all, it looks as if work, work, work, is the climax of foolishness. Nevertheless, I presume we shall have to work for these capitalist hogs awhile longer. But, fellow workers, cease to make a God of work.

ATTENTION, PIG IRON WORKERS!

The Trust is Importing Product You Make From China.

A cablegram from Shanghai, China, received by a New York Steel Exchange house, contained the following information concerning the product of the Hanwang steel works. The financial interests at present in control of this plant have signed a contract to deliver their pig iron and other raw material to the American market through the Western Steel Corporation of Seattle and the Robert Dollar Company.

Captains of industry identified with the United States Steel Corporation are said to be behind the new contract, which governs a long period of years.

Under the terms of the agreement the Western Steel Corporation will handle the sale of Chinese raw iron material in the United States and the finished products of the steel company in China. The company will be able to deliver pig iron at a profit as far East as New York at a price under \$17.50 a ton. American pig iron brings more than \$21 a ton.

The arrangement for the importation of Chinese iron on a large scale marks the opening of one of the "greatest" industrial wars of competition in the country's history. Every effort has been made to conceal the progress of the Steel Trust's negotiations in China, and advices from the Orient are that these maneuvers are the real source of the activity in Chinese affairs of the State Department under Secretary Philander Klöck.

This will make an interesting reading for iron and steel workers who have voted for protection and favored restricted immigration. They will now know they have only helped the capitalists and not themselves.

PAMPHLET IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE

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

I. W. W. Sentiment Growing.

The sentiment in favor of unionism is growing. Wm. D. Hayward, who has been on a lecturing tour for the last nine months, in a conversation recently in New York, stated that he has met with it in all the mining and industrial centers he has visited. Hayward himself came out in favor of the I. W. W. in a recent letter to the New York Call.

In New York city and vicinity there is a growing demand for I. W. W. speakers. The carpenters of Mount Vernon recently requested a list of speakers; it is their intention to have one of them address them on the I. W. W. in the near future. They are tired of craft unionism. John Mitchell lives in Mt. Vernon. He is said to be thoroughly deflected by the unionists of the city. A Brooklyn fellow-worker has been requested to address two hundred working men in that city during the second week in April. They are organized; and are anxious to know more about the I. W. W. Eugene V. Debs was in Brooklyn on March 24. In his speech he advocated industrial unionism, not only as a more perfect form of working class economic organization, but also as a means of inaugurating Industrial Democracy. Over 200 "Solidarity" were sold and distributed at this meeting. Subscription to Solidarity are increasing in Brooklyn. The organization of a mixed local is also under way there; the New Castle defense fund is growing.

From other points in the East, the same encouraging tale is told. Frank Bohm, one of the first and best organizers to take the field in the interests of the I. W. W., has recently visited Providence and other cities where he has spoken in favor of revolutionary unionism. He is very optimistic over the outlook, and predicts a greater increase in membership of the I. W. W. during the coming summer.

Many big meetings are going to be held in Greater New York during April. The writer has been invited to come to one of them with a stock of "Solidarity" and pamphlets; he is notified to bring a big stock as over 1,000 tickets have been sold for the event. He'll be there, with the desired literature and a corps of assistants.

So it goes all around: much of an encouraging nature is heard regarding sentiment in favor of the I. W. W. What is needed now is a way and means to crystallize this sentiment. It is hoped that the coming convention will give this question of organization the foremost attention. The time is ripe for something more important than the tinkering of the constitution. The working class needs proper, industrial unionism. It is up to the I. W. W. to give it to them.

But don't show the whole job of organization on to the first convention of the I. W. W. Get hold of yourself, gentlemen. Bring the sentiment in favor of industrial unionism in touch with the press of the I. W. W. The I. W. W. press will point out the method of organization. Better still, organize that sentiment yourself.

Twenty wage-workers who endorse the preamble and agree to abide by the constitution of the Industrial Workers of the World can secure a charter as an industrial union for the locality in which they are employed, if they are all employed in the same industry. If they are employed in two or more industries they can be chartered as a mixed industrial union until such time as they have the required number employed in the one industry. Charter fee is ten dollars and covers the cost of all books and supplies needed to fully equip a local of twenty-five members. Per capita tax paid to the General Organization is 15 cents per member per month. The amount of dues and the initiation fee charged by the local union is fixed by the local, provided the dues do not exceed \$1.00 per month and the initiation fee does not exceed \$3.00. For further information on these matters, write to Vincent St. John, Gen'l. Sec.-Treas., I. W. W., Room 518, Cambridge Building, Chicago, Ill., BROOKLYNIAN.

Send for sub orders to Solidarity and push its circulation.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK.

G. H. PERRY, Secretary Solidarity Press Committee, Lock Drawer 622, New Castle, Pa. Enclosed please find \$ for which send SOLIDARITY for ONE YEAR (or SIX MONTHS) to the following:

NAME _____ STREET _____ CITY _____ STATE _____

ELEVEN BLIND LEADERS

The first pamphlet to be issued by the Solidarity Literature Bureau, bearing the above title, written by B. H. Williams is now off the press. Contains 32 pages of solid reading matter, and may be had from the above address at 3 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 classes of workers.

The Eleven Blind Leaders treated of are two prominent sociologists of Chicago, Prof. Kennedy of the university and A. M. Simons, Socialist editor, who lectured before the I. W. W. Propaganda Club in the spring of 1909, to which is added a synopsis of nine leading Socialists invited by the Saturday Evening Post to answer the question, "How Will the Co-operative Commonwealth be Brought About?" These nine, in addition to Simons, include Debs, Berger, Wilschre, Sinclair, Berlyn, Chase, Mally, Hunter and National Secretary Barnes.

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

The book, we might add, is written in a style free from offense and adapted toward workers toward the I. W. W. and not divide them away no matter what their political leanings may be. Also it is exceedingly readable, being full of a just 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 Lassagany's "History of the Paris Commune" and the Manifesto of the first convention of the I. W. W.

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

There is no need of my writing further, when the price of the book is so extremely low that every reader can get a copy for himself. Every fellow worker and every Local union should send for a supply and push their sale and distribution at once. This book is adapted to make clear, sound headed members of the I. W. W. Order now, Solidarity Literature Bureau, Box 622, New Castle, Pa. A. M. STIRTON.

New Headquarters.

The headquarters of the New Castle Local Union of the I. W. W. has been moved from 213-1/2 East Washington street to 101-1/2 South Mill street, upstairs.

Regular business meeting every Monday evening. Every member is urged to attend. A free reading room is maintained at above headquarters and a full line of the best periodicals will be secured. Everyone, whether members or not, cordially invited to come up, rest, visit and read at any and all times. A full line of I. W. W. literature, including Solidarity and Industrial Worker, always on sale. Come up and see us.

Now Ready.

A new leaflet by A. M. Stirton, "GETTING RECOGNITION." Just the thing to distribute now all over the country. Same size as "Union Seals." Same price, 20c per 100; \$1.50 per thousand. Order now. Solidarity Literature Bureau, Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

IN PREPARATION "Why Strikes are Lost" BY WM. E. TRAUTMANN Shows the Working Class "How to Win" through Industrial Organization. Exposes weaknesses of Craft Unions. Five Cents a Copy. \$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. Uniform with these we have just published new editions of "Trautmann's Industrial Unionism" and Jack London's "Revolution."

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